

THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE
OFFICIAL RECORDS
OF THE
UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

TO

SERIES III—VOLUME I.

(To be inserted in the volume. For explanation see General
Index volume, Serial No. 130, page XXVIII.)

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PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
The Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War,

BY

BRIG. GEN. FRED C. AINSWORTH,
CHIEF OF THE RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,

AND

MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY.

MR. JOHN S. MOODEY, Indexer.

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TEXT.

Page 969. For *Williams*' (*D. D.*) read *Williams*' (*D. E.*).

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SERIES III—VOLUME I.

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P R E F A C E.

The work of preparing the records of the war for public use was begun, under the resolution of Congress of May 19, 1864, by Col. E. D. Townsend, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army (then in charge of the Adjutant-General's Office, and subsequently the Adjutant-General), who caused copies to be made of reports of battles on file in his office and steps to be taken to collect missing records.

Under the provisions of joint resolution of July 27, 1866, Hon. Peter H. Watson was appointed to supervise the preparation of the records and to formulate a plan for their publication, but he performed no service under this appointment, which expired July 27, 1868, by limitation. This resolution having also repealed the former one, the project was suspended for the time being.

The first decisive step taken was the act of June 23, 1874, providing the necessary means "to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate Armies," and directing him "to have copied for the Public Printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and general orders, not heretofore copied or printed, and properly arranged in chronological order." Appropriations have been made from time to time for continuing such preparation. Under this act the preliminary work was resumed by General Townsend.

Subsequently, under meager appropriations, it was prosecuted in a somewhat desultory manner by various subordinates of the War Department until December 14, 1877, when the Secretary of War, perceiving that the undertaking needed the undivided attention of a single head, detailed Capt. Robert N. Scott, Third U. S. Artillery (subsequently major and lieutenant-colonel same regiment), to take charge of the office.

The act of June 23, 1874, enlarged upon the first scheme of publication. On this more comprehensive basis it was determined that the volumes should include not only the battle reports, correspondence, etc., in possession of the War Department, but also "all official documents that can be obtained by the compiler, and that appear to be of any historical value." Colonel Scott systematized the work and, upon his recommendation, the Secretary of War approved the following order of publication:

The first series will embrace the formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the Southern States, and of all military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders, and returns relating specially thereto, and, as proposed, is to be accompanied by an Atlas.

In this series the reports will be arranged according to the campaigns and several theaters of operations (in the chronological order of events), and the Union reports of any event will, as a rule, be immediately followed by the Confederate accounts. The correspondence, etc., not embraced in the "reports" proper will follow (first Union and next Confederate) in chronological order.

The second series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war, and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to state or political prisoners.

The third series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Union authorities (embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials) not relating specially to the subjects of the first and second series. It will set forth the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, of the General-in-Chief, and of the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments; the calls for troops, and the correspondence between the National and the several State authorities.

The fourth series will exhibit the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Confederate authorities, similar to that indicated for the Union officials, as of the third series, but excluding the correspondence between the Union and Confederate authorities given in that series.

The first volume of the records was issued in the early fall of 1880. The act approved June 16, 1880, provided "for the printing and binding, under direction of the Secretary of War, of 10,000 copies of a compilation of the Official Records (Union and Confederate) of the War of the Rebellion, so far as the same may be ready for publication, during the fiscal year;" and that "of said number 7,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 1,000 copies for the use of the Executive Departments." Under this act Colonel Scott proceeded to publish the first five volumes of the records.*

*All subsequent volumes have been distributed under the act approved August 7, 1882, which provides that:

"The volumes of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion shall be distributed as follows: One thousand copies to the Executive Departments, as now provided by law. One thousand copies for distribution by the Secretary of War among officers of the Army and contributors to the work. Eight thousand three hundred copies shall be sent by the Secretary of War to such libraries, organizations, and individuals as may be designated by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the Forty-seventh Congress. Each Senator shall designate not exceeding twenty-six, and each Representative and Delegate not exceeding twenty-one, of such addresses, and the volumes shall be sent thereto from time to time as they are published, until the publication is completed. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall inform the Secretary of War in each case how many volumes of those heretofore published they have forwarded to such addresses. The remaining copies of the eleven thousand to be published, and all sets that may not be ordered to be distributed as provided herein, shall be sold by the Secretary of War for cost of publication with ten per cent. added thereto, and the proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the Treasury. If two or more sets of said volumes are ordered to the same address, the Secretary of War shall inform the Senators, Representatives, or Delegates who have designated the same, who thereupon may designate other libraries, organizations, or individuals. The Secretary of War shall report to the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress what volumes of the series heretofore published have not been furnished to such libraries, organizations, and individuals. He shall also inform distributees at whose instance the volumes are sent."

Colonel Scott died March 5, 1887. At his death some twenty-six books only had been issued, but he had compiled a large amount of matter for forthcoming volumes; consequently his name as compiler was retained in all the books up to and including Vol. XXXVI, although his successors had added largely to his compilations from new material found after his demise.

The Secretary of War, May 7, 1887, assigned Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, to duty as the successor of Colonel Scott. He had continued in charge about two years, when, in the act approved March 2, 1889, it was provided—

That hereafter the preparation and publication of said records shall be conducted, under the Secretary of War, by a board of three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Army, and two civilian experts, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, the compensation of said civilian experts to be fixed by the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War appointed Maj. George B. Davis, judge-advocate, U. S. Army, as the military member, and Leslie J. Perry, of Kansas, and Joseph W. Kirkley, of Maryland, as the civilian expert members of said board. The board assumed direction of the publication at the commencement of the fiscal year 1889, its first work beginning with Serial No. 36 of Vol. XXIV.

July 1, 1895, by direction of the Secretary of War, Maj. George W. Davis, Eleventh U. S. Infantry (subsequently lieutenant-colonel Fourteenth U. S. Infantry), relieved Maj. George B. Davis as the military member and president of the Board of Publication. Subsequently Col. Fred C. Ainsworth, Chief of the Record and Pension Office, War Department, was appointed the military member and president of the board, relieving Lieut. Col. George W. Davis June 1, 1898.

December 1, 1898, under the provision of the sundry civil act of July 1, 1898, relative to the War Records Office, the Board of Publication was dissolved, whereupon, by direction of the Secretary of War, the continuance of the work, beginning with Vol. VI, Series II, devolved on Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Ainsworth.

By operation of law (contained in "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900," approved February 24, 1899), the War Records Office was merged into the Record and Pension Office, July 1, 1899, and since that date the work of publication has been conducted under the supervision of the chief of that office.

Each volume includes a copious index, and for the further convenience of investigators there will be, in addition, a separate general index to the entire set.

Nothing is printed in these volumes except duly authenticated contemporaneous records of the war. The scope of the compiler's work is to decide upon and arrange the matter to be published; to correct and verify the orthography of the papers used, and, wherever deemed necessary, to add a foot-note of explanation.

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SERIES III.—VOL. I.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, REPORTS, AND RETURNS OF THE UNION AUTHORITIES FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1860, TO MARCH 31, 1862.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, November 12, 1859.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In compliance with your orders of the 10th instant, I transmit the inclosed tabular statement of the muskets and rifles on hand at each of the armories and arsenals. It does not include the 23,894 flint-lock muskets and 652 flint-lock rifles still remaining unaltered.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

H. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

[Inclosure.]

Statement of the number of serviceable muskets and rifles on hand at each armory and arsenal.

Name of the armory or arsenal.	Muskets.						Rifles.			
	Altered to percussion, cal. .69.	Altered to Maynard lock, cal. .69.	Made as percussion, cal. .69.	Perussion, since rifled, cal. .69.	Rifled musket, cal. .58.	Total muskets.	Altered to percussion, cal. .54.	Made as percussion, cal. .54.	New model rifle, cal. .58.	Total rifles.
Kennebec Arsenal, Me.....	24,313					24,313				
Watertown Arsenal, Mass..	18,050	1	55			18,106				
Springfield Armory, Mass..	09,440	1	153,973	4,253	5,309	242,976		12,855		12,855
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y....	44,888	1	1,825	2	5	46,721		9,680	2	9,682
New York Arsenal, N. Y....	884		445		761	2,090		8,307		8,307
Detroit Arsenal, Mich.....			340		100	440				
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.....	5,160	8,348	206	2,081		16,404		10		10
Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.....	824	1	10,365		35	11,225		1,603		1,603
Pikeville Arsenal, Md.....			50		1	51		2		2
Washington Arsenal, D. C....	23,325		50,004	176	152	73,657		2,300	19	2,319
Harper's Ferry Armory, Va....	140	2	4,569	737	8,599	14,050		696	3,206	4,206
Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va....			301	20		321		31	29	51
Fayetteville Arsenal, N. C....	4,817		2,801			7,618		1,685		1,685
Charleston Arsenal, S. C....			2,413			2,413		814		814
Mount Vernon Arsenal, Ala....	2,804					2,804		32		32
Baton Rouge Arsenal, La....	8,260	400	1,590	800	610	11,672	1,385	103		1,488
San Antonio Arsenal, Tex....	77	396	285		543	1,301		260		260
Little Rock Arsenal, Ark....			349			349		54		54
Saint Louis Arsenal, Mo.....	25,080	1,502	325	4,488	710	33,015		236		236
Benicia Arsenal, Cal.....	14,049	107	2,050	10,812	2,252	30,470		4,574	483	5,057
Vancouver Arsenal, Wash. Ter.	2,539		637	602	31	3,769		118	8	126
In transit from armories and Frankford to California.		4,000		9,000	5,000	18,000				
Totals.....	275,744	14,705	213,155	33,031	24,105	561,400	1,385	43,975	4,102	48,862

H. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, November 12, 1859.

* For all documents relating to the organization of troops on the Pacific Coast, &c., see Series I, Vol. I.

I R R—SERIES III, VOL. I

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., November 1, 1860.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I am instructed by the Governor of Virginia to inform you that there exists in this State an extended and daily increasing apprehension of insecurity and danger, resulting, among other causes, from manifestations of domestic insubordination; that he feels it necessary for protection and security to arm the volunteer corps in particular localities with better arms than we have now at command, and for that purpose requests that you will authorize an advance to the State immediately of a number of the original army percussion muskets, with accouterments, equivalent to the quota of arms which may be due to the State under the act of Congress of 1808 for the year 1861, estimated by the Colonel of Ordnance at about 682 muskets. This would not be asked except under the pressure of extraordinary circumstances. I am further instructed to say that the money value of the arms shall be promptly paid to the United States if Congress shall so require, or the arms returned in kind and of equal value so soon as they can be fabricated at the armory of the State now going into operation.

If this request be complied with, an immediate delivery of the arms will be desirable. It is proper to state that there are some discrepancies in the account between the State of Virginia and the United States, growing out of irregularities during the excitement from the capture of the Government works at Harper's Ferry last fall, which have not yet been adjusted; that there is an order in the hands of the proper officer at Harper's Ferry Arsenal in favor of the State for the delivery of 187 rifled muskets and appendages, with accouterments, which by reason of the discrepancies in account have not been drawn, and which will not be drawn in the event of a compliance with the above request for an advance of the smooth-bore muskets; that on the 26th October, 1859, the State is charged with a requisition in favor of Col. J. T. Gibson, of Jefferson County, with 120 rifled muskets and accouterments, equal to 167 $\frac{4}{8}$ muskets, which in fact were not drawn by that officer, who in lieu of them received a like number of Hall rifles on loan, as he states, from the superintendent. These Hall arms Colonel Gibson has been ordered to return to the superintendent; but I conceive that the 120 rifled muskets which the requisition called for ought not to be charged to the State, not having been received by her, nor the Hall rifles, which were issued in lieu of them without her knowledge or authority. Triplicate receipts for alleged issues at Harper's Ferry Arsenal upon the verbal order of Governor Wise have been presented for signature to this office, but have not yet been signed, for the reason that it does not yet appear to whom or where the arms were delivered or sent, and there is no trace of any order for them in the proper department here. These receipts are for 120 long-range rifles with sword attachment, 200 rifled muskets, and some fixed ammunition. None of these items, I conceive, can properly be charged against the State now, and if not I suppose the quota for the next year stands without a drawback.

I need scarcely say that all items of the account which may now be suspended for any cause will be fairly adjusted by the State authorities, and that any irregularity of issues which were certainly made to the officers of the State will not be used as an advantage or objection when those issues shall have been traced, which, owing to unavoidable circumstances, has not yet been done. No impediment to the request

for the advance upon the next year's quota, I hope, therefore, will arise, and especially as you are personally aware of the urgency of our necessities.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. RICHARDSON,
Adjutant-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, November 3, 1860.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In answer to the letter of General Richardson of the 1st instant, referred to this office for a report, I have the honor to state that the State of Virginia, as fully communicated to General Richardson in my letter to him of the 15th of September last, is charged with its full quota for 1861 and arms equivalent to 203 muskets on account of the quota for 1862. The 120 rifled muskets and accouterments referred to by General Richardson were at first charged to the State, but it having been subsequently ascertained that they had not been issued, and that 120 Hall rifles had been supplied in their stead, the State received credit for the 120 rifled muskets and accouterments. This matter was fully explained to General Richardson in my letters to him of the 26th of July and 10th of August last. There is no evidence in this office that the 120 Hall rifles have been returned to the armory. When information shall have been received of their return in good, serviceable condition, they will be credited to the State. The issue to Colonel Davis of 120 long-range rifles with sword bayonets was made by the orders of this office—60 of them on the requisition of General Richardson of the 5th of November last, and 60 by order of Governor Wise. The 200 rifled muskets were issued to Colonel Davis on the requisition of Governor Wise. All these issues having been regularly reported as made to the State, I entertain no doubt as to their correctness. As it appears from General Richardson's letter that the 187 rifled muskets and accouterments ordered in June last remain still undrawn, I deem it but proper, with a view to keep the issues to the State within the limit of the quota of 1861, to reduce their issue to 42 rifled muskets and accouterments. If the 120 Hall rifles herein referred to are returned to the United States, the State will then be entitled, in addition to the 42 rifled muskets and accouterments, to 156 $\frac{1}{2}$ muskets, being equivalent to 112 rifled muskets and accouterments.

The letter of General Richardson is herewith returned.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

RICHMOND, November 3, 1860.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I am instructed by the armory board of commissioners of Virginia to make the following requests of the War Department:

First. That we shall be allowed to purchase from the Government 5,000 muskets altered from flint-lock to percussion, and said to be for sale at \$2.50 apiece. Our necessity for these is immediate, in consequence of the small number of arms in the State and the rumors of

insurrection which, whether well or ill founded, disturb it and render it necessary for our repose that our military should. Capt. Charles Dimmock will visit Washington immediately these muskets, and we respectfully request that every effort be afforded to him in forwarding the arms to this place without delay. We shall be prepared to pay for them at such time as the Department indicate.

Second. We are informed that the Government has 136 musket-stocks at Harper's Ferry, and that the consumption exceeds 12,000 per annum. We suppose, therefore, that the seasoned stocks might be replaced by green ones without detriment to public service, and we ask leave to make such an appropriation. The stocks can be purchased by the superintendent at Harper's Ferry, and we will pay for them. The seasoned stocks are intended for use in one or two hence, or possibly a little earlier, as the operations of the war may require, and unless we can get them from the Government we shall have barrels without stocks until the green stocks shall be furnished. We are informed that a stock does not season properly in less than two years.

Third. We are engaged in making a model arm at Springfield, and we are very much obliged to the War Department for the order which they have so obligingly given us. We should be greatly aided by permission to use the Government drawings of them. We request that the armorer, Mr. Solomon Adams, may be allowed to do so without expense, and so far as it may be done without detriment to the service.

I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,
GEO. W. RA.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Novem*

The proposition for the purchase of 5,000 altered muskets each, made within, is accepted. The Colonel of Ordnance is directed to take the necessary measures to have them delivered as requested. The muskets to be selected by Captain Dimmock.

J. B. FLOYD
Secretary

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
Jackson, Miss., Novem

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD:

DEAR SIR: The State of Mississippi has 160 flint-lock perfect order, never having been used. I wish to exchange them for percussion rifles. If you have the power to make this exchange, please let me know on what terms. Please write me also how and when I can get the Federal Government a few thousand muskets with percussion rifles.

Very respectfully,

JOHN J.

HEADQUARTERS OHIO MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER MILITIA
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE
Columbus, Novem

Hon. S. S. COX,
Columbus:

DEAR SIR: When we made this year's requisition on the Government for our quota of arms as usual, we applied

primers and Maynard primers—articles that were furnished us last year. The Ordnance Department advised me that we could not be furnished with them, but suggested they might be had of the Government by purchase. My object in addressing you is to desire you to recommend to the Secretary of War to issue an order to the Ordnance Department to supply our State with these articles and such small lots of fixed ammunition as we may be in want of—if possible on our quota of arms, or by purchase. And you will much oblige this department.

Respectfully, yours,

D. L. WOOD,
Quartermaster-General of Ohio.

[Indorsement.]

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *November 16, 1860.*

Hon. J. B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: Can the order within asked for by the Ohio quartermaster-general, Wood, be complied with? If so, it will oblige,
Yours, &c.,

S. S. COX.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbia, S. C., November 12, 1860.

Col. H. K. CRAIG:

DEAR SIR: I learn that some of the States have received their quota of arms for next year, and I should be pleased to have the quota for South Carolina. I wish the whole quota in "rifled muskets and appendages, new patterns, caliber .58." Send them immediately to Charleston, S. C., to Maj. P. F. Stevens, superintendent of the Citadel Academy.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. GIST.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 14, 1860.

His Excellency JOHN J. PETTUS,
Governor of Mississippi, Jackson:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day from the Hon. Jacob Thompson of your letter of the 6th instant, and in reply to inform you that there is no authority in this Department to exchange rifles for flint-lock muskets, as proposed by you. We have percussion muskets altered from flint-lock at the Baton Rouge and Saint Louis arsenals, which are for sale at \$2.50 each. Should you desire to purchase any of them, and will advise me of the number, I will issue the necessary orders to comply with your request. Two thousand can be delivered at Baton Rouge, and any larger number at Saint Louis.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, November 15, 1860.

His Excellency WILLIAM H. GIST,
Governor of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, and in answer to state that according to a regula-

tion established by President Jackson on the 29th of June, 1835, and reconfirmed by President Pierce April 30, 1855, issues in advance the States and Territories under the law of 23d of April, 1808, are not authorized to be made. This rule has, however, in several instances been recently departed from by issuing arms to some of the States in 1861. If you desire it, and will so indicate to me, I will refer you letter to the Secretary of War for his action in the case.

Respectfully, &c.,

H. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Nashville, Tenn., November 29, 1860.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,
War Department:

SIR: Will you do me the favor to have a statement of the number and character of arms advanced to Tennessee made out and forwarded to me; also the amount now due the State, and when the next installment of arms will be due?

Very respectfully,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, November 29, 1860.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The letter from the quartermaster-general of the State of Ohio referred to you by the Hon. S. S. Cox, asking that directions be issued to this Department to issue to that State such friction and Maynard primers and fixed ammunition as it might require on account of its quota of arms, or to allow it to purchase such, has been received, with your directions thereon for a report.

On the 10th of April last I reported that, in consequence of the changes that had taken place in arms and ammunition, and of the difficulty to the State authorities in obtaining the requisite ammunition for the new arms issued to them under the law of 1808, I recommended that such cartridges for small-arms, pressed bullets, primers, and ammunition for field artillery as the States should from time to time require should be sold to them at cost from our arsenal supplies, and upon your call for a report whether such sales could be made in view of the act of 3d of March, 1825, I had the honor further to report in favor of the measure. You came to no decision on the subject that I know of, and in my annual report of 30th ultimo I recommended that an act of Congress should be asked for expressly authorizing such sales to the States. In the special case in hand I recommend the sale.

Mr. Cox's letter is herewith returned.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

NEW YORK, November 24, 1860.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I understand that you have a large quantity of muskets changed from flint to percussion now at Watervliet for sale.

* See Ex. Doc. No. 1, Senate, 36th Congress, 2d Session, p. 253.

Will you do me the favor to state the lowest price and terms of payment for 10,000 stand, with the privilege of taking 40,000 more on the same terms; and whether they can be delivered here immediately, or whether they must be received at Watervliet? The former would be preferred, if it causes no delay.

A prompt reply will be acceptable, by telegraph or otherwise.

Very respectfully,

G. B. LAMAR.

P. S.—I presume they are all packed, ready for transportation.

PRIVATE.] TREDEGAR IRON WORKS, J. R. ANDERSON & Co.,
Richmond, November 21, 1860.

Governor FLOYD:

DEAR SIR: For a year or more I have had on hand a large quantity of gun-iron which I had reason to expect we would convert into guns for the Government, having contracted to make to the extent of \$20,000. In the present state of things this burden has almost worn me down, and in view of the present aspect of things I do not think it is likely that the Government will ever receive a gun from me after the 4th of March next. Under these circumstances, seeing that I could not prepare and make these guns after the necessary experiments by that time, I take the liberty of making a last request of you during your official term, viz, to let us make our order by casting solid.

Yours, truly,

J. R. ANDERSON.

Won't you do me the favor to answer this request, as it is of the highest importance in the threatening aspect of commercial matters that we should be able to make this large fund to some extent available?

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 24, 1860.

G. B. LAMAR, Esq.,
New York:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, and in reply have to say that I have directed 10,000 altered percussion muskets to be delivered at Watervliet Arsenal to you, on your order, on payment of \$2.50 each for the same. This sale covers all the arms that I am at liberty to sell.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Milledgeville, Ga., November 24, 1860.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Being desirous of having manufactured in Georgia a supply for the State of certain military equipments, I am compelled again to trespass upon your kindness to ask of you the favor to help me in some

way—by sale or cause to be advanced to our State as a part of Georgia's quota of arms, &c., for the coming year two sample sets of each of the following equipments, viz:

First. Equipments for riflemen, consisting of knapsack, cartridge box, and belt, complete.

Second. Equipments for infantry, complete.

Third. Saber equipments, complete, including pouch for Colt revolvers. All of the latest and most approved styles and patterns adopted by the U. S. Army.

I dislike to trouble you with this small matter, but really I know of no other method of obtaining, with certainty as to kind, &c., samples or patterns of the equipments desired. I would prefer to purchase the articles to obtaining them otherwise, if I knew where they could be obtained. Be pleased to cause the sample sets, two of each, furnished me, in some way least troublesome to yourself, of the said equipments and you will lay me under renewed obligations for your kindness.

I am, very sincerely, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

[First Indorsement.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

December 1, 1860.

I respectfully report to the Secretary of War that such of the military equipments asked for as belong to this department can be furnished without inconvenience, viz: Two knapsacks, \$5.50; two haversacks, 72 cents; and two canteens and straps, 92 cents.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
Quartermaster-General.

[Second Indorsement.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE, December 1, 1860.

Respectfully returned, with the report that the State of Georgia, having drawn her full quotas, including that for 1861, cannot obtain the accouterments by issue, on that account, from the Government supply, nor can such articles as are wanted be sold by the Government.

There will be no difficulty, however, in Governor Brown's obtaining them, if he will write to Maj. W. A. Thornton, U. S. Arsenal, New York, and request him to purchase for the State two sets of infantry accouterments, complete; two saber-belts and plates, complete; two saber-knots; two holster pouches for Colt belt pistols; all of the latest U. S. Army patterns.

I doubt not that Major Thornton will make the purchase for the Governor with pleasure.

WM. MAYNARDIER,
Captain of Ordnance.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., November 24, 1860.

Hon. J. B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War:

My DEAR SIR: Please allow me to address a line to you on a matter that deeply interests your State.

Having been engaged in the Springfield Armory for fifteen years last past, and knowing that assistance has been rendered and privileges granted to foreign Governments and to some of our own States, as well as to private individuals, I desire the same favors granted to the State of Virginia.

I have no hopes of any favors from Colonel Craig, for in a conversation with him a few months since I found him deady opposed to the Virginia Armory.

We wish to use some of the armory patterns for the Richmond machinery, and the privilege of taking drawings of fixtures, tools, &c.

I desire that the honorable Secretary issue an order to the superintendents of the Springfield and Harper's Ferry armories to give the master armorer of the Virginia State Armory and Joseph R. Anderson or his agents every facility they may need in said armories, at the same time not interfering with the legitimate business of the armory.

I desire to get all the assistance we can from the national armories before our much-honored and esteemed Secretary of War vacates his office, for I have no hopes of any assistance after a Black Republican takes possession of the War Department. Should the honorable Secretary see fit to grant the request of the petitioner, I wish a copy of the order be sent to me at Springfield, Mass., as I shall be engaged here for a couple of months getting up a model gun for the State of Virginia.

Your humble servant,

S. ADAMS,

Master Armorer State Armory Virginia.

[Indorsement.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *November 26, 1860.*

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War, with the report that this application is similar to that made by G. W. Randolph, esq., in which case I recommended, on the 24th instant, that the application be granted. It should be granted on the former application.

WM. MAYNADIER,

Captain of Ordnance.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, November 26, 1860.

His Excellency ISHAM G. HARRIS,

Governor of Tennessee, Nashville:

SIR: In reply to the inquiry contained in your letter of the 20th instant, I have the honor to inform you that there are now due to Tennessee, on account of her quota for the present and previous years, arms to the value of 892 $\frac{1}{2}$ muskets, and that the quota for 1861 will become available on the 1st of January next.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, November 27, 1860.

G. B. LAMAR, Esq.,

48 University Place, New York City:

SIR: In reply to yours of the 26th instant,* I have to say that by reference to my letter of the 24th instant you will find this sentence: "This sale covers all the arms that I am at liberty to sell." I presumed you would infer from that remark that the Department had no other

* Not found.

arms that could be sold, which is the fact. I regret to add that I am not at liberty to authorize the delivery of the arms until payment is made, it being contrary to law.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 28, 1860.

JOSEPH R. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Tredgar Iron Works, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have received your letter of the 21st instant in regard to your contract for making guns for the Government. If I were to change the orders as now existing and enter into new arrangements for procuring guns I should have to advertise for proposals and take the lowest bid. The results of actual trials, especially those most recently made, show a decided superiority of the hollow-cast guns. You will thus perceive that in either case the interest of the Government would not be subserved so far as regards proper precautions for obtaining cannon of the best quality. Under these circumstances, although with every disposition to accommodate you in your work for this Department, I cannot change the present orders for cannon. It is very desirable that you, as well as the other founders having similar outstanding orders, should take immediate measures for completing them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, December 1, 1860.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: I take the liberty of introducing to you Mr. J. H. Burton, late master armorer at Ipsfield, England, and now engaged with Joseph R. Anderson & Co., of this place, in executing a contract for the machinery of the Virginia Armory. It will facilitate their operations to be allowed free access to the drawings, machines, tools, &c., and the use of the patterns for castings at the Springfield and Harper's Ferry armories, and as this privilege was accorded to the British Government, I respectfully ask that it may be granted to the agents of the State of Virginia.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. W. RANDOLPH.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, December 4, 1860.

The Secretary directs that the privilege within asked for be granted.

By order:

W. R. DRINKARD.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., December 6, 1860.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I am instructed by the Governor to request that the implements and machinery for manufacturing the Bormann fuse may be made for

the State at one of the Government arsenals, say Washington, to be paid for by the State commissioners having charge of this subject.

Pursuant to orders from the War Department the State has received 450 smooth-bore percussion muskets, with accouterments, leaving, according to statement of the Ordnance Office, the following suspended items to be adjusted hereafter: 120 long-range rifles; 200 rifled muskets, alleged to have been issued from Harper's Ferry Arsenal upon the verbal order of Governor Wise, but not receipted for by any State officer; 120 Hall rifles, delivered without orders to Col. J. T. Gibson by the superintendent of Harper's Ferry Arsenal, instead of 120 rifled muskets and accouterments for which there was a requisition. These Hall rifles ought not to be charged to the State, because never called for, and because we had a number of them in depot at Richmond. This charge can never be admitted. But the 120 rifled muskets and accouterments mentioned are charged to the State on the 26th of October, 1859. Never having been issued, they are now due to the State. I beg your attention to this, and that the Ordnance Department may be directed to have them delivered to my address at this place.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. RICHARDSON,
Adjutant-General.

[First Indorsement.]

Ordnance Office, for report.

[Second Indorsement.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *December 10, 1860.*

Respectfully returned. The implements, &c., for making the Bormann fuse may be made, on the terms within stated, at Washington Arsenal.

In relation to the account between the State of Virginia and the United States for arms under the law of 1808, it has been fully explained to General Richardson in a letter from this office, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.

WM. MAYNADIER,
Captain of Ordnance.

[Third Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *December 10, 1860.*

The implements, &c., for making the fuses may be made on the terms within stated, at the Washington Arsenal.

J. B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, December 10, 1860.

General WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON,
Adjutant-General of Virginia, Richmond:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and in answer you are respectfully referred to the statement of an account transmitted to you in a letter from this office of the 10th of August last, wherein it will be perceived, inasmuch as it had been ascertained that the 120 rifled muskets and accouterments referred to in your letter had not been issued to the State, they were not debited in said statement, and hence left a balance on account of the quota of 1861

of $167\frac{2}{3}$ muskets—the equivalent of the 120 rifled muskets and accouterments. Crediting the State with this balance and with the 187 rifle muskets and accouterments ordered to be issued upon your requisition of the 21st of June last but not furnished, also with the disputed issue of 60 long-range rifles with accouterments and 60 long-range rifle without accouterments, the State is now indebted to the United States as per annexed statement, to arms equivalent to $597\frac{1}{3}$, which will be covered within $1\frac{2}{3}$ muskets by the quota for 1861 when due.

In the statement transmitted to you in the letter of the 10th August the six 12-pounder Navy howitzers were charged at their equivalent of $232\frac{2}{3}$ muskets, while it is now ascertained to be $235\frac{2}{3}$ muskets—difference, $2\frac{2}{3}$ muskets.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. MAYNARDIER,
Captain of Ordnance.

Balance (without charging the State with the 120 rifled muskets and accouterments said to have been issued to Colonel (Gibson) due to the State of Virginia, as per account rendered August 10, 1860, $167\frac{2}{3}$ muskets.

By value of 187 rifled muskets and accouterments ordered to be issued June 27, 1860, but not drawn by the State, $261\frac{2}{3}$ muskets.

Sixty long-range rifles and accouterments, $101\frac{1}{3}$ muskets.

Sixty long-range rifles, $65\frac{1}{3}$ muskets.

Balance due to the State on quota of 1861, $596\frac{1}{3}$ muskets.

State, debtor.—To 450 percussion muskets and accouterments ordered to be issued November 23, 1860, being equivalent to $594\frac{1}{3}$ muskets.

Additional cost of Navy howitzers, $2\frac{2}{3}$ muskets.

Due the United States, $597\frac{1}{3}$ muskets.

Deduct balance on quota of 1861, $596\frac{1}{3}$ muskets.

Chargeable to quota for 1862, $1\frac{2}{3}$ muskets.

NEW YORK, December 12, 1860.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,

Secretary of War:

SIR: General Semmes, agent to purchase arms for the State of Georgia, and with whom I am advising to the best of my information, desires to know what kind of projectile you would recommend for rifle cannon; also, the weight of the field gun and the size of the bore. We know that many experiments have been made under your orders and direction, and if any satisfactory results have been arrived at we should be pleased to get them. A letter addressed to me at the Fifth Avenue Hotel will reach, if sent within the next three or four days.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, First Cavalry.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS AND MILITIA,
Washington, December 13, 1860.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,

Secretary of War:

SIR: By a resolution of the Senate, adopted on the 11th instant, this committee is instructed to inquire whether the expenses in the military

department of the Government cannot be reduced without detriment to the public service, and to report to what extent and what particular branch or branches of that service can be dispensed with or reduced. The committee desire to discharge this duty promptly and satisfactorily, and therefore request that you aid them with the views and opinions of your Department on the subjects thus referred to them.

With great respect, &c.,

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Chairman.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 14, 1860.

Lieut. Col. W. J. HARDEE,
Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York:

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 12th instant, I have to state that the results of trials of rifled cannon and projectiles, under direction of this Department, indicate a superiority of James' expanding projectiles for such cannon. The regulation field 6-pounder, with a rifled bore (weight 884 pounds), carries a James projectile of about 13 pounds; but you can have a field gun made to carry a 6-pound James projectile and not to weigh over 700 pounds. By applying to General Charles T. James you can readily obtain full descriptions of these projectiles and any other information you may desire respecting his plan of rifled cannon.

His address is Providence, R. I., but you can probably see him in person at the Astor House, New York.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 15, 1860.

Hon. JOHN SLIDELL, *Senate:*

SIR: As requested by Governor Moore in his telegraphic dispatch to you, I have directed that 5,000 altered percussion muskets, at Baton Rouge Arsenal, be delivered to the order of the Governor on the payment of \$2.50 each for the same. Instructions to that effect have been sent by telegraph to the commanding officer of the arsenal. I return Governor Moore's dispatch.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 15, 1860.

Hon. SAMUEL S. COX,
House of Representatives:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter transmitting the application of the quartermaster-general of Ohio for an order from this Department to supply the State with fixed ammunition and primers, on account of the quota, under the law for arming and equipping the militia, or by purchase.

The law for arming the militia, act of April 23, 1808, authorizes the issue of "arms and military equipments" only, and the Department has

no authority to order the issue of ammunition under that provision. The only authority for selling military stores is that contained in the act of 2d of March, 1825, which restricts such sales to articles which, upon proper inspection or survey, are found to be damaged or otherwise unsuitable for the public service. It will thus be seen that this Department cannot, under existing laws, give the order desired by the quartermaster-general of Ohio. In the report of the Ordnance Bureau communicated to Congress with the last annual report of this Department there was a recommendation for an act to authorize sales to the States of ammunition for the arms supplied under the law for arming the militia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *December 17, 1860.*

His Excellency SAM. HOUSTON,
Governor of Texas, Austin:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications by mail of the 28th ultimo and by telegraph of the 6th instant desiring that a corps of Texas Rangers may be called into the service of the United States in view of late depredations and murders committed by Indians on the frontiers of Texas.

In reply I have respectfully to inform you that, Congress having given no sanction for such a measure, this Department is without the necessary power to adopt it.

In connection with this subject, I beg leave to say that, in consequence of previous representations from Your Excellency and the unprotected state of the frontier settlements in Texas, the number of regular troops in that military department has been recently augmented, so that it now exceeds what it has been at any time before. It now consists of five companies of artillery, two of which are armed with light batteries, ten companies of cavalry, and twenty-five companies of infantry; in all, equivalent to four regiments.

I cannot permit myself to doubt that these troops will be found efficient and ready for any active service the Indian relations in the State may demand, and that so soon as the proper commanders on the spot become aware of the need of their assistance in any quarter it will be promptly and successfully applied.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 18, 1860.

His Excellency JOSEPH E. BROWN,
Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville:

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 24th ultimo, I have the honor to state that the following samples of accouterments can be furnished to you by the United States on payment of their cost price, as annexed, viz: Two knapsacks, \$5.06; two haversacks, 78 cents; two canteens, with straps, 92 cents. Total, \$7.26.

You can obtain the remaining equipments desired by addressing Maj. W. A. Thornton, U. S. Arsenal, New York, and requesting their purchase, describing them as follows: Two sets of infantry accouterments,

complete; two saber-belts and plates, complete; two saber-knots; two holsters (pouches) for Colt belt pistols; all of the latest U. S. Army pattern. I have no doubt Major Thornton will take pleasure in attending to the matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Washington, December 21, 1860.

Col. H. K. CRAIG,
Ordnance Department:

SIR: I will be obliged if you will inform me at your earliest convenience what number of arms of every kind has been distributed within a year past to the different States and Territories, under the existing laws or otherwise, designating rifle, infantry, ordnance, and cavalry equipments and ammunition; also what arms and munitions have been disposed of, to whom sold, and the reason for such sale, and amount now in the public armories subject to the order of your department.

With great respect, &c.,

HENRY WILSON.

[Indorsement.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, December 22, 1860.

Under a standing rule prohibiting heads of bureaus from entering into direct correspondence with members of Congress, this letter is respectfully transmitted to the Secretary of War.

WM. MAYNADIER,
Captain of Ordnance.

CHRISTMAS EVENING, 1860.

Governor FLOYD:

MY DEAR SIR: I send you a telegram which I have this moment received from Pittsburg.

Your friend, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

[Inclosure.]

PITTSBURG, *December 25, 1860.*

His Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN,
President of the United States, Washington:

An order has issued from the War Department to transfer all the effective munitions of war from the arsenal in this city to Southern forts. Great excitement has been created in the public mind by this order. We would advise that the order be immediately countermanded. We speak at the instance of the people, and if not done we cannot be answerable for the consequences.

WILLIAM WILKINS.
WM. F. JOHNSTON.
W. ROBINSON.
THOS. WILLIAMS.
CHARLES SHALER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
December 27, 1860.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, Senate:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, I beg leave to refer you to the inclosed reports of the chiefs of the several bureaus, as communicating in detail the information desired by your committee touching the reduction of the expenses of the military establishment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosures.]

A.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, December 17, 1860.

HON. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In compliance with your instructions to report upon the communication of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, of the 13th instant, I have the honor to state that whilst the strength of the Army continues as at present, and is employed in the same manner, I know of no reduction which can be made in the expenditure for its subsistence.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. P. TAYLOR,
Acting Commissary-General Subsistence.

B.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 17, 1860.

HON. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In reply to a communication referred by you to this office from the chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, inquiring "whether the expenses in the military department of the Government cannot be reduced without detriment to the public service," I have the honor to report that the expenditures of the medical and hospital department of the Army have always been regulated with a view to the utmost economy.

It is not believed that these expenditures can be reduced in a single item without a sacrifice of the welfare of the soldier and the true interests of the public service.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

By order:

R. C. WOOD,
Surgeon, U. S. Army.

C.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
December 18, 1860.

HON. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the Military Committee of the Senate, adopted on the 11th instant, inquiring "whether the expenses in

the military department of the Government cannot be reduced without detriment to the public service," I have the honor to report that the number of engineer officers in service is barely sufficient to perform the various duties connected with that branch of the service. That in most instances it falls, of necessity, to the lot of the officers in charge of fortifications to have three or four of them at a time under their supervision; and, finally, that the demand of engineer officers for the Military Academy is with difficulty supplied.

Under these circumstances I can see no way by which the expenses of the Corps of Engineers could be reduced without actual and serious detriment to the service.

In regard to the appropriations usually disbursed by the corps, viz, those for fortifications, it will be seen by comparison of the estimates presented by this office for several years past with the appropriations made by Congress that while the former exhibit the wants of this branch of service reduced to the lowest point that economy and a regard to reasonable progress will justify, the latter have been far below this limit, and therefore that any further reduction could hardly be expected if due regard is had to the defense of the naval and commercial positions of our sea-board frontiers.

With the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

R. E. DE RUSSY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Engineers, Commanding.

D.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 17, 1860.

Hon. J. B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In reply to the letter of the chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, I have the honor to report that in my opinion no reduction can be made in the Pay Department without serious injury to the service.

The disbursements of this department average \$5,000,000 per annum, and in the present widely dispersed condition of the troops it requires the most untiring efforts of all its officers to make the payments according to law.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. LARNED,
Paymaster-General.

E.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, December 20, 1860.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reference to this Bureau of the resolution of the Senate, as communicated by the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate of the 13th instant, inquiring "whether the expenses in the military department of the Government cannot be reduced without detriment to the public service," &c., and in obedience to your direction to report thereupon, I have to state that the estimates for objects under the control of this Bureau

have been reduced to the least amounts consistent with the interests of the public service.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel, Topographical Engineers.

F.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 18, 1860.

Hon JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive from your office a copy of the letter of the chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate to you inquiring "whether the expenses in the military department of the Government cannot be reduced without detriment to the public service."

As our troops are now stationed and employed, the estimate for the next fiscal year made in this office includes, I think, nothing which can be dispensed with or reduced.

The only way in which the expenditures of the Quartermaster's Department can be judiciously reduced, that occurs to me, is to diminish the number of military posts; and, wherever it is practicable, to establish them near the frontiers or on navigable waters, and to make from those points expeditions into the Indian countries as often as it may be expedient to do so.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. E. JOHNSTON,
Quartermaster-General.

G.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, December 19, 1860.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In answer to the letter referred to this office from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, asking for views and opinions on a reduction of the expenses in the military department without detriment to the public service, I have the honor to report:

So far as the particular branch of the military service intrusted to the Ordnance Department is concerned, I have no doubt that a change in the present organization of its personnel, and in the character and use of its arsenals, can be made which will attain the object of the committee's inquiry. There is a bill before the Senate, reported from its Military Committee, for the better organization of the general staff and the Engineer and Ordnance departments, which, if enacted, will, in my opinion, reduce expenses in the personnel of those branches, not only without detriment, but with advantage to the public service. That bill embodies provisions for the better organization of what is commonly called the staff and staff corps of the Army, which have heretofore been recommended by the War Department for legislative action, and have met the approval of the Military Committee after full consideration and investigation.

The operations of the Ordnance Department are, in my opinion, now too much scattered; that is to say, we have too many arsenals used as places of construction. This has resulted, in a measure at least, from

legislation seeking to distribute public expenditures instead of concentrating them at a few points, where they can be most effectively and economically applied. It would, in my opinion, be a measure of economy in the construction and preparation of ordnance supplies, as well as one calculated to improve their quality, to confine constructions to four arsenals at most—one at the North, one at the West, one at the South, and one on the Pacific Coast. There are a few of the other arsenals which, from their locations, are no longer useful for military purposes, and these should be sold and the proceeds applied to enlarging the means of fabrication at the four principal arsenals. The other arsenals, which may be conveniently situated for the distribution of supplies from them, should be retained simply as store-houses or depositories, in charge of military store-keepers, or perhaps better, of veteran and worthy sergeants, with a hired or enlisted force only sufficient to keep in order the articles deposited at each. The residue of that force necessary to carry on the operations of the department and all the officers not required for detached service with troops should be concentrated at the arsenals of construction. These are measures the execution of which, in their details, must be left to executive discretion. Legislation can properly confer only the general power to sell and apply the proceeds as above indicated, and to classify and use the other arsenals—four for construction and the remainder for depositories. They are measures which cannot be expected to be carried into effect immediately, but, to be properly executed, must be done gradually. Their beneficial effects, both economically and in other respects, I regard as certain in the end if systematically and uninterruptedly pursued, although they may be gradual in attainment. Concentration, before recommended for the operations of the Ordnance Department, applies also as a measure of economy, but in a far higher degree to the stations of troops. A great source of our military expense lies in the vast number of posts or stations among which our troops are scattered. These posts should be as few as possible for permanent occupation, and the service of protecting our exposed Territories should be performed by detachments sent out from and returning to the fixed stations. Such a plan will diminish the now necessarily very large expenses of transportation, as well as many others incident to a multiplicity of small posts, while it is believed confidently that it will rather promote than damage the efficiency of the public service. This idea is not claimed as original. It has been before advanced, and with more elaboration and detail than I have given it. But, as it has not yet been carried into effect, nor I believe fairly and fully tried, I deem it not useless to put it forth again. The measure it suggests does not, in my opinion, require legislation to carry it into effect, and in so far the suggestion may be considered out of place in answer to a call from a committee of a branch of the Legislature; but it is, I conceive, a proper and legitimate answer to a call for views and opinions on a reduction of expenses in the military department of the Government, even if it tends only to show that legislation is not necessary for all reformations in this respect, and that much may be effected by, if left to, executive management.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. MAYNADIER,
Captain of Ordnance.

II.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 26, 1860.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have, pursuant to your directions, the honor to make the following report in answer to the Senate's resolution of the 14th instant, inquiring into the practicability of reducing the present expenditures of the Army, &c.:

The amount of money disbursed annually under the direction and control of this office scarcely exceeds, on an average, \$60,000, and is almost exclusively for the recruiting service. Any very great retrenchment, therefore, on so small an amount, is manifestly impracticable. Yet there is one item of expenditure involved in it that might be suppressed without the slightest "detriment to the public service." Reference is had to the bounty provided by section 29 of the act approved July 5, 1838—an act which, as amended by section 8, act of July 7, 1838, authorizes the payment of three months' extra pay to every soldier who re-enlists under certain conditions there named. Not only is this bounty useless, it is injurious. Useless, because an infinitely better bounty for re-enlistment is provided in section 2 of the act of August 4, 1854; the inducements held out by which for re-enlisting are, moreover, abundantly sufficient. Injurious, because many a man now re-enlists with the single motive of pocketing this bounty, and then immediately deserts.

As directly connected with this—though the disbursement is one made by the Pay Department—I would also call the attention of the Department to section 3 of an act "to encourage enlistments," &c., approved June 17, 1850, and would recommend its repeal, being satisfied that whatever effect the bounty there provided may have had in encouraging enlistments at the time of its passage—that is to say, when the excitement occasioned by the California gold discoveries was at its greatest height—it has no longer the same effect now; for I think it may be safely affirmed that of the very few who enlist for their first term of service on our remote frontiers there is not one who would not have enlisted without this inducement, and that, as an inducement to re-enlist, it is an unnecessary addendum to the act of August 4, 1854.

Finally, as our recruits are nearly all made in the Atlantic cities, and must thence be transported at a heavy cost to where their services are needed—in the Indian countries west of the Mississippi River—it follows that for every deserter whom it has to replace the Government is subjected to a certain amount of clear loss, and hence that everything that may tend to suppress desertion will also tend to reduce the expenditures of the Army.

With a view to this I would, in the first place, recommend that the amount retained from the soldier's monthly pay be, instead of \$1, as fixed by section 5 of the act of July 7, 1838, \$2, as originally resolved in section 16 of the act of July 5, 1838, or \$3, should this seem best to Congress.

And as not tending in the least to prevent desertion but, on the contrary, to prevent many a deserter from returning to his colors, I would at the same time urge that the punishment of flogging for desertion be done away with, and that in lieu of it, if possible, every deserter from the Army be forever disfranchised, wherever Congress has the power of doing so—that is to say, in all the Territories belonging to the United

States. The sympathy so universally felt for deserters among those of their own class, and which now not only facilitates their escape, but encourages to it, would be more effectually destroyed by such a measure than, perhaps, by any other which could possibly be devised.

As conducing to the same end, I would also recommend the establishment of an Army savings institution, as well as some law for the punishment of the imposition practiced upon recruiting officers by minors, who, representing themselves as of full age, succeed in getting themselves enlisted on this pretense; and after having been fed and clothed and transported at a heavy expense by the Government to their regiments, are discharged, just as their services are beginning to be of some use, under the operation of the act approved September 28, 1850, section 5.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Troy, December 29, 1860.*

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Seeing it stated in the newspapers of the day that I had written a letter to the effect that on the 9th of this month Secretary Floyd ordered 10,000 muskets at the Watervliet Arsenal, in Troy, to be sold to G. B. Lamar, I deem it proper, in regard to myself, to say that I have written no such letter, and the only letter that I have written on the subject was written in reply to certain queries of an editor, as follows, viz:

TROY, December 27, 1860.

DEAR SIR: The Evening Post, in relation to the rumor that 500 cases of muskets had been removed from the arsenal of Watervliet to New York and put on board of the steamer Florida for Savannah, asks, "Where is General Wool?" I answer that he is at his headquarters, and attending to the duties assigned to his position. He, however, has no control over the arsenal of Watervliet, which is reserved under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN E. WOOL.

WASHINGTON, *December 31, 1860.*

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT:

By virtue of the act of Congress approved February 13, 1795, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act making alterations in the Treasury and War Departments,'" I hereby authorize Joseph Holt, Postmaster-General, to perform the duties of the office of the Secretary of War, now vacant by the resignation of John B. Floyd, until a successor shall be appointed and the vacancy filled.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, *December 31, 1860.*

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,
Acting Secretary of War:

SIR: The House of Representatives has just passed a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the sale

and distribution of arms for the last year, and also the condition of the forts, arsenals, &c., with power to send for persons and papers.

Believing that the exigencies of the service require that the information asked for should be furnished to the House with the least possible delay, with the view to the early initiation of such measures as the information asked for may require, you will oblige me by furnishing me at your earliest leisure the names of such witnesses in your Department as will furnish the desired information. You will also please advise me what has been done, or what orders have been given, with the view to the protection of the public property in Charleston and in Charleston Harbor.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

B. STANTON,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, December 31, 1860.

HON. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I write to request you to send the quota of arms for the State of Mississippi for 1862, and if you have the Map [sic] patent breech-loading rifles at your disposal, I would prefer them. If not, please send me the rifle known here as the Mississippi rifle.

Very respectfully,

JOHN J. PETTUS,
Governor of Mississippi.

Abstract from returns of the U. S. Army, December 31, 1860.

Arm of service.	Present.			Absent.			Present and absent.		
	Off- cers.	Men.	Aggre- gate.	Off- cers.	Men.	Aggre- gate.	Off- cers.	Men.	Aggre- gate.
General officers.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Adjutant-General's Department.....	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14
Judge-Advocate's Department.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Inspector-General's Department.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Signal Department.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Quartermaster's Department.....	44	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	44
Subsistence Department.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Medical Department.....	116	71	186	.....	.....	.....	116	71	186
Pay Department.....	28	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28
Engineer Department.....	48	63	111	.....	.....	.....	48	63	111
Topographical Engineers.....	45	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	45
Ordnance Department.....	60	411	470	.....	.....	.....	60	411	470
Ordnance sergeants.....	.....	77	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	77
Detachment at Military Academy.....	.....	178	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	178
Cavalry.....	82	3,123	3,205	100	482	582	182	3,605	3,787
Artillery.....	126	2,855	2,981	84	164	248	210	3,059	3,199
Infantry.....	164	7,140	7,304	187	769	956	351	7,849	8,200
Total Army of the United States. ^b	746	13,918	14,663	371	1,341	1,712	1,117	15,259	16,380

^a Including the general recruiting depots.

^b To avoid counting them twice, two of the assistant adjutants-general, four of the assistant quartermasters, one of the commissaries of subsistence, and the Judge-Advocate of the Army are omitted from the columns "officers present and absent" and "total present and absent" of their respective departments, as they hold commissions in regiments and other departments in which they are properly accounted for.

Statement showing the distribution of the U. S. Army on the 1st day of January, 1861, with the changes between that date and the 15th of April, 1861.

[Compiled from the records of the Adjutant-General's Office.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

(Comprising the country east of the Mississippi River.)

Stations January 1, 1861.	Troops.	Changes between January 1 and April 15, 1861.
Fort Mackinac, Mich.....	G, 2d Artillery.....	No change.
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y....	K, 2d Artillery.....	To Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Jan. 21-22; to Fort Mifflin, Md., Jan. 29-30; to Washington, D. C., Feb. 1; to Fort Lafayette, N. Y., April 4-5; to Fort Pickens, Fla., April 8-20.
Fort Independence, Mass.....	C, 2d Artillery.....	To Fort Jefferson, Fla., Jan. 10-18.
Fort Monroe, Va.....	A, 1st Artillery.....	To Pensacola Harbor, Fla., Jan. 24-Feb. 6; to Fort Pickens, Fla., April 18.
	C, 1st Artillery.....	No change.
	B and L, 2d Artillery.....	Do.
	F and K, 3d Artillery.....	Do.
	D and I, 4th Artillery.....	Do.
Fayetteville Arsenal, N. C....	D, 2d Artillery.....	Do.
Fort Sumter, S. C.....	B and H, 1st Artillery.....	To Fort Hamilton, N. Y., April 14-18.
Augusta Arsenal, Ga.....	E, 2d Artillery.....	To Washington, D. C., Feb. 1-7.
Baton Rouge Barracks, La....	D, 1st Artillery.....	To Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Jan. 13-23; to Fort Mifflin, Md., Jan. 29-30; to Washington, D. C., Feb. 2-3.
Barrancas Barracks, Fla.....	G, 1st Artillery.....	To Fort Pickens, Fla., Jan. 10.
Key West Barracks, Fla.....	B, 1st Artillery.....	To Fort Taylor, Fla., Jan. 14.

NOTE.—Engineer Company A left the West Point Military Academy January 18, and the West Point Battery (afterward known as D, Fifth Artillery) left same post January 31, both for Washington, D. C. The former was ordered from Washington to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., April 2.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

(Embracing the country west of the Mississippi River and east of the Rocky Mountains except the State of Texas and the Territory of Utah, and all of New Mexico east of the one hundred and tenth degree of west longitude.)

Fort Leavenworth, Kans....	I, 1st Artillery.....	To Fort Mifflin, Md., Jan. 7-12; to Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.
	A, 2d Artillery.....	To Washington, D. C., Jan. 7-13; to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., April 4-5; to Fort Pickens, Fla., April 6-10.
	H, 2d Artillery.....	To Fort Mifflin, Md., Jan. 7-12; to Washington, D. C., Feb. 1; to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., April 4-5; to Fort Pickens, Fla., April 8-21.
Fort Riley, Kans.....	G, 2d Infantry.....	No change.
	H, 2d Infantry.....	To Fort Larned, Kans., April 11-19.
Fort Scott, Kans.....	C and K, 2d Dragoons.....	To Fort Riley, Kans., Jan. 7-12; to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Jan. 29-Feb. 3.
Miami Valley, Kans.....	B, 2d Infantry.....	To Fort Scott, Kans., Jan. 6-7; to Saint Louis Arsenal, Mo., Feb. 1-7.
Fort Wise, Kans.....	F, G, H, and K, 1st Cavalry.....	No change.
	C and H, 10th Infantry.....	Do.
Fort Kearny, Nebr.....	A, 2d Dragoons.....	Do.
	E and F, 2d Infantry.....	Do.
Fort Laramie, Nebr.....	D and E, 2d Dragoons.....	Do.
	D and K, 10th Infantry.....	Do.
Fort Randall, Nebr.....	E, G, H, I, and M, 4th Artillery.....	Do.
Fort Ridgely, Minn.....	I, 2d Artillery.....	To Fort Mifflin, Md., April 13-18.
	E, 3d Artillery.....	To Elletts, Md., April 14-24.
	F, 4th Artillery.....	To Washington, D. C., April 13-18.
	K, 4th Artillery.....	No change.
Fort Ripley, Minn.....	C and K, 2d Infantry.....	Do.
Fort Abercrombie, Minn....	A, D, and I, 2d Infantry.....	Do.
Fort Smith, Ark.....	D and B, 1st Cavalry.....	Do.
Little Rock Arsenal, Ark.....	F, 2d Artillery.....	To Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 8-22.
Fort Washita, Ind. Ter.....	C and I, 1st Cavalry.....	No change.
Fort Cobb, Ind. Ter.....	B, C, D, and F, 1st Infantry.....	Do.
Fort Arbuckle, Ind. Ter.....	A and B, 1st Cavalry.....	Do.
	E, 1st Infantry.....	To Fort Washita, Ind. Ter., March 28-30.

Statement showing the distribution of the U. S. Army on the 1st day of January, 1861 with the changes between that date and the 15th of April, 1861—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF OREGON.

(Comprising the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington.)

Stations January 1, 1861.	Troops.	Changes between January 1 and April 15, 1861.
Fort Vancouver, Wash.....	A and B, 3d Artillery. C, D, G, and M, 3d Artillery.	To Fort Point, Cal., Feb. 28-March 5, No change.
Fort Cascades, Wash.....	H, 4th Infantry.....	Do.
Fort Walla Walla, Wash.....	C, E, and J, 1st Dragoons.	Do.
Fort Colville, Wash.....	B and I, 9th Infantry. A, C, I, and K, 9th Infantry.	Do. Do.
Fort Steilacoom, Wash.....	F and H, 9th Infantry.	Do.
Fort Townsend, Wash.....	C, 4th Infantry.....	Do.
Fort Umpqua, Wash.....	L, 3d Artillery.....	Do.
Camp Pickett, Wash.....	D, 9th Infantry.....	Do.
Camp Chehalis, Wash.....	A, 4th Infantry.....	Do.
Fort Dalles, Oreg.....	H, 1st Dragoons. G, 9th Infantry.....	Do. Do.
Fort Yamhill, Oreg.....	K, 4th Infantry.....	Do.
Fort Hoskins, Oreg.....	F and G, 4th Infantry.	Do.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

(Comprising the country west of the Rocky Mountains south of Oregon and Washington Territory, excepting so much of Utah as lies east of the one hundred and seventeenth degree of west longitude and of New Mexico east of the one hundred and tenth degree of west longitude.)

Fort Ter-Waw, Cal.....	D, 4th Infantry.....	No change.
Fort Crook, Cal.....	F, 1st Dragoons..... E, 6th Infantry.....	Do. Do.
Fort Humboldt, Cal.....	B, 6th Infantry.....	Do.
Fort Gaston, Cal.....	B, 4th Infantry.....	Do.
Fort Bragg, Cal.....	D, 6th Infantry.....	Do.
Fort Tejon, Cal.....	B and K, 1st Dragoons.	Do.
Fort Yuma, Cal.....	C, 6th Infantry..... E, 4th Infantry.....	Do. Do.
Benicia Barracks, Cal.....	G and K, 6th Infantry.	Do.
Presidio San Francisco, Cal..	I, 3d Artillery.....	To Fort Point, Cal., Feb. 15; to Presidio, Cal., March 5.
Alcatraz Island, Cal.....	H, 3d Artillery.....	No change.
New San Diego, Cal.....	F, 6th Infantry.....	Do.
Fort Mojave, N. Mex.....	I, 4th Infantry..... L, 6th Infantry.....	Do. Do.
Fort Churchill, Utah.....	A, 1st Dragoons. A and H, 6th Infantry.	Do. Do.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

(Embracing the State of Texas.)

Fort Clark.....	B, 3d Infantry..... D, 3d Infantry.....	To near San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 25-29; to Fort Clark, Tex., Jan. 30-Feb. 5; to Fort Duncan, Tex., Feb. 20-21; to Indianola, Tex., March 20-April 7; to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., April 12-20. To near San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 25-29; to Fort Clark, Tex., Jan. 30-Feb. 5; to Indianola, Tex., March 10-April 7; to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., April 12-20.
Fort Lancaster.....	G, H, and K, 3d In- fantry. K, 1st Infantry.....	To Indianola, Tex., March 10-April 7; to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., April 12-20. To Green Lake, Tex., March 10-April 12; to Indianola, Tex., April 17; to mouth of Mata- gorda Bay and return to Indianola, April 18; to near Salina, Tex., April 22-24 (surron- dered to the Confederates and paroled, April 20); to New York Harbor, April 30-May 31.
Fort Davis.....	H, 8th Infantry.....	To San Lucas Spring, Tex., April 13-May 9. Captured by the Confederates and held as prisoners of war.
Fort Chadbourne.....	G, 1st Infantry.....	To Green Lake, Tex., March 23-April 15; to Indianola, Tex., April 17; to mouth of Mata- gorda Bay and return to Indianola, April 18; to near Salina, Tex., April 22-24 (surron- dered to the Confederates and paroled, April 20); to New York Harbor, April 30-May 31.

Statement showing the distribution of the U. S. Army on the 1st day of January, 1861, with the changes between that date and the 15th of April, 1861—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS—Continued.

Stations January 1, 1861.	Troops.	Changes between January 1 and April 15, 1861.
Fort Inge.....	C, 2d Cavalry.....	To Indianola, Tex., March 19-April 12; to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., April 13-28.
Fort Stockton.....	H, 1st Infantry.....	To Camp Cooper, Tex., Jan. 3-21; to Fort Chadburne, Tex., Feb. 21-27; to Indianola, Tex., March 1-29; to Key West, Fla., March 30-April 4.
Camp Colorado.....	C, 8th Infantry.....	No change.
Camp Hudson.....	B, 2d Cavalry.....	To Fort Mason, Tex., Feb. 26-March 1; to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., March 28-April 27.
Camp Hudson.....	E, 2d Cavalry.....	To Indianola, Tex., March 17-22; to New York Harbor, March 31-April 11; to Carlisle Barracks, April 11-13.
En route from Ringgold Barracks to Camp Hudson.	A, 8th Infantry.....	To San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 10-18; to Indianola, Tex., April 17; to mouth of Matagorda Bay and return to Indianola, April 18; to near Saluria, Tex., April 23-24 (surrendered to the Confederates and paroled, April 29); to New York Harbor, April 30-May 31.
Fort Quitman.....	D, 8th Infantry.....	To Camp Hudson, Tex., Jan. 8; to Green Lake, Tex., March 17-April 4; to Indianola, Tex., April 17; to mouth of Matagorda Bay and return to Indianola, April 18; to near Saluria, Tex., April 23-24 (surrendered to the Confederates and paroled, April 29); to New York Harbor, April 30-May 31.
Fort Quitman.....	F, 8th Infantry.....	To San Lucas Spring, Tex., April 5-May 9; captured by the Confederates and held as prisoners of war.
Camp Cooper.....	D and H, 2d Cavalry..	To Indianola, Tex., Feb. 21-March 30; to Washington, D. C., March 31-April 14.
Camp Verde.....	A, 1st Infantry.....	To San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 25-26; to Camp Verde, Tex., Feb. 5-7; en route to coast and return to Camp Verde, Feb. 23-26; to Green Lake, Tex., March 7-19; to Key West, Fla., March 30-April 4.
San Antonio Barracks.....	I, 1st Infantry.....	To San Pedro Springs, Tex., Feb. 10; to Green Lake, Tex., March 2-10; to Indianola, Tex., March 28; to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., March 30-April 12; to Washington, D. C., April 12-14.
Fort Mason.....	A and F, 2d Cavalry..	To Carlisle Barracks, Pa., March 28-April 27.
Camp Ives.....	I, 2d Cavalry.....	To Camp Verde, Tex., Jan. 28; to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., Feb. 21-April 13.
Fort Brown.....	M, 1st Artillery.....	To mouth of the Rio Grande, Tex., March 9; to Fort Jefferson, Fla., March 19-24.
Fort Brown.....	M, 2d Artillery.....	To Fort Hamilton, N. Y., March 19-30; to Fort Pickens, Fla., April 6-17.
Camp Wood.....	K, 2d Cavalry.....	To Carlisle Barracks, Pa., March 15-April 27.
Ringgold Barracks.....	A, 3d Infantry.....	To Fort Brown, Tex., March 7-11; to the mouth of the Rio Grande, March 20; to Indianola, Tex., April 11-13; to mouth of Matagorda Bay and return to Indianola, April 18; to near Saluria, Tex., April 23-24 (surrendered to the Confederates and paroled, April 29); to New York Harbor, May 3-June 1.
Fort McIntosh.....	G and E, 3d Infantry..	To Fort Brown, Tex., Feb. 25-28; to mouth of Rio Grande, March 11-12; to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., March 19-30; to Fort Pickens, Fla., April 6-10.
Fort McIntosh.....	F and I, 3d Infantry..	To mouth of the Rio Grande, March 12-20; to Indianola, Tex., April 12-13; to mouth of Matagorda Bay and return to Indianola, April 18; to near Saluria, Tex., April 23-24 (surrendered to the Confederates and paroled, April 29); to New York Harbor, May 3-June 1.
Fort Duncan.....	F, K, and L, 1st Artillery.	To mouth of the Rio Grande, Feb. 20-March 11; to Fort Taylor, Fla., March 20-25, Company L being left at Fort Jefferson, Fla., March 24.
Fort Bliss.....	I, 8th Infantry.....	To San Lucas Spring, Tex., March 31-May 9; captured by the Confederates and held as prisoners of war.
Camp on the Rio Grande.....	G, 2d Cavalry.....	To New York Harbor, March 20-April 11; to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., April 12-13.

Statement showing the distribution of the U. S. Army on the 1st day of January, 1861 with the changes between that date and the 15th of April, 1861—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO.

(Comprising so much of the Territory of New Mexico as lies east of the one hundred and tenth degree of west longitude.)

Stations January 1, 1861.	Troops.	Changes between January 1 and April 15, 1861.
Taos.....	G and I, 2d Dragoons.	No change.
Fort Garland.....	F, 10th Infantry.....	Do.
Fort Union.....	E, H, and K, Mounted Rifles.	Do.
Albuquerque.....	D, Mounted Rifles.	To Fort Stanton, March 11-April 8.
	G, Mounted Rifles.....	To Fort Craig, Feb. 27-March 10.
	I, Mounted Rifles.....	No change.
	A, E, and I, 7th Infantry.	Do.
Fort Craig.....	A, Mounted Rifles.....	To Fort Fillmore, Feb. 6-9.
	F, Mounted Rifles.....	No change.
	D, F, and K, 7th Infantry.	Do.
Fort Stanton.....	B, Mounted Rifles.....	Do.
Fort Fillmore.....	I, 5th Infantry.....	Do.
	E, 8th Infantry.....	To Fort Bliss, Tex., Feb. 17-18; to Fort Davis, Tex., Feb. 25-March 1; to San Lucas Spring, Tex., April 13-May 9. Captured by the Confederates and held as prisoners of war.
Fort Defiance.....	A and B, 5th Infantry.	No change.
	E, 5th Infantry.....	To Fort Union, March 22-April 14.
	H, 5th Infantry.....	To Fort Macey, March 16-31.
Fort Panamint.....	C, D, F, and G, 5th Infantry.	No change.
	K, 5th Infantry.....	To Albuquerque, March 14-20.
Fort Floyd ^a	A, 10th Infantry.....	To Fort Garland, March 6-20.
Fort Breckinridge.....	B and G, 7th Infantry.	No change.
	D and G, 1st Dragoons.	Do.
	B, 8th Infantry.....	To Fort Bliss, Tex., Feb. 3-21; to San Lucas Spring, Tex., March 31-May 9. Captured by the Confederates and held as prisoners of war.
Fort Buchanan.....	C and H, 7th Infantry.	No change.
Hatch's Ranch.....	G, Mounted Rifles.....	To Fort Stanton, March 11-18.
	K, 8th Infantry.....	To Fort Bliss, Tex., Jan. 25-Feb. 20; to San Lucas Spring, Tex., March 31-May 9. Captured by the Confederates and held as prisoners of war.

^a Name changed to Fort McLane, January 18, 1861.

DEPARTMENT OF UTAH.

(Embracing so much of the Territory of Utah as lies east of the one hundred and seventeenth degree of west longitude.)

Camp Floyd ^a	B, E, and H, 2d Dragoons.	No change.
	A, B, and C, 4th Artillery.	Do.
Fort Bridger.....	E and I, 10th Infantry.	Do.
	B and G, 10th Infantry.	Do.

^a Name changed to Fort Crittenden, February 6, 1861.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,
Secretary of War:

WASHINGTON, January 3, 1861.

DEAR SIR: General Cameron and myself called this morning to see you with regard to the removal of cannon from the Allegheny Arsenal.

The people of my district are greatly excited on this subject, but disposed to maintain law and order, as they should. We hope to be able to see you to-day, and ask respectfully that you do not decide the case adverse to the wishes of our constituents before receiving us.

Respectfully, yours,

J. K. MOORHEAD,
SIMON CAMERON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 3, 1861.

Hon. BENJAMIN STANTON,

Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives:

SIR: In answer to your letter, asking for information on certain points specified in a resolution adopted by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives on the 18th ultimo, I have the honor to state as follows:*

* * * * *

The other information asked for in regard to the number and description of arms "distributed since the 1st day of January, 1860, and to whom and at what price," will be found in the accompanying statements (Nos. 2 and 3) from the Ordnance Bureau. It is deemed proper to state, in further explanation of statement No. 2, that where no distribution appears to have been made to the State or Territory, or where the amount of the distribution is small, it is because such State or Territory has not called for all the arms due on its quotas and remains a creditor for dues not distributed, which can be obtained at any time on requisition therefor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
Secretary of War ad interim.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Number and description of arms distributed since the 1st of January, 1860, to the States and Territories, and at what price.

States and Territories.	6-pounder bronze guns.		12-pounder bronze howitzers.		12-pounder Navy howitzers.		Mountain howitzers.	
	No.	Price.	No.	Price.	No.	Price.	No.	Price.
Maryland					6	\$207.00		
Mississippi	6	\$400.00	2	\$360.00			1	\$105.00
Illinois	4							
Oregon	2						1	105.00
Kansas Territory							1	165.00
District of Columbia								
Total	12		2		6		3	

* For portion here omitted, see Series I, Vol. I, p. 129.

Number and description of arms distributed since the 1st of January, 1860, &c.—Continued

States and Territories.	Rifle muskets, caliber .58-inch.		Perceussion mus- kets, caliber .60-inch.		Cadet muskets, caliber .58-inch.		Musketoons, caliber .60-inch.	
	No.	Price.	No.	Price.	No.	Price.	No.	Price.
Maine.....	300	\$13.03						
Massachusetts.....	809							
Vermont.....	150							
Connecticut.....	240							
New York.....	192							
Maryland.....	400		450	\$13.25				
Virginia.....								
South Carolina.....	640				122	\$15.20		
Georgia.....	380							
Florida.....	100							
Alabama.....	170				150			
Louisiana.....					185			
Tennessee.....	701				381			
Ohio.....	000							
Michigan.....	100							
Indiana.....	673							
Illinois.....	80		120	13.25	80		1	\$11.00
Wisconsin.....	80							
Missouri.....	252							
Iowa.....	100							
California.....	116							
Minnesota.....	283							
Kansas Territory.....	52				30			
District of Columbia.....	468						4	11.00
Pennsylvania.....	1,011							
Total.....	7,853		570		918		5	

States and Territories.	Long range rifles, caliber .58 inch.		Perceussion rifles, caliber .54 inch.		Colt rifles.		Hall carbines.	
	No.	Price.	No.	Price.	No.	Price.	No.	Price.
Massachusetts.....	100	\$17.43						
New York.....	420				1	\$12.50		
New Jersey.....	100							
Virginia.....	50							
North Carolina.....	311							
Louisiana.....	104							
Mississippi.....	212							
Tennessee.....	1							
Kentucky.....	80							
Indiana.....	170							
Illinois.....	1						1	\$17.00
Wisconsin.....			40	\$12.88				
Iowa.....	12							
California.....	116							
Washington Territory.....					2	42.50		
Kansas Territory.....	10							
New Mexico Territory.....			220	12.88	10	42.50		
Pennsylvania.....	42	17.43	40	12.88				
Total.....	1,728		309		13		1	

States and Terri- tories.	Sharps car- bines.		Colt artillery carbines.		Colt cavalry carbines.		Perceussion pistols.		Colt belt pistols.	
	No.	Price.	No.	Price.	No.	Price.	No.	Price.	No.	Price.
New York.....	1	\$30.00	1	\$36.00	1	\$22.50				
Georgia.....									40	\$18.00
Louisiana.....							60	\$7.00	8	
Tennessee.....	1	30.00					1		1	
Illinois.....	1	30.00	1	35.00	1	32.50	40	7.00	20	
Wisconsin.....									3	
Missouri.....									8	
Washington Ter- ritory.....									4	
Nebraska Terri- tory.....									40	
Kansas Territory.....	10	30.00					20	7.00	20	
New Mexico Ter- ritory.....	20								20	
Pennsylvania.....							158	7.00		
Total.....	33		2		2		270		181	

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Number and description of arms distributed since the 1st of January, 1860, &c.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Colt holster pistols.		Adams belt pistols.		Colt holster pistols, with attachment.		Cavalry sabers, heavy.	
	No.	Price.	No.	Price.	No.	Price per pair.	No.	Price.
New Hampshire.....								
New York.....					1	\$50.00	132	\$7.50
Virginia.....							100	7.50
Georgia.....							40	7.50
Louisiana.....							30	7.50
Illinois.....					33	50.00	40	7.50
Washington Territory.....					5			
Nebraska Territory.....	30	\$22.50					10	7.50
Pennsylvania.....			27	\$18.00			74	7.50
Total.....	30		27		39		426	

States and Territories.	Cavalry sabers, light.		Horse artillery sabers.		Non-commissioned officers' swords.		Musicians' swords.		Artillery swords.	
	No.	Price.	No.	Price.	No.	Price.	No.	Price.	No.	Price.
New Hampshire.....										
New Jersey.....					50	\$5.50			50	\$4.00
Florida.....	132	\$8.50							50	4.00
Louisiana.....					10					
Tennessee.....	1	8.50	1	\$5.50	1		10	\$4.40	1	4.00
Ohio.....			50		50		50			
Michigan.....					50					
Illinois.....			100							
Wisconsin.....					12				20	4.00
Missouri.....					8					
Kansas Territory.....			25		20				10	4.00
Dist. of Columbia.....	50	8.50			65	5.50	6	4.40		
Pennsylvania.....							36	4.40		
Total.....	183		170		260		103		181	

WM. MAYNADIER,
Captain of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, December 21, 1860.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Statement of arms distributed by sale since the 1st of January, 1860, to whom sold, at what price, and place whence sold.

To whom sold.	Kind of arms.	Number.	Price each.	Date of sale.	Where sold.
J. W. Zacharia & Co.....	Flint-lock muskets altered to percussion.	4,000	\$2.50	Feb. 3, 1860	Saint Louis Arsenal.
James T. Ames.....	do	1,000	2.50	Mar. 14, 1860	New York Arsenal.
Capt. G. Barry.....	do	80	2.00	June 11, 1860	Saint Louis Arsenal.
W. G. N. Swift.....	do	400	2.50	Aug. 31, 1860	Springfield Armory.
Do.....	do	80	2.50	Nov. 13, 1860	Do.
State of Alabama.....	do	1,000	2.50	Sept. 27, 1860	Baton Rouge Arsenal.
Do.....	do	2,500	2.50	Nov. 14, 1860	Do.
State of Virginia.....	do	5,000	2.50	Nov. 6, 1860	Washington Arsenal.
Phillipa County (Arkansas) Volunteers.	do	50	2.00	Nov. 10, 1860	Saint Louis Arsenal.
G. B. Lamar.....	do	10,000	2.50	Nov. 24, 1860	Watervliet Arsenal.

WM. MAYNADIER,
Captain of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, December 21, 1860.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Pittsburg, January 4, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburg:

Intelligence of an authentic character reached me yesterday to the effect that the order for the removal of the ordnance from the U. S. Arsenal near this city had been countermanded.

In view of the excitement which has prevailed in the community on this subject I deem it proper to make this official communication. It may also be permitted to suggest the propriety of your taking some formal action expressive of the grateful feeling which now animates all classes for an act of the Government at once so well timed and judicious. It is matter of just pride and congratulation that notwithstanding the popular indignation at the outset, our citizens of all parties refrained from any act of violence and appealed successfully to the authorities at Washington for the rescinding of the obnoxious order.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

GEO. WILSON,
Mayor.

Extract from the minutes.

COUNCIL CHAMBERS,
Pittsburg, January 4, 1861.

Be it resolved by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburg, That we have heard with much pleasure of the action of the proper Department in countermanding the order of the late Secretary of War for the removal of the ordnance from the U. S. Arsenal near this city.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution, signed by the mayor of Pittsburg and the presiding officers of councils, be transmitted to the President, Attorney-General, and the Acting Secretary of War.

GEO. WILSON,
Mayor.

JAMES MCANALLY,
President Select Council.
A. G. MCANDLESS,
President Common Council.

Attest:

H. MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Attest:

R. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,
Secretary of War:

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1861.

SIR: Inclosed you have a copy of a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 31st ultimo.

You will see that the inquiry directed by the House covers matters not included in the resolution of the Committee on Military Affairs of the 18th ultimo and therefore not covered by your reply of the 3d instant.

The committee do not suppose there will be any necessity for resorting to the power to send for persons and papers conferred by the resolution, as it is not the intention of the committee to ask for information which, in the judgment of the Department, ought not to be made public. You will oblige me, therefore, by furnishing at your earliest convenience the information which the committee is required to procure and report to the House, so far as you can do so without detriment to the public service.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

B. STANTON,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs.

[Inclosure.]

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 31, 1860.

On motion of Mr. Stanton—

Resolved, That the standing Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire and report to the House how, to whom, and at what price the public arms distributed since the 1st day of January, A. D. 1860, have been disposed of, and also into the condition of the forts, arsenals, dock-yards, &c., of the country; whether they are supplied with adequate garrisons, and whether any further legislation is required to enable the President to afford adequate protection to the public property; and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers and leave to report at any time.

Attest:

J. W. FORNEY,
Clerk.

[Indorsements.]

Memorandum for the Secretary.

Mr. Stanton says the committee desires no information which the Secretary may deem improper to be made public.

Shall the statements of the defensive condition of Forts Sumter, Pickens, &c., and the strength of their garrisons, be communicated?
R. B. I[RWIN].

No. Be very particular in suppressing all that relates to "Sumter, Pickens, &c."

Forts Sumter, Pickens, Taylor, and Jefferson withheld, after consulting General Totten and Colonel Cooper.
January 23, 1861.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, January 8, 1861.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In reply to that portion of the information called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to "inquire into the sale and distribution of arms for the last year," &c., and in compliance with the request made to you by the Hon. B. Stanton, chairman of said committee, under date of 31st

ultimo, I respectfully name the following persons as being able to communicate the information required, viz: Col. H. K. Craig, Chief of Ordnance; Capt. William Maynadier, principal assistant to Chief of Ordnance; Morris Adler, clerk in Ordnance Office; J. P. Keller, clerk in Ordnance Office. The letter of Hon. B. Stanton is herewith returned.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 8, 1861.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to state, in answer to your inquiries as to the state of preparation for their armaments of the fortifications at Galveston, Tex., and Ship Island, Miss.—

First. The fort at Galveston, for which an appropriation of \$80,000 has been made, has no further been begun than by the erection of temporary buildings and quarters for mechanics and laborers, of houses, wharf, &c., and the making of other indispensable preparations. So far as we know here the ground has as yet hardly been broken for the foundations of the fort itself. We may, at any rate, say confidently that even the foundations of the walls have not been begun. The estimate for the work is \$413,000, and according to the rate of appropriations of late years for similar works, we cannot expect full readiness for its armament in less than five years.

Second. At the fort on Ship Island the working force is now engaged in the construction of the embrasures of the lower tier, of which the officer in charge hoped to have four covered in by the 1st instant, the others being in various stages of forwardness. Not a platform has been laid, and some months will be required to mount the first tier of guns even on temporary platforms, and another appropriation of at least \$85,000 must be made and applied before the work can be got ready for its entire armament. At present not a gun could be mounted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOS. G. TOTTIEN,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 8, 1861.

General THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General, New York State, Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 21, offering in the name of His Excellency the Governor the men to garrison the forts within the State of New York. The emergency has happily passed which would require prompt action on the subject, but the United States Government will at a convenient time look to the defenses of our frontiers and sea-ports. Meantime the Government holds in high appreciation the new proof of the patriotism of the State of New York.

I am, sir, &c.,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *January 8, 1861.*HON. JOSEPH HOLT,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: It has long been a custom of the War Department to permit the States to draw their respective quotas of arms one year in advance. Virginia has drawn hers for this year. Two companies in every district want arms from our State and we cannot furnish them. Governor Letcher informs me he will draw on you for them if you will honor his order. Please inform me what you will do in the premises. Before Governor Floyd resigned I had assurances from his chief clerk, Colonel Drinkard, that he would grant the arms. An early answer is desired.

Your friend and obedient servant,

JOHN T. HARRIS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
*Washington, January 8, 1861.*HON. JOSEPH HOLT,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In my last annual report, dated 30th of October, 1860, I had the honor, among other matters, to state as follows:

The number of arms manufactured at the national armories during the last year was not as great as the available funds would have justified. This diminution is in a measure attributable to the diversion of armory operations from the manufacture of arms of the established model to the alteration of arms according to plans of patentees and to getting up models of arms for inventors. Our store of muskets of all kinds at this time does not exceed 530,000, dispersed among the arsenals of the country—nowhere more than 130,000 arms being together. As this supply of arms is applicable to the equipment of the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the militia of the country, it is certainly too small, and every effort should be made to increase the number of our now-model guns, whilst no further reduction by sale of the old-model serviceable arms should be allowed until our arsenals are better supplied. Our store of muskets has in former years reached nearly 700,000, and was not then considered too great for the country, as was evidenced by the liberal appropriations made for the further increase and for the construction of more perfect and productive machinery for the fabrication of small-arms. * * *

Since that date 127,655 serviceable muskets altered to percussion have been ordered to be sold, many of which have already been disposed of and passed out of the possession of Government. I have now respectfully to recommend that no more arms on the orders already given be disposed of, and that no further sales be made except in the manner authorized by the act of March 3, 1825.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

[Indorsement.]

Approved:

J. HOLT,
*Acting Secretary of War ad interim.*WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, January 10, 1861.*HON. JOHN T. HARRIS,
House of Representatives:

SIR: In reply to your note of the 8th instant, I have the honor to state that, in the present unhappily excited state of the public mind,

3 R R—SERIES III, VOL I

the distribution of the arms of the Government in advance, as you suggest, or their transportation through the country, cannot but increase the feverish apprehensions already prevailing, and thus tend to results in every way to be deplored.

Should the Governor of Virginia make the requisition which you say he contemplates, it will receive such a response as my sense of duty under all the circumstances shall prompt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
Secretary of War ad interim.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 10, 1861.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,
Acting Secretary of War:

SIR: I have been informed by the quartermaster-general of Alabama that the quota of arms due the State for the present year which were shipped last August has never been received. Will you please inform me what has become of them, and how and where they can be procured, or has the order of distribution been countermanded?

Very truly, yours,

DAVID CLOPTON.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *January 10, 1861.*

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,
Secretary of War ad interim:

SIR: The authorities of some of the Southern States having caused certain forts to be seized and occupied by their troops, namely, as we know, Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, in Charleston Harbor; Fort Pulaski, at the mouth of the Savannah River, Ga.; Fort Morgan, at the mouth of Mobile Bay, Ala.; and as a like action may not unreasonably be looked for as to other forts on these coasts, it is important that this department should have your determination as to our proceedings at forts now under construction or repair on the Southern coasts. Excluding Forts Taylor and Jefferson, at Key West and the Tortugas, as belonging to another category, the forts alluded to above are Fort Clinch, at the north end of Amelia Island, Fla. (entrance to Cumberland Sound); Fort Gaines, west side of the entrance to Mobile Bay, Ala.; fort on Ship Island, coast of Mississippi; Forts Jackson and Saint Philip, on the Mississippi River below New Orleans, and new fort at Galveston, Tex. There are several other forts on these coasts, but I mention only those on which we are making disbursements. The questions I beg to present are:

First. Whether we shall proceed as heretofore by adjusting the rate of expenditure in the most advantageous manner as regards season, &c., to the amount of the appropriation in each case; or,

Second. Whether we shall at once reduce all these expenditures to an absolute minimum; that is to say, merely keeping possession by an overseer and two, three, or four laborers.

I do not offer the alternative of entire abandonment—if for no other reason, because the second assumption is nearly equivalent, while it takes care, as far as we can do so, of the public property. Besides the course that the policy of the General Government may dictate in refer-

ence to fortifications on that part of our sea-board under present political circumstances, I must add that the present state of the Treasury will probably be regarded as bearing strongly on the questions. We judge of this condition, however, only from the fate of requisitions for funds made by this office on the demand of officers in charge of works for the means of prosecuting their labors. It will be seen by the statement herewith that several such demands have been unsatisfied for a month and more. This last remark refers, as you will see by the table, not alone to engineer operations at the South, but to those at the North and to those on the Pacific Coast as well. I am therefore obliged to inquire further whether it is necessary or proper, in your opinion, at once and for the present to restrict expenditures and engagements at all our fortifications.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel Engineers.

[Inclosure.]

List of applications from the Engineer Department to the Secretary of War for remittances on account of fortifications and for the Military Academy which have not been complied with.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *January 10, 1861.*

November 17, 1860.—Col. R. Delafield, Military Academy, \$4,500; Lieut. J. B. McPherson, fort at Alcatraz Island, Cal., \$5,000; Maj. H. Brewerton, Fort Carroll, Md., \$5,000.

November 26.—Capt. J. F. Gilmer, fort at Fort Point, Cal., \$6,000.

December 1.—Lieut. Col. R. B. De Russy, Fort Calhoun, Va., \$10,000; Lieut. F. E. Prime, fort at Ship Island, Miss., \$3,000; Fort Gaines, Ala., \$2,000; Fort McRee, Fla., \$1,000.

December 6.—Capt. J. G. Foster, Fort Sumter, S. C., \$10,000; Capt. J. Newton, Fort Delaware, Del., \$3,000.

December 10.—Lieut. W. H. Stevens, fort at entrance to Galveston, Tex., \$10,000; contingencies of fortifications, \$950; Capt. W. H. O. Whiting, Fort Clinch, Fla., \$15,000.

December 12.—Maj. P. G. T. Beauregard, Fort Jackson, La., \$10,000; Fort Saint Philip, La., \$3,000; contingencies of fortifications, \$170; Col. R. Delafield, Military Academy, \$5,250; Capt. J. G. Foster, Fort Sumter, S. C., \$5,000.

December 17.—Lieut. F. E. Prime, Fort Gaines, Ala., \$8,000; Capt. H. W. Benham, fort at Sandy Hook, N. J., \$10,000; Lieut. J. B. McPherson, fort at Alcatraz Island, Cal., \$5,000.

December 21.—Maj. J. G. Barnard, Fort Richmond, N. Y., \$1,000.

December 26.—Maj. J. G. Barnard, Fort Tompkins, N. Y., \$1,000; Capt. J. F. Gilmer, fort at Fort Point, Cal., \$6,000.

January 9, 1861.—Lieut. F. E. Prime, fort at Ship Island, Miss., \$8,000; Maj. H. Brewerton, Fort Carroll, Md., \$5,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 11, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, *Senate:*

Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD, *House of Representatives:*

GENTLEMEN: In reply to the inquiry contained in your note of the 3d instant, I have the honor to state that the order directing the shipment of cannon from the Allegheny Arsenal to certain forts in the

South was countermanded on the same day. On investigation it was satisfactorily ascertained that the fortifications in question were not at all in a condition to receive their armament, nor will they probably be for several years to come. This will more fully appear from the letter of General Totten, in charge of the Engineer Department, which accompanies this communication.* The heavy guns referred to, amounting to 124 in number, were not manufactured for the forts to which they had been ordered to be forwarded, nor had they been purchased by any special appropriation for the erecting or arming of these forts. As they would have been entirely useless at the points for which, under the order of shipment, they were destined, and as their transportation through the country could not have failed to increase the feverish agitation and apprehension already so unhappily prevalent, I did not hesitate, when the matter was brought to my notice, to direct their return to the arsenal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
Secretary of War ad interim.

WASHINGTON, January 11, 1861.

Hon. J. HOLT, *Secretary of War*:

SIR: Will you have the goodness to furnish me, for the information of the Committee on Military Affairs, with a statement of the distribution of arms from the armories of the United States to the U. S. arsenals, and other places of deposit for safe-keeping, from the 1st day of January, A. D. 1860, to the 1st day of January, A. D. 1861, showing the number sent from each armory to each arsenal, or other place of deposit, and the time when each parcel was sent; also whether any portion of the arms so distributed have been taken from the custody and control of the officers or persons charged with their custody or safe-keeping, and, if so, when and by whom they have been so taken. An early reply will very much oblige,

Yours, respectfully,

B. STANTON,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs.

BOSTON, January 12, 1861.

Lieutenant-General SCOTT:

SIR: I have the honor to address you for the purpose of communicating in my official capacity with yourself, as the commander of the Army of the United States, with a view to obtaining whatever advice or information may be deemed proper to be imparted to me bearing upon the preparation of Massachusetts to meet any demand for patriotic citizen soldiers to assist you in maintaining the laws and the integrity of the country.

It is thought not unlikely that such contribution of men may be wanted, and should that be the case, Massachusetts, if duly admonished of it in advance, will respond with an alacrity and force which will meet your entire satisfaction. May I ask then, sir, to receive from you, or your department, your views of what it is desirable to be done by us at this moment, and the probability there may be of our being wanted.

Our Legislature is now in session, and the committees formed to-day. I had an interview with the joint committee on the militia, and can

* See Totten to Holt, next, ante.

assure you that they will take any needful steps to prepare for a march of our full share of men. Two brigadier-generals of the active volunteer militia have already tendered their services.

The general state of our militia is given in my address to the Legislature, of which I have had the honor to send you a copy.

I shall send you this note under cover to Senator Wilson, who, from his former services, is familiar with the militia of this Commonwealth, and may be able to answer inquiries on your part which I cannot distinctly anticipate.

With the fervent hope that your health and life may be continued for the sake of the country you have so long and so ably served, and that the country may find a happy and honorable escape from present dangers, I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,*

JOHN A. ANDREW.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

January 12, 1861.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLY,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: The special committee to whom was referred the President's message of the 9th instant† have directed me to inclose to you a copy of their instructions, and to respectfully request that you will communicate any information upon any of the subjects mentioned in your possession not in your opinion inconsistent with the public service. The committee earnestly desire to aid and not embarrass the Executive Departments in upholding the Constitution and the laws. We desire you to communicate such facts only as will enable the House to act intelligently and efficiently in sustaining the Constitution and the laws.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. HOWARD,
Chairman.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

January 9, 1861.

On motion of Mr. Leake—

Resolved, That the committee of five to which the special message of the President of the United States was this day referred, with certain instructions, be instructed also to inquire whether any of the arms of the United States at any of the arsenals or armories have recently been removed or ordered to be removed, and, if so, by whose order and for what reasons.

Attest:

J. W. FORNEY,
Clerk.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

January 9, 1861.

On motion of Mr. William A. Howard—

Resolved, That the message this day received from the President of the United States be referred to a special committee of five members of

* Answer, if any, not found.

† See "The Congressional Globe," Part I, p. 294.

this House, and that they be instructed to report on the same as early as possible; and that said committee make immediate inquiry and report—

First. Whether any executive officer of the United States has been or is now treating or holding communication with any person or persons concerning the surrender of any forts or fortresses or public property of the United States, and whether any demand for such surrender has been made, and when and by whom and what answer has been given.

Second. Whether any officer of this Government has at any time entered into any pledge, agreement, or understanding with any person or persons not to send re-enforcements to the forts of the United States in the harbor at Charleston, and the particulars of such agreement, pledge, or understanding; when, where, and with whom it was made, and on what consideration.

Third. What demand for re-enforcements of the said forts has been made, and for what reason such re-enforcements have not been furnished.

Fourth. Where the ships of the United States are now stationed, with what commands, and with what orders.

Fifth. Whether the custom-house, post-office, arsenal, and other public buildings of the United States at Charleston have been seized and are held in possession by any person or persons, and the particulars of such seizure and possession.

Sixth. Whether any revenue cutter of the United States has been seized and is now held in possession by any person or persons, and the particulars thereof; and whether any efforts have been made by the head of the Treasury Department to recapture or recover possession of said vessel; and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers and to take testimony.

Attest:

J. W. FORNEY,
Clerk.

BLAIN, *January 12, 1861.*

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN:

DEAR SIR: Not knowing how soon your honor will need the services of the uniformed volunteers to suppress the Southern fire-eating disunionists, we hereby tender the services of our company, subject to your orders. The following are the names of our members; we number about forty-four members.

JOHN A. WILSON,
Captain Washington Artillery.
[AND SEVENTEEN OTHERS.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 15, 1861.

Hon. B. STANTON,

Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, I have the honor to inclose to you a report of the Chief of Ordnance, communicating the information desired by your committee touching the distribution of arms from the armories to the arsenals in the Southern States during the year 1860.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
Secretary of War ad interim.

[Inclosure.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1861.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reference of a letter from the Hon. B. Stanton, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, asking for the statement of the distribution of arms from the armories to the arsenals and other places of deposit, for safe-keeping, from January 1, 1860, to January 1, 1861, &c., and, in compliance with your directions, have to report that on December 30, 1859, an order was received from the War Department directing the transfer of 115,000 arms from the Springfield Armory and the Watertown and Watervliet Arsenals to different arsenals at the South.

Orders were given, in obedience to these instructions, on January 30, 1860, and the arms were removed during the past spring from and to the places as follows, viz:

From Springfield Armory, 65,000 percussion muskets, caliber of .69, and 40,000 muskets, altered from flint to percussion, caliber of .69. From Watertown Arsenal, 6,000 percussion rifles, caliber of .54. From Watervliet Arsenal, 4,000 percussion rifles, caliber of .54. Of which there were sent to Charleston Arsenal, 9,280 percussion muskets, 5,720 altered muskets, and 2,000 rifles; North Carolina Arsenal, 15,480 percussion muskets, 9,520 altered muskets, and 2,000 rifles; Augusta Arsenal, 12,380 percussion muskets, 7,620 altered muskets, and 2,000 rifles; Mount Vernon Arsenal, 9,280 percussion muskets, 5,720 altered muskets, and 2,000 rifles; Baton Rouge Arsenal, 18,580 percussion muskets, 11,420 altered muskets, and 2,000 rifles.

The arms thus transferred, which were at the Charleston Arsenal, the Mount Vernon Arsenal, and the Baton Rouge Arsenal, have been seized by the authorities of the several States of South Carolina, Alabama, and Louisiana, and are no longer in possession of the Ordnance Department. Those stored at Augusta Arsenal and at North Carolina are still in charge of officers of this department.

In addition to the foregoing there have been transfers of arms from the armories to different arsenals, but only in such quantities as the exigencies of the service demand for immediate issues to the Army and to the States, under the act of April 23, 1808, and which I infer are not intended to be embraced in the call of the Hon. Mr. Stanton, whose letter is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, &c.,

H. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, January 15, 1861.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reference to this office of a letter from the Hon. D. Clopton, asking for information in relation to certain arms issued to the State of Alabama last August, but which have not yet reached their destination, and on this subject have respectfully to report that, as stated by Mr. Clopton, the stores were issued from the Allegheny Arsenal in August last, addressed to the Governor of Alabama, at Montgomery, and it was supposed they had been duly

received until the quartermaster-general of that State, on the 26th of November last, advised the Secretary of War that they had not been received, and asking what he should do in the premises. In answer to this he was informed that diligent inquiry should be made, the result of which would be communicated, and if it should so happen that the arms were lost, that the issue would be duplicated. On the 29th of December the Governor of Alabama was informed of the result of the inquiries made, which was to the effect that the arms, &c., had reached New Orleans, and were stored preparatory to reshipment to their destination, and it is quite probable that by this time they have been duly delivered.

The stores, though issued in August, 1860, were on account of the State's quota for 1861, and in this connection it may be proper to say that such issues, under the law of 1808, in advance, are without the authority of law, and instead of its being "usual," as was said in a recent application to you for a similar issue, they have been restricted to the last four years, and perhaps some especial instances of former dates, as will appear from the following prohibitory order of President Jackson on a similar application by the State of Louisiana in 1835, viz:

The President directs that the gun applied for be furnished, but that in future no advances be made, more especially to States to which no arms are due.
20th June, 1835.

If the stores referred to by the Governor of Alabama, and supposed to have been detained at New Orleans, as above stated, should not be forthcoming, I will not under existing circumstances feel called on to renew the issue without your especial instructions, and in that event I would respectfully suggest that the Governor be authorized to draw the stores, or their equivalent in muskets, from the Mount Vernon Arsenal, now in possession of the State of Alabama.

The letter of Hon. D. Olopton is herewith returned.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

ALBANY, January 16, 1861.

Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,
General-in-Chief, &c.:

GENERAL: Being under the impression that the state of the country might render it necessary to withdraw for service elsewhere the whole or a large part of the troops now occupying posts in the harbor of New York, I take great pleasure in saying, with the approval of Governor Morgan, with whom I have conferred on this subject, that I can furnish from the First Division New York State Militia, at any time, a sufficient force to take charge of the fortifications in our harbor as long as may be necessary. And should it be necessary (as I trust it will not) to sustain the Government and keep the peace at Washington by a larger force than you can concentrate from the U. S. Army, I can send you, at short notice, five or six good regiments, upon which you could rely with confidence.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. SANDFORD,
New York.

* See January 10, p. 34.

WASHINGTON, *January 17, 1861.*

HIS EXCELLENCY E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York:

SIR: I am very sure that the President, as yet, has not seriously thought of calling for volunteers or militia from any quarter beyond this District; and to maintain the peace here the local militia, the constabulary, and some 700 regulars, including three companies of horse or flying artillery, are at present deemed sufficient.

Perhaps no regiment or company can be brought here from a distance without producing hurtful jealousies in this vicinity.

If there be an exception, it is the Seventh Infantry, of the city of New York, which has become somewhat national, and it is held deservedly in the highest respect from its escorting the remains of President Monroe from New York to Richmond, and its presence at the inauguration of the statue of the Father of his Country in Washington.

In reply to the latter part of Your Excellency's letter, I beg to say that a better reference of the subject cannot be made than to Major-General Sandford, a general of excellent intelligence and judgment in all such matters.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to remain, Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 17, 1861.

HON. DAVID CLOFTON,
House of Representatives:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 10th instant I have the honor to state that on the 29th of November last the Governor of Alabama was informed that the arms, &c., issued upon his requisition in August last had reached New Orleans and were stored, preparatory to reshipment to their destination. It is quite probable that by this time they have been duly delivered. If they have not, I will, upon the request of the Governor, give him authority to draw the stores, or their equivalent in muskets, from the Mount Vernon Arsenal, in that State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
Secretary of War ad interim.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, January 17, 1861.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR:

DEAR SIR: I write for the purpose of obtaining information as to the quantity and kind of arms to which the State of Indiana is entitled from the General Government, and whether there are not arrearages due her for past years; upon what principle or ratio arms are distributed; whether upon Congressional representation or on enrollment of the militia, or both, under different acts of Congress; and, finally, the form of application therefor, and how soon the arms that may be due can be forwarded.

A speedy answer is very much desired.

Very respectfully,

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 18, 1861.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Will you please inform me what number of improved arms, not recognized as suitable for the service, are now in possession of the Department, and how large a force the Department can now arm with the latest improved arms.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

B. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1861.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Please send me, for use of the Committee on Military Affairs, a copy of the order of the Secretary of War of December 30 [29], 1859, in relation to the distribution of arms, referred to in the letter of Colonel Craig to you of the 15th instant, and also the orders of January 30, 1860, referred to in the same letter, under which 115,000 stand of arms were distributed to sundry arsenals in the Southern States.

You will also please advise me whether any arms have been distributed to any of the States for the year 1861, and, if so, the number and description distributed to each, and the date of the distribution.

It has seemed to me that there has been unnecessary delay in answering my former inquiries in relation to the distribution of arms.

You will oblige me, therefore, by furnishing me the information now asked for at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

B. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 21, 1861.

Hon. B. STANTON,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 18th instant I have the honor to inclose to you a report of the Chief of Ordnance, showing the number of arms in our arsenals and armories suitable for the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
Secretary of War ad interim.

[Inclosure.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1861.

Hon. J. HOLT,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In answer to the letter of the Hon. B. Stanton of the 18th instant I have to state that it appears by the last returns that there were remaining in the U. S. arsenals and armories as follows: Percussion muskets and muskets altered to percussion (caliber .69), 499,554, and percussion rifles (caliber .54), 42,011; total, 541,565. If from this number are deducted the numbers of the same description that were in the arsenals in South Carolina, Alabama, and Louisiana,

which arsenals have been officially reported to have been taken possession of by the authorities of those States, 60,878, it leaves this number, 480,687; the whole of which are "recognized as suitable for the service." In addition to these there are, rifle muskets, model of 1855 (caliber .58), 22,827; rifles, model of 1855 (caliber .58), 12,508; total, 35,335; which are "the latest improved arms."

The letter of Mr. Stanton is herewith returned.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

H. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

NOTE.—Of the above 480,687 muskets and rifles, 22,000 of them are in the arsenal at Augusta, Ga., and 36,362 in the arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C.

Serviceable arms at the U. S. forts and arsenals within the several States and Territories, per the last inventories and returns, excluding flint-lock arms, as well as Colt revolvers and all other patent arms.

States and Territories.	Muskets.	Rifles, &c.	Total small-arms.	Sea-coast.	Siege and garrison.	Field.	Total artillery.
	All descriptions now used and usable.	Rifles and all other U. S. arms now used and usable.		and 10 inch columbiads and howitzers, and 42 and 32 pounder guns, and 24-pounder bank howitzers.	8-inch howitzers, and 24, 18, and 12 pounder guns.	Brass field guns and howitzers.	
Maine.....	24,313	.....	24,313	2	13	4	10
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	3	22
Massachusetts.....	155,500	12,177	167,677	138	107	20	265
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	.....	100	40	2	151
Connecticut.....	.....	.....	.....	40	22	2	73
New York.....	42,005	28,400	70,411	500	200	20	744
Pennsylvania.....	37,443	5,403	42,846	213	61	21	295
Maryland.....	60	.....	60	60	24	1	81
District of Columbia.....	73,778	2,285	76,063	310	179	1	490
Virginia.....	10,446	8,808	19,254	080	177	7	864
North Carolina.....	32,678	3,630	36,308	.....	37	4	41
South Carolina.....	17,413	2,817	20,230	100	20	4	133
Georgia.....	20,001	2,000	22,001	20	.....	2	22
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	330	121	4	454
Alabama.....	17,350	2,000	19,350	64	15	.....	79
Louisiana.....	12,304	4,141	16,445	63	124	.....	187
Texas.....	3,253	2,204	5,457	.....	.....	10	10
Arkansas.....	1,310	54	1,364	.....	.....	10	10
Missouri.....	32,408	5,673	38,081	.....	2	0	11
Kansas.....	1,385	2,193	3,578	.....	.....	4	4
New Mexico.....	2,333	2,248	4,581	.....	.....	5	5
California.....	47,501	7,218	54,719	140	20	22	197
Washington Territory.....	4,082	470	4,552	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	525,048	91,039	617,881	2,705	1,200	163	4,107

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 22, 1861.

Hon. B. STANTON,

Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives:

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 18th instant, I have the honor to inclose to you a report of the Chief of Ordnance, communicating the

information desired by your committee respecting the recent distribution of arms to arsenals in the Southern States.

Referring to your remark touching the delay in answering your former inquiries, I beg to observe that there has been no such delay beyond that necessarily involved in the preparation of the information called for by the respective bureaus, a work upon which, generally speaking, only a very limited force could be advantageously employed. You will notice, for example, that the last report called for in response to your letter of the 8th instant—that of the Chief of Ordnance—did not reach me until yesterday afternoon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1861.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In compliance with the request in the letter from the Hon. B. Stanton of 18th instant, referred by you to this office, I have the honor to transmit herewith the following papers:

First. Copy of directions from the Secretary of War, dated December 30 [29], 1859, for the transfer of arms to Southern arsenals.

Second. Copies of three orders for supplies from this office, dated January 30, 1860, those orders being the necessary action for carrying into effect the previous directions of the Secretary of War, December 30 [29], 1859.

Third. A statement of arms issued on account of the quotas due the States for 1861 in advance, the date of the orders directing the issue, and States to which issued.*

Mr. Stanton's letter is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, &c.,

H. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, December 29, 1859.

The Colonel of Ordnance will give the requisite orders for supplying the arsenals at Fayetteville, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Augusta, Ga.; Mount Vernon, Ala., and Baton Rouge, La., with the following arms, in addition to those on hand at those arsenals, viz: 65,000 percussion muskets (caliber .69) and 40,000 altered to percussion (caliber .69) from Springfield Armory; also 6,000 percussion rifles (caliber .54) from Watertown Arsenal and 4,000 percussion rifles (caliber .54) from Watervliet Arsenal. These orders will be given from time to time as may be most suitable for economy and convenience of transportation. The distribution to the five first-named arsenals will be in proportion to their respective means of proper storage.

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

* Copy of this statement not found.

(Inclosure No. 2.)

*Order for supplies, No. 55.*ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1860.J. S. WHITNEY, Esq.,
Superintendent U. S. Armory, Springfield:

SIR: You are hereby required to issue to the officers stated below the following ordnance stores, viz:

To whom to be issued.	Percussion muskets, caliber .69 with appendages.	
	Muskets, caliber .69, altered to percussion, with appendages.	
Capt. J. Gorgas, Charleston Arsenal.....	9,280	5,720
Capt. J. A. J. Bradford, North Carolina Arsenal.....	15,480	9,520
John M. Galt, military store-keeper, Augusta Arsenal, Ga.....	12,380	7,020
Capt. J. L. Reno, Mount Vernon Arsenal.....	9,280	5,720
Theo. Lewis, esq., military store-keeper, Baton Rouge Arsenal.....	18,580	11,420
	65,000	40,000

The within rifles will be held in readiness for issue at such time as you may be called upon by the Quartermaster's Department. Copy of a letter to that department from this office is inclosed herewith for your information and government.*

H. K. ORAIG,
*Colonel of Ordnance.**Order for supplies, No. 56.*ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1860.Maj. A. MORDECAI, *Watertown Arsenal:*

SIR: You are hereby required to issue to Capt. J. Gorgas, Charleston Arsenal, the following ordnance stores, viz: 2,000 percussion rifles, caliber .54, with appendages. To Capt. J. A. J. Bradford, North Carolina Arsenal, 2,000 percussion rifles, caliber .54, with appendages.

The within rifles will be held in readiness for issue at such time as you may be called upon by the Quartermaster's Department. Copy of a letter to that department from this office is inclosed herewith for your information and government.*

H. K. ORAIG,
*Colonel of Ordnance.**Order for supplies, No. 57.*ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1860.Capt. T. J. ROUMAN, *Watertown Arsenal:*

SIR: You are hereby required to issue to John M. Galt, esq., military store-keeper, &c., Augusta Arsenal, Ga., the following ordnance stores, viz: 2,000 percussion rifles, caliber .54, with appendages; to Bvt. Capt. J. L. Reno, Mount Vernon Arsenal, 2,000 percussion rifles, caliber .54,

* See sub-inclosure, p. 46.

with appendages; to Theo. Lewis, esq., military store-keeper, Baton Rouge Arsenal, 2,000 percussion rifles, caliber .54, and appendages.

The within rifles will be held in readiness for issue at such time as you may be called upon by the Quartermaster's Department. Copy of a letter to that department from this office is inclosed herewith for your information and government.*

H. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

[Sub-inclosure.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 28, 1860.

Major-General JESUP,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army:

SIR: I have to request that transportation may be provided for the following number of boxes of muskets and rifles to be supplied to the arsenals at Fayetteville, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Augusta, Ga., Mount Vernon, Ala., and Baton Rouge, La., by direction of the Secretary of War:

	Boxes.
From Springfield Armory to Charleston Arsenal.....	750
From Watervliet Arsenal to Charleston Arsenal.....	100
From Springfield Armory to North Carolina Arsenal.....	1,250
From Watervliet Arsenal to North Carolina Arsenal.....	100
From Springfield Armory to Augusta Arsenal.....	1,000
From Watertown Arsenal to Augusta Arsenal.....	100
From Springfield Armory to Mount Vernon Arsenal.....	750
From Watertown Arsenal to Mount Vernon Arsenal.....	100
From Springfield Armory to Baton Rouge Arsenal.....	1,500
From Watertown Arsenal to Baton Rouge Arsenal.....	100
Total.....	5,750

Each box contains 20 arms, weight about 300 pounds, and occupies about 10 cubic feet. The transfers of these arms may be made from time to time as may be most suitable for economy and convenience of transportation, and they will be held in readiness for delivery from Springfield Armory and Watervliet and Watertown Arsenals at such times and in such parcels as may best suit the arrangements which your department may make for their transfer.

Respectfully, &c.,

H. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

WASHINGTON, *January 22, 1861.*

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Information which comes to me in a shape which is entitled to great confidence and respect satisfies me that a military force beyond the amount in reach and available for immediate exigencies is necessary at some points for local defense and the protection of the public property.

This is said to be especially the case for the protection of this District and the public property here, and also for the protection of the arsenal and custom-house and sub-treasury at Saint Louis, and perhaps at other points where the necessity may not be so great.

If you concur with me in this opinion, you will oblige me by having a bill prepared authorizing the President, if he shall deem it necessary,

* See next, *post*.

to call for such number of volunteers and for such time and such description of force as he may think the exigencies of the service may demand.

An early reply will much oblige your humble servant,

B. STANTON,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 22, 1861.

Hon. B. STANTON,

Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives:

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives communicated with your letter of the 8th instant, I have the honor to inclose to you reports from the Adjutant-General, Chief Engineer, and Chief of Ordnance, containing the information called for touching the garrisons and defensive condition of our fortifications and the recent sales of the public arms.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
Secretary of War ad interim.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 18, 1861.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to lay before you a statement of so much of the information called for by resolution of the House of Representatives under date of the 31st ultimo as can be furnished by this office, and am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General.

Tabular list of the forts belonging to the United States, with statement annexed of their actual garrison and also of their appropriate garrisons, the latter as originally set forth in a report of the Colonel of Engineers dated November 1, 1861, and which was prepared in answer to a call of the House of Representatives made on the 3d of March of the same year.

Designation of the work and State in which located.	Number of garrison in war.	Number of actual garrison.
FORTS AND BATTERIES.		
Fort Preble, Portland Harbor, Me.....	200	1
Fort Scammel, Portland Harbor, Me.....	300	0
Fort McClary, Portland Harbor, Me.....	80	0
Fort Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.....	250	1
Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass.....	600	1.
Fort Winthrop, Boston Harbor, Mass.....		
East Head Battery, Governor's Island, Boston Harbor, Mass.....	400	0
Northest Battery, Governor's Island, Boston Harbor, Mass.....		
Fort at New Bedford Harbor, Mass.....	80	0
Fort Trumbull, New London Harbor, Conn.....	350	1
Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, N. Y.....		
Fort William, Governor's Island, N. Y.....	800	a 613
Fort at Battery, Governor's Island, N. Y.....		
Fort Gibson, Ellis Island, N. Y.....	80	0
Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, N. Y.....	350	1
Fort Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.....		
Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, N. Y.....		
Forty Hudson, Staten Island, N. Y.....	1,000	0
Forty Morton, Staten Island, N. Y.....		1

a Recruits.

Tabular list of the forts belonging to the United States, etc.—Continued.

Designation of the work and State in which located.	Number of garrison in war.	Number of actual gar- rison.
Fort Lafayette, Narrows, New York Harbor, N. Y.	370	
Fort Mifflin, Delaware River, Pa.	290	
Fort Mifflin, Baltimore Harbor, Md.	350	
Fort Madison, Annapolis Harbor, Md.	150	
Fort Washington, Potomac River, Md.	400	
Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor, S. C.	100	
Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, S. C.	300	
Fort Jackson, Savannah River, Ga.	70	
Fort Marion and sea-wall at Saint Augustine, Fla.	100	
Fort Barrancas and barracks, Pensacola, Fla.	250	
Fort Saint Philip, Mississippi River, La.	600	
Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass.	1,500	
Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, R. I.	2,410	
Fort Schuyler, Throg's Neck, East River, N. Y.	1,250	
Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, N. Y.	800	
Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va.	2,450	
Fort Macon (and preservation of its site), Beaufort Harbor, N. C.	300	464
Fort Caswell, Oak Island, N. C.	400	
Fort Pulaski, Cockspur Island, Ga.	800	
Fort Pickens, Pensacola Harbor, Fla.	1,200	
Fort McRee, Foster's Bank, Pensacola Harbor, Fla.	650	50
Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Ala.	700	
Fort Pike, Rigolets, La.	300	
Fort Macomb (formerly Fort Wood), Chef Menteur, La.	300	
Battery Bienvenue, Bayou Bienvenue, La.	100	
Tower Dupré, Bayou Dupré, La.	50	
Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, La.	400	
Fort Livingston, Barrataria Bay, La.	300	
Fort Knox, opposite Buckaport, Mo.	500	
Fort Delaware, Delaware River, Del.	750	
Fort Carroll, Salliers' Point Flats, Baltimore Harbor, Md.	800	
Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Va.	1,320	
Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, S. C.	650	89
Fort Clinch, Cumberland Sound, Fla.	1,000	
Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla.	1,500	52
Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Tortugas, Fla.	140	
Redoubt of Fort Barrancas, Fla.	400	
Fort Gaines, Dauphin Island, Ala.	1,000	
Fort on Sandy Hook Point, N. J.	100	
Fort at Proctor's Landing, La.	400	
Fort at Ship Island, Miss.	100	
Alcatraz Island, Harbor of San Francisco, Cal.	400	
	500	85
ARMORIES, ARSENALS, AND DEPOTS.		
Springfield Armory, Mass.		1
Harper's Ferry Armory, Va.		63
Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.		43
Apalachicola Arsenal, Fla.		4
Augusta Arsenal, Ga.		93
Texas Arsenal, Tex.		1
Benicia Arsenal, Cal.		44
Champlain Arsenal, N. Y.		0
Detroit Arsenal, Mich.		0
Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va.		17
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.		32
Kennebec Arsenal, Me.		8
Little Rock Arsenal, Ark.		60
Missouri Depot, Mo.		0
Mount Vernon Arsenal, Ala.		0
New York Arsenal, N. Y.		19
North Carolina Arsenal, N. C.		1
Pikesville Arsenal, Md.		64
Washington Arsenal, D. C.		8
Fort Union Depot, N. Mex.		67
Saint Louis Arsenal, Mo.		16
Watertown Arsenal, Mass.		33
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.		22
Vancouver Depot, Wash. Ter.		40
Leavenworth Arsenal, Kans. Ter.		13
Rome Arsenal, N. Y.		25
Charleston Arsenal, S. C.		1
Baton Rouge Arsenal, La.		0
		0

S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General.

{Inclosure No. 2.]

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 18, 1861.Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have received a copy of a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 31st ultimo, referred by you to this office on the 15th instant, and I have the honor to furnish so much of the information required as relates to the condition of the forts.

Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.—In a condition to mount its entire armament, but deficient in quarters.

Fort Porter, Black Rock, near Buffalo, N. Y.—Prepared for its armament and garrison.

Fort Niagara, mouth of Niagara River, N. Y.—Ready for its armament, but deficient in accommodation for garrison and supplies.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.—Defensible.

Fort Montgomery, Rouse's Point, N. Y.—About half built; capable of some defense.

Fort Preble, Portland Harbor, Me.—In a defensible condition.

Fort Scammel, Portland Harbor, Me.—In a defensible condition.

Fort on Hog Island Ledge, Portland Harbor, Me.—Under construction; not defensible.

Fort Knox, Narrows of the Penobscot River, Me.—Is in condition to receive a considerable portion of its armament bearing on the river passage, but is not defensible on the land side.

Fort McClary, Portsmouth Harbor, Me.—Defensible.

Fort Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor, Me.—Defensible.

Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass.—This strong work is essentially ready for its garrison and for nearly the whole of its armament.

Fort Winthrop, Boston Harbor, Mass.—The barbette guns of the tower may be mounted; capable of a good defense.

West Head Battery, Governor's Island, Boston Harbor, Mass.—Defensible.

Southcast Battery, Governor's Island, Boston Harbor, Mass.—Defensible.

Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass.—In good condition for service.

Old fort at New Bedford Harbor, Mass.—Defensible.

New fort at New Bedford Harbor, Mass.—Not defensible.

Fort Wolcott, Newport Harbor, R. I.—Defensible.

Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, R. I.—This very strong work is now essentially ready for its garrison and for its entire armament.

Fort Trumbull, New London Harbor, Conn.—This work is essentially finished. It is ready for its garrison and is already supplied with nearly the whole of its armament.

Fort Schuyler, eastern entrance to New York Harbor.—Ready for its armament and for its entire armament.

Fort Griswold, New London Harbor, Conn.—The exterior battery in good condition.

Fort at Willets Point, eastern entrance to New York Harbor.—Not commenced.

Fort Columbus and Castle William, New York Harbor.—Both in good condition for defense.

Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor.—Defensible.

Fort Gibson, Ellis Island, New York Harbor.—Defensible.

Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.—Defensible.

Fort Richmond, New York Harbor.—Ready for its armament and for occupation by troops.

Fort on site of Fort Tompkins, New York Harbor.—Not yet far enough advanced to be of much service.

Battery Hudson, Staten Island, New York Harbor.—Defensible.

Battery Morton, Staten Island, New York Harbor.—Defensible.

Fort Lafayette, Narrows, New York Harbor.—Defensible.

Fort at Sandy Hook, N. J.—A few guns might be mounted; no shelter for men and supplies.

Fort Mifflin, Delaware River, Pa.—Ready for garrison and armament.

Fort Delaware, Delaware River, Del.—May receive garrison and armament.

Fort McHenry, Baltimore Harbor, Md.—Defensible.

Fort Carroll, Baltimore Harbor, Md.—Not far enough advanced to afford full protection; not armed; a part of one tier might be mounted in a few weeks.

Fort Madison, Annapolis Harbor, Md.—Battery nearly ready for guns.

Fort Washington, Potomac River, Md.—Defensible.

Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va.—In excellent defensible condition; needs minor repairs only.

Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Va.—Under construction; not ready for armament or garrison.

Fort Macon, Beaufort Harbor, N. C.—In pretty good condition for defense.

Fort Caswell, mouth of Cape Fear River, N. C.—In pretty good condition for defense.

Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, S. C.—Had been placed in the best condition possible under the circumstances prior to its evacuation.

Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, S. C.—In good condition for defense, having been greatly strengthened within the last few months; a very strong work.

Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor, S. C.—In good condition; defensible.

Fort Pulaski, Savannah River, Ga.—Ready for its garrison and nearly the whole of its armament; a very strong work.

Fort Jackson, Savannah River, Ga.—Can receive its armament and garrison.

Fort Clinch, Amelia Island, Fla.—Is nearly prepared for a partial but efficient armament of its channel fronts; is weak on the land side.

Fort Marion, Saint Augustine, Fla.—The battery nearly ready for guns and is defensible.

Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla.—Is prepared for its casemate batteries, two tiers; guns enough already in place for efficient action in all directions; in the absence of the projected cover-face, not prepared to resist siege by land.

Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, Fla.—Is prepared for its lower casemate guns; capable of making a good defense.

Fort Pickens, Pensacola Harbor, Fla.—Is prepared for its entire casemate armament, its new barbette armament of heavy caliber on one curtain and two bastions, and the old and lighter armament on the remaining fronts, and should make a good defense.

Fort Barrancas, Pensacola Harbor, Fla.—Is capable of good defense; its armament is mounted, its magazines in good order. In the redoubt the flanking howitzers of scarp and counterescarp can be mounted in a short time.

Fort McRee, Pensacola Harbor, Fla.—A strong and efficient battery; prepared for its new armament on both casemate tiers and its old and light armament on the barbette tier; ready for occupation by troops.

Fort Morgan, Mobile Harbor, Ala.—A strong work, essentially complete.

Fort Gaines, Dauphin Island, entrance to Mobile Harbor, Ala.—Is not yet prepared for much defense.

Fort on Ship Island, coast of Mississippi.—Not prepared for much defense.

Military defenses at Proctor's Landing, La.—Not complete, but may receive a garrison and armament and make a good defense.

Fort Saint Philip, Mississippi River, La.—Not complete, but may receive a garrison and armament and make a good defense.

Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, La.—Defensible; but requiring repairs and enlargement of the citadel.

Fort Pike, Rigolets, La.—Defensible.

Fort Macomb, Chef Menteur, La.—Defensible.

Battery Bienvenue, Bayou Bienvenue, La.—Defensible.

Tower Dupré, Bayou Dupré, La.—Defensible.

Fort Livingston, Barrataria Bay, La.—Defensible.

Fortifications at Galveston Harbor, Tex.—Hardly commenced.

Fort at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Harbor, Cal.—In a very efficient condition, already partly armed.

Fort at Fort Point, entrance of San Francisco Harbor, Cal.—A strong and defensible work. The body of the place is so far advanced as to be ready to receive all its guns.

For more particular information relative to works now under construction or repairs, I respectfully invite your attention to the annual report from this Department, dated November 14, 1860.*

Very, &c.,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,

Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel of Engineers.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., January 21, 1861.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,

Secretary of War:

SIR: In reply to that portion of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 31st ultimo communicated in the letter of Hon. B. Stanton, of the 8th instant, which relates to the distribution of arms from January 1, 1860, to January 1, 1861, I transmit herewith a statement giving the information desired, so far as it is understood to call for. I have not embraced the arms which were sold under the act of March 3, 1825, after regular condemnation, by public auction, under the supposition that this was not required. It may be proper, also, to state that on November 2, last, a proposition was made to the Secretary of War by A. A. Belknap for the purchase of from "100,000 to 250,000 of the U. S. flint-lock and altered percussion muskets, and to have the same delivered to me or my agent in the city of New York. I respectfully ask the privilege of taking the whole or any part thereof within the next sixty-five days upon the payment of \$2.15 per gun on delivery as aforesaid," which proposition was accepted by the Secretary of War on November 22, in these words:

The within proposition is accepted to the extent of 100,000 muskets, and as many more, up to the maximum number, as the service will spare.

* See Ex. Doc. No. 1, Senate, 36th Congress, 2d Session, p. 253.

This accepted proposition was subsequently modified by the Secretary of War on December 26, as follows:

The acceptance of the within proposition of A. A. Belknap was made under the belief that the price offered was \$2.50 per gun. That was the price which I distinctly understood was to be paid, as it is the least I will consent to sell the musket for. This decision on the proposition will supersede the indorsement of November 22, 1860, which was signed under an erroneous impression as to the proposition then before me.

All further action in relation to this sale has, however, been arrested by your approval of my proposition of the 8th instant, to the effect that no more arms be disposed of under the orders given and that "no more muskets be sold."

Very respectfully, &c.,

H. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

[Sub-inclosure.]

Statement of arms distributed by sale, by order of the Secretary of War, from January 1, 1860, to January 1, 1861, showing to whom, how, the number, kind, price, and date when sold, and place of delivery.

To whom sold.	How sold.	Number.	Kind of arms.	Price each.	Date.	Place of delivery.
J. W. Zacharie & Co.	Private sale.	4,000	Muskets altered to percussion.	\$2.50	1860. Feb. 3	Saint Louis Arsenal, Mo.
J. T. Ames.....	do	1,000	do	2.50	Mar. 14	New York Arsenal, N. Y.
Capt. G. Barry.....	do	80	do	2.50	June 11	Saint Louis Arsenal, Mo.
W. C. N. Swift.....	do	400	do	2.50	Aug. 31	Springfield Armory, Mass.
Do.....	do	80	do	2.50	Nov. 13	Do.
State of Alabama.....	do	1,000	do	2.50	Sept. 27	Baton Rouge Arsenal, La.
Do.....	do	2,500	do	2.50	Nov. 14	Do.
State of Virginia.....	do	5,000	do	2.50	Nov. 6	Washington Arsenal, D. C.
Phillips County (Ark.) Volunteers.	do	50	do	2.00	Nov. 10	Saint Louis Arsenal, Mo.
G. B. Lamar.....	do	10,000	do	2.50	Nov. 24	Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.
State of Mississippi.....	do	5,000	do	2.50	Dec. 4	Baton Rouge Arsenal, La.
State of Louisiana.....	do	5,000	do	2.50	Dec. 15	Do.

a Of these the State of Louisiana took and paid for 2,500 only.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, January 31, 1861.

H. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,

New York, January 23, 1861.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,
Secretary of War:

SIR: On yesterday afternoon I was informed of the shipment of a number of boxes, which had the usual appearance of those in which muskets, &c., were packed. I directed a portion of my force to take possession of any such packages as had the appearance of containing arms when on board of, or about to be placed on board of, any vessel destined for a port in any of the seceded States. In conformity with this order, thirty-eight cases of muskets were taken in charge at Pier No. 12, North River, a part of which were found on board of, and the remainder were on the wharf in the process of being placed on board of, the steamer Monticello, bound to Savannah, Ga. The cases were directed to Montgomery, Ala., by railroad from Savannah. After taking these arms in charge I had them placed for safety in the New York State Arsenal, at the corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, in this city, where they remain at the disposal of the U. S. authorities.

This morning I called personally on Mr. Roosevelt, the district attorney, and informed him of my procedure, and requested him to take such action as under the charge of Judge Smalley seemed proper. He, however, declined to direct me in the premises, but kindly suggested to me to confer with you. Having received information of a much larger number of arms being in a similar situation with those I now hold, I deemed it proper for me to write to Mr. Roosevelt, repeating to him the substance of the information I had given him orally and the further information I had received. A copy of that letter is herewith inclosed. After writing the above, I learned that several large cases of cartridges were being placed on board of the Charleston steamer at Pier No. 4, North River, a notice of which I immediately transmitted to the district attorney. You will very much oblige by making such suggestions as it would be proper for a local officer to comply with who is anxious to lend the aid of his force in support of the Government and the preservation of the Union.

I do not desire to interfere in the least with the duties of the U. S. officers in this city; but when arms and other munitions of war are being passed through it, in the face of day, to be used for the subjugation of the constituted authorities of the country, and it was in my power to stay their progress, I felt it my duty to do so. It is for you, sir, to determine whether I shall continue this course, or to deliver up the arms I already hold into the hands of traitors.

Your early reply will very much oblige your obedient servant,
 JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Superintendent.

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
New York, January 23, 1861.

HON. JAMES I. ROOSEVELT,
U. S. District Attorney:

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to inform you that I have caused to be seized thirty-eight cases, containing about 900 stand of arms, which were about to be shipped on board of the steamer Monticello, for Savannah, Ga., thence to be forwarded to Montgomery, Ala., to be treasonably used by parties who are making war upon, and armed resistance to the laws and authority of, the United States. I am prepared to furnish you with evidence that these arms are furnished and were being transported with the design and for the purpose stated. I have information of other large quantities of arms and munitions of war which are about to be forwarded with the same design.

I desire your advice in relation to the proceedings to be taken in such cases, and especially whether parties who furnish and forward arms and munitions of war, with a knowledge that they are for the purpose of breaking up the Federal Government, are not liable to the penalties of treason. I may be able to furnish you from time to time information of the movement of other lots of similar property for the same treasonable purpose. I shall be happy to give you this information, and any aid in my power to enable you to perform your duty as law officer of the United States in preventing the accomplishment of treasonable acts and in punishing traitors against the Government.

Very respectfully, I am, yours, &c.,

JOHN A. KENNEDY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 23, 1861.

General J. MEREDITH READ, Jr.,
Adjutant-General of New York, Albany:

SIR: In answer to the inquiry contained in your letter of the 21st instant, relative to [whether in] the event of the passage of an appropriation therefor by her Legislature the State of New York can be permitted to purchase about 5,000 Minie muskets from the United States, I have the honor to inform you that the practice of disposing of the Government arms has been abandoned, and none are now for sale.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 24, 1861.

His Excellency O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis:

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 17th instant I have the honor to inclose to you a report of the Chief of Ordnance, communicating the information desired by you touching the quantity and kind of arms due to Indiana and the mode of obtaining the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, January 23, 1861.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In answer to the letter of His Excellency O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana, of the 17th instant, and referred to this office, I have the honor to report that, as stated in my letter to Governor Hammond, of the 9th instant, copy of which is herewith inclosed, the State of Indiana is entitled to 592 muskets for its quota for 1861; from which being deducted, for arms since issued upon Governor Hammond's requisition of the 14th instant, $104\frac{1}{3}$ muskets, there remains now a balance due to the State of $487\frac{2}{3}$ muskets. There are no arrearages due to the State for past years.

The arms are distributed to the States according to the number of their Representatives and Senators in Congress, respectively, being in conformity with the seventh section of "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending the 30th of June, 1856, and for other purposes," approved 3d of March, 1855. There is no particular form of application required. All that is necessary for the Governor to do is to designate in his letter to this office the particular kind of arms desired of those that are issuable, as per printed statement inclosed, when they will be promptly furnished.

The letter of Governor Morton is herewith returned.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. K. ORAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

[Sub-enclosure.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, January 9, 1861.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF INDIANA,
Indianapolis:

SIR: Your requisition of 17th ultimo for seventy-five rifle muskets, &c., on account of the quota of arms due to the State of Indiana for 61, was referred to this office by the Secretary of War on the 21st of the same month, and as no issue can be made in advance without special directions, it was, on the same day, submitted to the Secretary with the remark that the issue could be made if so ordered. No action is taken on this suggestion, and on the application of Hon. A. G. Porter this day for information as to what had been done in the matter, the paper could not be found at the War Department. Your requisition can, however, now be complied with, as you will perceive by the enclosed letter, if you will state what you wish issued and to whom the same shall be sent.

I remain, very respectfully, &c.,

IL. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 21, 1861.

H. B. STANTON,

Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives:

SIR: I have received your letter of the 22d instant respecting the necessity for calling into the service of the United States a volunteer force for local defense and the protection of the public property at certain points, and requesting me, if I concur with you, to prepare a bill giving the necessary authority to the President to meet the emergency. In reply I have the honor to say that in my opinion the force now at command of this Department is sufficient for any contemplated contingency, and that I do not apprehend a necessity for making a requisition for the services of volunteers. I may add that the President, concurring I believe in these views, would not desire to have such bills as you propose submitted to Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, IOWA,
January 21, 1861.

H. JOSEPH HOLT,

Secretary of War, Washington City, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a letter tendering to the President the services of the Governor's Greys, a military company at Dubuque, Iowa. The services of other military companies have been tendered directly to me.

Whilst I deeply regret that the perils to which the union of the States is exposed arise from domestic and not from foreign foes, I feel that and I think an honest pride in the knowledge that the people of Iowa are possessed of an unyielding devotion to the Union and of a determination that so far as depends on them it shall be preserved.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

[Inclosure.]

DUBUQUE, IOWA, *January 15, 1861.*Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Governor's Greys, a regularly organized and fully equipped volunteer company of this city, a resolution was unanimously passed "that the services of the corps be tendered to the President of the United States for any service he may deem proper during the present insurrection at the South." As the captain of the corps, I have the honor herewith to make known to you the sentiments of my command. This will be forwarded you by the Governor of the State of Iowa.

I am, respectfully, yours,

F. J. HERRON,
*Captain Governor's Greys.*SAINT MARY'S, *January 24, 1861.*

Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER:

SIR: As our company is organized in your immediate vicinity, and as you know our sincere attachment to the Constitution and the Union, we would beg leave to request of you the favor to hand the inclosed to His Excellency the President. We hope that it will be favorably received and that we will be able to show our attachment to the Union by defending its institutions.

With the highest regard, we remain, your obedient servants,

CHAS. H. VOLK,
*Captain of the Elk Artillery Company No. 1,
Benzinger Post-Office, Elk County, Pa.*

[Inclosure.]

ST. MARY'S, ELK COUNTY, PA., *January 24, 1861.*His Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN,
President of the United States of America:

SIR: As we discover by the public prints and otherwise that a part of the South is about to secede, and that war with them is actually commenced, we would therefore beg leave to offer our services to Your Excellency—that is, as well my own humble services as the services of the company over which I have the honor to preside as captain. We were organized and mustered into the service on the 15th of August last, and now number fifty men rank and file. We have as yet not received our arms or cannon, but are otherwise fully uniformed, and would be ready at a day's notice to march to the defense of the Constitution and to assist in upholding the Union. The majority of my company consist of German-born citizens, who have all sworn to uphold and support the Constitution, which oath they are now willing to seal with their services, and in its defense are willing, if necessary, to sacrifice their blood or lives. If my offer of my services should be acceptable to Your Excellency, we will look for your orders to march soon. As I have already had the honor to fight under the glorious Stars and Stripes in the campaign in Mexico, I feel confident that our company would render good service to our beloved country.

I remain, with the highest regard, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. VOLK,
*Captain of Elk Artillery No. 1,
Benzinger Post-Office, Elk County, Pa.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, IOWA,
January 25, 1861.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,
Secretary of War, Washington:

DEAR SIR: I wrote on yesterday to Col. H. K. Craig, asking to anticipate now the quota of arms that will be due this State for 1862. Since mailing that letter I have thought the application should have been made to you, and now make it. I have been informed that during last year the same privilege was granted to other States, and hope it may be granted to Iowa. Will the quota of arms for 1862 be still under the apportionment and census for 1850?

I learn that the present unfortunate condition of public affairs has rendered necessary the transfer of the U. S. troops from Fort Kearny and other points in the West to the sea-board. It is now rumored here that large bands of Indians are gathering near Fort Kearny with hostile intentions. The northwestern border of this State has for several years last past been subject to Indian depredations, the evidence of which is on file in your Department. Should an outbreak occur among the Indians near Fort Kearny it will probably stimulate the Indians in Dakota and Minnesota again to make inroads in the northwestern part of this State. Owing to the small number of arms distributed to this State under the census of 1850 we are almost without arms, and all sent to this State prior to 1860 were the old regulation muskets, altered from the flint to the percussion lock.

Can an extra number of arms be in any way sent to this State, to provide against the contingencies of an Indian outbreak? They might be stored at Fort Des Moines or Fort Dodge, in the care of a person to be selected by you, and used only in case of necessity.

If a single U. S. officer were at either of these places, and had a supply of arms, he could at any moment have as many men as would be necessary for the protection of our frontier. I shall be pleased to hear from you touching these matters at your earliest convenience.

And have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 28, 1861.*

His Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN,
President of the United States:

SIR: Two regiments of volunteer infantry—the First and Second Regiments of the Washington Guards—have been organized in this city for immediate duty in defense of the Union, and have authorized and requested me to tender their services to you. Sensible of the great dangers which now threaten the permanency of our beloved Union, and fully realizing their obligations as citizens and soldiers, the officers and men of this brigade are ready at once to answer any call which Your Excellency may make upon them. They make this offer in no unfriendly or hostile spirit toward any State or section of the Confederacy, and with no desire of making an exhibition of their patriotism and devotion to the institutions of the country. On the contrary, they sincerely trust that wise counsels may yet avert the perils by which the Federal Government is surrounded. But if pacific measures fail to restore harmony among the States and a resort to force shall become necessary to maintain the Union in all its constitutional integrity and power, they are

prepared to assume and discharge the duties which will then devolve upon them without hesitation, and with zeal and fidelity.

If Your Excellency desires to withdraw the regular troops now stationed in this vicinity and to employ them elsewhere this brigade will cheerfully assume the duty of garrisoning the arsenals, naval stations, and forts on and near the river Delaware. This, perhaps, would be the best course in any sudden emergency, as it would place at Your Excellency's disposal experienced regular troops, while it would afford us an opportunity of perfecting our organization and discipline. The new troops would thus be rendered efficient and ready for the field in a few weeks, or even days, while Your Excellency would have at your command the present regular force for immediate service. One of the regiments of this brigade is composed of citizens of German birth or ancestry; in the other, many of the officers and men who served in the late war with Mexico take a prominent and active part. Both are entirely reliable and could in a very short time be made equal to the best regular troops.

In the hope that this tender of service may be accepted in the spirit in which it is made, should occasion require it, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

WM. F. SMALL,
Brigadier-General, Washington Guards.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 28, 1861.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Esq.,
Superintendent of Police, 413 Broome Street, New York:

SIR: After carefully considering the suggestions of your letter of the 23d instant, I have reached the conclusion that this Department has no authority to interpose in the matter to which you refer, and that, in consequence, it would be improper for me to offer any counsel for your guidance. If you are correct in your opinion as to the purpose of the movement you have arrested, it is certainly greatly to be deplored. To Congress, however, under the Constitution, belongs the power to regulate commerce between the several States, and in the exercise of that power no laws have been passed interdicting a free traffic in and transportation of arms from one State to another. The absence of such legislation disables the executive branch of the Government from interfering. If these arms are ascertained to be intended for use in the prosecution of any treasonable enterprise, all concerned in their transportation, with knowledge of such purpose, would be liable to arrest; but as the laws now stand I do not see how the arms themselves, which are lawful articles of commerce between the States, could be detained except through the arrest of all concerned in forwarding them.

Judge Smalley's opinion, which I have not seen, may possibly suggest means of overcoming the difficulties with which you must perceive the subject is now surrounded. Additional legislation on the part of Congress may occur, and relieve the authorities of the embarrassments which they have encountered in the discharge of what they deem an urgent duty of patriotism.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 29, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM A. HOWARD,

Chairman of the Select Committee, House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant inclosing two resolutions of the House of Representatives directing your committee to inquire, among other things, into certain facts connected with the seizure of the forts, arsenals, and other property of the United States, and the removal of arms from the arsenals and armories.

The information called for in the resolution offered by Mr. Leake respecting the recent removal of arms from the arsenals and armories is communicated in the accompanying report of the Chief of Ordnance, marked A.

In reply to the resolution offered by Mr. Howard I have the honor to state as follows, numbering my answers to correspond with the numbers of the paragraphs in the resolution:

1. The inclosed report of the Chief of Ordnance, marked B, with its accompaniments, and the copies of dispatches from Major Haskin, recently commanding at Baton Rouge Barracks, and from Captain Elzey, recently in command of the Augusta Arsenal, also inclosed, contain the only information in possession of this Department relating to any demand for the surrender of any of the forts or arsenals or any communication having reference to such surrender.

2. There is no information on the records of this Department to show whether any officer of this Government "has at any time entered into any pledge, agreement, or understanding with any person or persons not to send re-enforcements to the forts of the United States in the harbor of Charleston."

3. The information desired by your committee as to "what demand for re-enforcements of the said forts has been made, and for what reason such re-enforcements have not been furnished," cannot, consistently with the public interests, be communicated at this time.

4. The fourth paragraph relates exclusively to matters under the direction of the Navy Department.

5. All the particulars touching the seizure of the arsenal in the city of Charleston are contained in the report of the Chief of Ordnance above referred to, marked B.

6. The sixth paragraph relates exclusively to matters under the control of the Treasury Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
Secretary of War.

A.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 18, 1861.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,

Secretary of War:

SIR: In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th instant, as to "whether any of the arms of the United States at any of the arsenals or armories have recently been removed or ordered to be removed, and, if so, by whose orders, and for what reasons," I have to state that there have been no removals of arms since the 115,000 muskets and rifles which were ordered in January, 1860, from the armory

at Springfield, Mass., and the arsenals at Watertown, Mass., and Watervliet, N. Y., to be deposited in the arsenals in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana (other than to meet the regular requisitions of the Army, the requisitions of the States for their yearly quotas, and such as have been sold), except the pieces of heavy ordnance ordered on the 22d ultimo from the Allegheny Arsenal, near Pittsburg, Pa., viz, twenty-one 10-inch and twenty-one 8-inch columbiads and four 32-pounder guns, ordered to Ship Island, Miss., for a fort in course of construction there, and twenty-three 10-inch and forty-eight 8-inch columbiads and seven 32-pounder guns, to Galveston Harbor, Tex., for a fort to be erected at that place, but the removal of which columbiads and guns was stopped by your order.

The removal of the muskets and rifles and the intended removal of the columbiads and guns, as well as the sale of the arms, was in obedience to orders from the Hon. John B. Floyd, late Secretary of War.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. K. ORAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

B.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 18, 1861.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th instant, communicated in the letter of the Hon. W. A. Howard, I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of the correspondence with this office,* so far as it relates to the demand for and the surrender of arsenals and the military stores therein deposited, viz:

1. Charleston Arsenal.

I. Letter from Military Store-keeper Humphreys, dated December 31, 1860, indorsing order of Governor Pickens to Colonel Cunningham; letter of Colonel Cunningham to Humphreys and reply of Humphreys to Colonel Cunningham.

II. F. O. Humphreys to Ordnance Office, January 2, 1861.

III. Ordnance Office to F. O. Humphreys, January 2, 1861.

IV. F. O. Humphreys to Ordnance Office, January 3, 1861.

V. Ordnance Office to F. O. Humphreys, January 8, 1861.

2. Mount Vernon Arsenal.

I. Capt. J. L. Reno, January 4, 1861, reporting seizure of Mount Vernon Arsenal by troops acting under orders from the Governor of Alabama.

3. Apalachicola Arsenal.

I. Ordnance-Sergeant E. Powell, Quincy, Fla., January 5, 1861, reporting seizure of Apalachicola Arsenal by troops acting under orders of Governor of Florida.

II. Ordnance-Sergeant E. Powell, Chattahoochee, Fla., January 6, 1861, transmitting copy of order from the Governor of Florida directing Colonel Dunn to seize Apalachicola Arsenal.

* This correspondence will be found in Series I, Vol. 1, in connection with the events to which it specially relates.

4. Baton Rouge Arsenal.

I. Lieut. J. W. Todd, Baton Rouge, La., January 10, 1861, telegram reporting surrender of Baton Rouge Arsenal to Governor of Louisiana.

5. Fort Marion and Ordnance Depot, Saint Augustine, Fla.

I. Ordnance-Sergeant Henry Douglas, Saint Augustine, Fla., January 7, 1861, reporting seizure of Fort Marion (magazine and ordnance stores deposited therein) by troops acting under orders of the Governor of Florida.

Which correspondence is all to be found on the files and records of this office having any relation to the subjects embraced in said resolution, which is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, &c.,

H. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 30, 1861.

His Excellency SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor of Iowa, Iowa City:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, communicating the tender of their services by the Governor's Greys of Dubuque. In reply I beg leave to request that you will convey to the company the thanks of this Department for their patriotic offer, which the Government has, however, no present occasion to accept.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
Secretary of War.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington City, February 4, 1861.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Your letter of the 22d ultimo, with the accompanying papers, in relation to the forts and garrisons of the country, does not show that any of them have been taken possession of by the State authorities or any other hostile force.

As I desire to prepare the report of the committee under the resolution of the House of the 31st December, you will oblige me by furnishing at your earliest convenience a statement of the forts that have been taken possession of by the State authorities of any of the States.

Very respectfully, yours,

B. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 7, 1861.

Hon. B. STANTON,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs:

SIR: In answer to the inquiries contained in your letter of the 4th instant I have the honor to state that it appears from dispatches received by the Department that the following works have been taken

possession of by parties acting in the name and under the authority of the States in which they are respectively situated, viz:

First. Fort Moultrie, S. C., December 27, 1860.

Second. Fort Morgan, Ala., January 5, 1861.

Third. Baton Rouge Barracks, La., January 10, 1861.

Fourth. Forts Jackson, and

Fifth. Saint Philip, La., January 11, 1861.

Sixth. Fort Pike, La., January 14, 1861.

Seventh. Oglethorpe Barracks, Ga., January 27 [26], 1861.

The surrender of the Charleston, Augusta, Mount Vernon, and Baton Rouge arsenals was communicated in my letter of the 22d ultimo.

Besides these posts, it is understood that the arsenal at Chattahoochee, Forts McRee and Barrancas, and Barrancas Barracks have been seized by the authorities of Florida, but no official information to that effect has so far reached the Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 6, 1861.

Maj. Robert Anderson, First Artillery, reports, December 27, 1860, that the authorities of South Carolina took possession of Fort Moultrie, S. C., on that day. Military Store-keeper F. C. Humphreys surrendered Charleston Arsenal to the authorities of South Carolina December 31, 1860.

Bvt. Maj. Joseph A. Haskin, captain, First Artillery, reports by telegraph, January 10, 1861, that he has surrendered the barracks and arsenal at Baton Rouge to the authorities of the State of Louisiana.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. A. C. Myers, captain, Quartermaster's Department, reports, January 28, 1861, that the State of Louisiana has taken possession of the public property in the custody of the army officers stationed in New Orleans.

Capt. Arnold Elzey, Second Artillery, reports, January 24, 1861, that he has surrendered the Augusta Arsenal to the authorities of the State of Georgia.

Ordnance-Sergeant Bosworth reports, January 14, 1861, that Fort Pike has been taken possession of by the State of Louisiana.

Ordnance-Sergeant Burt reports, January 27, 1861, that the stores at Oglethorpe Barracks were taken possession of by the troops of the State of Georgia.

Ordnance-Sergeant Smith reports, January 11, 1861, that Forts Jackson and Saint Philip have been seized by the troops of the State of Louisiana.

Ordnance-Sergeant Patterson reports, January 5, 1861, the seizure of Fort Morgan by the troops of the State of Alabama.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General.

Besides the above, it is understood that Mount Vernon Arsenal is in the hands of the Alabama authorities, and that Chattahoochee Arsenal, Forts McRee and Barrancas, and the Barracks are in the hands of the authorities of Florida, though no official reports have been received to that effect at this office.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, February 12, 1861.

Hon. J. HOLT,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request of this morning I have the honor to state that I have examined and ascertained that there are at the Kennebec Arsenal 24,300 muskets that have been altered from flint-lock to percussion, all of the model of 1822; and we also have at other arsenals and armories more than 100,000 percussion muskets of the model of 1842, which are much superior to the altered arms. Preparations were made for rifling the latter, but the process was stopped by your immediate predecessor. It will be resumed, and until the superior class are completed it is not deemed good policy to commence rifling those of inferior quality, like those in store at the Kennebec Arsenal, of which, it is believed, not more than one-half will be found fit for rifling. I also think it will be most economical to send the muskets to be rifled to an arsenal where we have machinery and steam power, or to the Springfield Armory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANS.,
February 20, 1861.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to tender to you, and the Government, the services of the volunteer militia company, consisting of sixty rank and file, infantry, which I at present command. We are willing to serve in any capacity and any way, and against any powers which the public need may require or the constituted authorities order.

Hoping that you will at least give us an equal chance, I remain, with sentiments of highest respect, your obedient servant.

DANIEL MCCOOK,
Captain Leavenworth State Guard.

[MARCH 2, 1861.—For act of Congress making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1862, see Statutes at Large, Vol. 12, p. 200.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Raleigh, April 2, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor, agreeably to instructions from His Excellency Governor Ellis, to address you with regard to the quota of arms due this State from the General Government.

Governor E., having been notified as usual that the quota of arms due North Carolina was subject to his draft, drew the entire quota in long-range rifles (pattern of 1859) with sword-bayonets. No notice having been taken of the latter, he made a second application, and was

informed on the 4th of February last, by the Chief of the Ordnance Department, that orders had been issued to the U. S. Armory at Harper's Ferry to forward to his address "334 long-range rifles with sword-bayonets and appendages," being the equivalent of 453 muskets, the quota due North Carolina. Up to this date nothing further has been heard from them, and application is now made directly to you, sir, in the hope that you will cause the matter to receive proper attention without further delay.

With much respect, yours, &c.,

GRAHAM DAVIES,
Private Secretary.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1861.

To the ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT:

The quota of arms for Indiana for the year 1862 may be furnished in one 6-pounder cannon, with carriage and equipage, and the remainder in long-range rifles, with sword-bayonets and necessary accouterments. I shall be very glad if the shipment can be made immediately to Indianapolis. I will have a safe place of deposit for the 5,000 stand of arms to be sent to Indiana in addition by the time they can get there.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

[Indorsements.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE, April 5, 1861.

The issue of arms, &c., in advance to the States being contrary to regulations, the authority of the Secretary of War is required before making it.

H. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

APRIL 10, 1861.

An order to be issued in this case for anticipation of one year's quota and that they be supplied from a depot to be established at Indianapolis.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, April 5, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Referring to the conversation I had the honor to hold with you yesterday on the subject of providing other depots for the more prompt distribution of arms to the militia when called on to aid in the execution of the laws or repel invasion, I have to report that in my opinion a depot of arms at some central point in the State of Indiana, say at its capital, might be of great national importance at this time—the depot building to be furnished by the State authority or hired by the United States, and, with the stores, to be placed in charge of a military storekeeper or other officer of the Ordnance Department. No issues to be made except under instructions from the War Department, on applications from the Governor of the State. A small store of ammunition only will be required at this depot, as supplies can be promptly sent

from the Allegheny Arsenal, near Pittsburg. At present a store of 5,000 muskets and accouterments will be a sufficient one for the depot.

With much respect, your obedient,

H. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

Approved:

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., April 6, 1861.

Hon. H. S. LANE:

DEAR SIR: If Indiana is expected to aid the Government in the prospective troubles, it is but right that she should have some preparation.

Preparation is impossible without arms, and as the Legislature made no provision for any at its late session, the procurement of arms is impossible without assistance from the Secretary of War. Might not Mr. Cameron be prevailed upon to advance in the way of a loan, or in some other way, subject to his order, 1,000 or 1,200 rifles, of which I suppose there are plenty in the arsenals. The distribution could be had securely under the regulation of Governor Morton.

I suggested the matter to Governor Morton a few days ago, and he expressed himself willing to co-operate with you in an effort of the kind. I also proposed to him a plan of operations.

If I could obtain 1,000 rifles from the Secretary of War, I would organize a regiment of picked men, in counties accessible by railroad, willing to serve for a term of five years, or during the war.

As soon as the company officers were elected I would call them to Indianapolis and go into school with them for two or three months, instructing them in tactics, outpost duty, field fortifications, &c.; their expenses to be paid while there by themselves or by their respective companies. At the end of that time they would be somewhat fitted to go home and instruct their commands, who could then in a short time be put in condition to render efficient service when called out.

If you think it proper, be kind enough to bring the matter before Mr. Cameron. Without some such preparation as I propose our people, though ever so willing, cannot aid the Government as they ought. You have experience enough to know that some instruction is absolutely essential; at the same time it is out of question without generous assistance from the Secretary.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS WALLACE.

[Indorsement.]

Captain Wallace, the writer of the above letter, is one of our best military men, and entirely reliable in his devotion to the Union. Please answer the inquiries in his letter, and if possible let us have the arms, and I will guarantee their proper use.

I am, yours, most truly,

H. S. LANE.

[APRIL 9, 1861.—For Cameron to Weightman, calling for ten companies of militia from the District of Columbia, see Series I, Vol. LI, Part I, p. 321.]

5 R R—SERIES III, VOL I

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 12, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN W. ELLIS,
Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter addressed to this Department on the 2d instant by Graham Daves, esq., your private secretary, inquiring the cause of the delay in the issue of the arms called for by you on account of North Carolina's quota for the current year.

The rifles were ordered to be sent to you on the 4th of February last from the Harper's Ferry Armory, but their issue has probably been retarded by numerous prior engagements, the rule, unless in special cases, being to execute the orders for issues according to priority of receipt at the armory. The superintendent of the armory has been requested to make the issue to your State at the earliest moment possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Norwich, Conn., April 13, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: The General Assembly of this State will convene in a few days, and I shall call its attention to the importance of reorganizing our militia system so as to render it of more practical value. Any suggestions which you will make relative to the manner in which we can co-operate with the General Government in enforcing the laws and in supporting its dignity and authority I shall be happy to receive.

I am, dear sir, yours, with high regard,
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

[APRIL 13, 1861.—For Cameron to Weightman, calling for five companies of militia from the District of Columbia, see Series I, Vol. LI, Part I, p. 324.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Boston, Mass., April 13, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to request of you, if consistent with law and the policy of your Department, to allow me to draw 2,000 rifled muskets from the U. S. Arsenal at Springfield in advance of our annual quota becoming due. We have 5,000 infantry now armed and equipped and properly officered. Only about 3,000 of them, however, are armed with the rifled musket; the others have the old smooth-bores, all of which have been changed from flintlocks to the percussion. If you will permit us to draw 2,000 more of the new rifled musket, we will have 5,000 as well armed, drilled, and officered infantry as ever handled a musket.

I would also suggest that a couple of regiments of our volunteers be ordered by the President to garrison Forts Warren and Independence Boston Harbor. They are now without men, and might be taken by wless men and turned against the Government. I believe that our oops would like to do garrison duty until called upon by the President for active service. The regiments might alternate every four or x weeks, and thus they would learn much that would be of service them, and hold the forts against attack or surprise.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

WM. SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General, Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 11, 1861.

ON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: As the Executive of the State of Minnesota, I hereby tender to e Government of the United States, on the part of that State, 1,000 en, to be ready for service so soon as the necessary information can , communicated to the people there.

As the Legislature is not in session, and will not be, unless specially nvened, before January of next year, may I ask whether you would el justified in saying that the reasonable expenses that may be curred will be furnished by the General Government, in view of the cts above stated?

I am pleased to say that in all this I have the advice and support of e Senators from Minnesota, and know that this action will be heartily id promptly responded to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. RAMSEY.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the laws of the United States have been for some time past id now are opposed and the execution thereof obstructed in the States

South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, id Texas by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the mar- als by law:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws,

ve thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the veral States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order suppress said combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed. The details of this object will be immediately communicated to the tate authorities through the War Department.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National nion, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs ready long enough endured.

I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union, and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country.

And I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both houses of Congress.

Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at twelve o'clock noon on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 15, 1861.

SIR: Under the act of Congress "for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, repel invasions," &c., approved February 28, 1795, I have the honor to request Your Excellency to cause to be immediately detached from the militia of your State the quota designated in the table below, to serve as infantry or riflemen, for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged.

Your Excellency will please communicate to me the time at or about which your quota will be expected at its rendezvous, as it will be met as soon as practicable by an officer or officers to muster it into the service and pay of the United States. At the same time the oath of fidelity to the United States will be administered to every officer and man. The mustering officer will be instructed to receive no man under the rank of commissioned officer who is in years apparently over forty-five or under eighteen, or who is not in physical strength and vigor.*

* Sent to the Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota; and they were notified by telegraph, same date, of the requisition being made.

Table of quotas.*

[Composition of the regiments and proportion of general staff officers omitted.]

	Major-generals.	Brigadier-generals.	Regiments.	Total of officers.	Total of men.	Aggregate.
Maine			1	37	743	780
New Hampshire			1	37	743	780
Vermont			1	37	743	780
Massachusetts			2	74	1,486	1,560
Rhode Island			1	37	743	780
Connecticut			1	37	743	780
New York	2	4	17	649	12,031	13,280
Pennsylvania	2	4	16	612	11,888	12,500
New Jersey		1	4	151	2,972	3,123
Delaware			1	37	743	780
Maryland		1	4	151	2,972	3,123
Virginia			3	111	2,220	2,340
North Carolina			2	74	1,486	1,560
Tennessee			2	74	1,486	1,560
Arkansas			1	37	743	780
Kentucky		1	4	151	2,972	3,123
Missouri		1	4	151	2,972	3,123
Illinois		1	6	225	4,458	4,683
Indiana		1	6	225	4,458	4,683
Ohio	1	3	13	404	9,659	10,153
Michigan			1	37	743	780
Wisconsin			1	37	743	780
Iowa			1	37	743	780
Minnesota			1	37	743	780
Total	5	17	94	3,549	69,842	73,391

* Pennsylvania quota reduced, by telegram of April 16, to fourteen regiments.

The rendezvous for your State will be: Maine, Portland; New Hampshire, Portsmouth; Vermont, Burlington; Massachusetts, Boston; Rhode Island, Providence; Connecticut, New Haven; New York, New York, Albany, Elmira; Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Harrisburg; New Jersey, Trenton; Delaware, Wilmington; Maryland, Frederick City, Baltimore; Virginia, Staunton, Wheeling, Gordonsville; North Carolina, Raleigh; Tennessee, Knoxville, Nashville; Arkansas, Little Rock; Kentucky, Lexington; Missouri, Saint Louis; Illinois, Springfield, Chicago; Indiana, Indianapolis; Ohio, Columbus, Cleveland; Michigan, Detroit; Wisconsin, Milwaukee; Iowa, Keokuk; Minnesota, Saint Paul.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 106. } Washington, April 15, 1861.

The officers named below are detailed to muster into the service of the United States for the States and at the stations set opposite their

* Under this call the men furnished were as follows: Maine, 771; New Hampshire, 779; Vermont, 782; Massachusetts, 3,736; Rhode Island, 3,147; Connecticut, 2,402; New York, 13,906; New Jersey, 3,123; Pennsylvania, 20,175; Delaware, 775; Virginia (western), 900; Ohio, 12,357; Indiana, 4,686; Illinois, 4,820; Michigan, 781; Wisconsin, 817; Minnesota, 930; Iowa, 968; Missouri, 10,591. In addition to the above the District of Columbia furnished 4,720, and the State of Kansas 650, making a grand total of 91,816.

names, respectively, the troops called out by the President's proclamation of this date.*

They will acknowledge the receipt of this order, repair to the rendezvous designated, and report their arrival to the Adjutant-General of the Army and the Governors of the respective States, and will execute the duties assigned them with as little delay as practicable, reporting the progress and completion of their labors to the Adjutant-General of the Army direct.

In addition to these duties the mustering officers will perform such staff duties as may be assigned them by the chiefs of the supply departments of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

NORWICH, CONN., *April 15, 1861.*

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Your requisition will have immediate attention.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

[APRIL 15, 1861.—For Cameron to Weightman, calling for one company of militia from the District of Columbia, see Series I, Vol. LI, Part I, p. 325.]

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *April 15, 1861.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

On behalf of the State of Indiana I tender to you for the defense of the nation and to uphold the authority of the Government 10,000 men.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

FRANKFORT, KY., *April 15, 1861.*

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch is received. In answer I say emphatically Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States.

B. MAGOFFIN,
Governor of Kentucky.

* List (omitted) shows Maj. R. C. Gatlin, Fifth Infantry, detailed to the State of Arkansas, and thirty-nine other officers to the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Maine, Michigan, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

BANGOR, ME., April 15, 1861.

Your dispatch is received, and your call will be promptly responded to. The people of Maine of all parties will rally with alacrity to the maintenance of the Government and of the Union.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor of Maine.

Adj. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Washington:

BOSTON, April 15, 1861.

Dispatch received. By what route shall we send?

JOHN A. ANDREW.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 15, 1861.

Governor JOHN A. ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

Send your companies here by railroad.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, April 15, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have received telegrams from yourself and Adjutant-General Thomas, admonishing me of a coming requisition for twenty companies, of sixty-four privates each, and I have caused orders to be distributed to bring the men into Boston before to-morrow night to await orders.

Allow me to urge the issue of an order to the Springfield, Mass., Armory to double the production of arms at once and to push the work to the utmost.

If any aid of money or credit is needed from Massachusetts, I hope to be at once apprised thereof. An extra session of our General Court can be called immediately if need be, and, if called, it will respond to every demand of patriotism.

I beg you to permit me, in addition, to suggest the utmost activity at the Springfield Armory; to urge that the armory at Harper's Ferry be discontinued, and its tools and machinery and works be transferred elsewhere, or that it be rigidly guarded against seizure, of the danger of which I have some premonitions.

If any more troops shall certainly be needed from Massachusetts please signify it at once, since I should prefer receiving special volunteers for active militia service to detaching more of our present active militia, especially as many most efficient gentlemen would like to raise companies or regiments, as the case may be, and I can receive enlistments of men who are very ready to serve.

Allow me also to suggest that our forts in Boston Harbor are entirely unmanned. If authorized, I would put a regiment into the forts at any time.

Two of my staff spent last Saturday in new experiments of the most satisfactory character with Schenkl's new invention in projectiles, and so extraordinary was the firing that I have directed eighteen guns to be rilled and the projectiles to be made. May I commend this invention to the examination of the United States Government?

I am happy to add that I find the amplest proof of warm devotion to the country's cause on every hand to-day.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 15, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch is received, and if genuine, which its extraordinary character leads me to doubt, I have to say in reply that I regard the levy of troops made by the Administration for the purpose of subjugating the States of the South as in violation of the Constitution and a gross usurpation of power. I can be no party to this wicked violation of the laws of the country and to this war upon the liberties of a free people. You can get no troops from North Carolina. I will reply more in detail when your call is received by mail.

JOHN W. ELLIS,
Governor of North Carolina.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Will you communicate as fully as possible by telegraph details of the object of President's proclamation?

Our Legislature may adjourn to-night, and it is important to have as full information as can be furnished.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York.

[Indorsement.]

Reply, stating number of regiments required, &c.

NEW YORK, April 15, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The city of New York will sustain the Government. The Herald will declare to-morrow for the Administration. Democrats are no longer partisans. They are loyal to the Government and the flag. The attack on Fort Sumter has made the North a unit. We are at war with a foreign power.

D. E. SICKLES.

MADISON, WIS., April 15, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The call for one regiment of militia will be promptly met, and further calls when made.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Governor of Wisconsin.

SAINT JOINSBURY, VT., April 15, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I shall promptly respond to your call for one regiment.

ERASTUS FAIRBANKS,
Governor of Vermont.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 15, 1861.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

What portion of the 75,000 militia you call for do you give to Ohio? We will furnish the largest number you will receive. Great rejoicing here over your proclamation. Answer immediately by telegraph. I await your answer to issue my proclamation.

W. DENNISON,
Governor of Ohio.

[Indorsement.]

Reply: Thirteen regiments.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 15, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch calling on Ohio for thirteen regiments is just received and will be promptly responded to by this State.

W. DENNISON,
Governor of Ohio.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Trenton, April 16, 1861.

General CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: I am directed by His Excellency the Governor of this State to inquire of you whether the troops called for in your requisition of the 15th instant, when mustered into the service of the United States, will be furnished with arms and accouterments, clothing, camp equipage, and all other equipments necessary for active service by the United States. If not, what portion will be furnished by your Department? As this State is poorly provided with serviceable arms and accouterments, &c., an early reply is requested, that we may provide our troops with everything necessary preparatory to their taking the field at as early a day as possible, in obedience to the orders from your Department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS PERRINE,
Quartermaster-General New Jersey Militia.

CONCORD, N. H., April 16, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

New Hampshire responds to the requisition of the General Government, and will furnish the men required. Immediate and vigorous measures will be adopted for the formation of the companies.

ICHABOD GOODWIN,
Governor of New Hampshire.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 16, 1861.*

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Boston, Mass.:

We will muster your regiments after arrival. Send the first ready by rail to this place, and the next by rail to Baltimore, and thence by steam-boat to Fort Monroe, near Norfolk. The third regiment, if there be a third, to follow the first.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 16, 1861.*

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Boston, Mass.:

Send first regiment which is ready by rail here; the second by rail or sea, as you prefer, to Fort Monroe, near Norfolk; the third to follow the first. Reply by telegraph.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Orders yesterday from War Department for one to take fast steamer to Fort Monroe; the other three to come by rail here. (By dictation from chief clerk War Department.—H. D. T.)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Council Chamber, April 16, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

We have transportation ample and economical by sea to Washington or Annapolis, safe against all but war risk in Potomac. Annapolis probably free from this to [Fort Monroe?]. Requisition received from you. Expect telegraph.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, IOWA,
April 16, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, United States, Washington City:

DEAR SIR: Much excitement exists at this time in this State regard to state of hostilities between our Government and the so-called Southern Confederacy. Our people are willing and anxious to stand by and aid the Administration. Will you be kind enough to inform me immediately whether it is probable that Iowa will be called on by the President for troops, and how many and on what terms and what way volunteers are usually mustered into the U. S. service. Some fifteen to twenty volunteer companies have already tendered their services and I am almost daily receiving inquiries touching the matters. Be kind enough to give me as much and as early information as possible. One of my purposes in seeking this information is that our General Assembly meets biennially. Our last session commenced January, 1860. It may be that an extra session of our General Assembly may be necessary. If so, I will call it promptly; if not, I wish to avoid the unnecessary expense.

Accept for yourself and the Administration my hearty thanks for the stand you have taken. Nine-tenths of the people here are with you, and will be so long as a similar policy is followed, and they will be with you in person as well as in sympathy whenever their services are required.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 16, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The six regiments will be full in three days. The rendezvous is at this city. Some companies will march into camp to-morrow morning. I can send you 500 men to Washington to-morrow, but they are not armed. I hope arms, tents, and stores will be sent immediately, and an officer to muster the men into service. Let the officer come at once.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

[Indorsement.]

Reply: Officer on the way. Arms will be furnished on being mustered.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 16, 1861.

Maj. Gen. R. O. WEIGHTMAN,
Commanding Militia of the District of Columbia, Washington:

SIR: Under the twenty-fourth section of the act approved March 3, 1803, the President desires that you call out, to be mustered into the service of the United States, eight companies of militia (constituted preferably of uniform volunteer companies) in addition to the companies heretofore called out under orders from this Department.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 16, 1861.

It will suffice if your quota of volunteers be at its rendezvous by the 20th of May.

SIMON CAMERON.

(Sent to Governor Austin Blair, Lansing, Mich.; Governor Israel Washburn, jr., Augusta, Me.; Governor Alexander W. Randall, Madison, Wis.; Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood, Des Moines, Iowa; Governor Ichabod Goodwin, Concord, N. H.; Governor Erastus Fairbanks, Saint Johnsbury, Vt.)

* For previous calls see Series I, Vol. II.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 16, 1861

Organizations for the militia force called for by the President of the United States April 15, 1861:

A company of infantry—1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 drummer and 1 fifer, 64 privates.

A company of foot riflemen—the same, except there may be a bugler instead of the drummer and fifer; or about half the companies of a regiment or battalion may have a drummer and fifer, and the other companies a bugler.

A regiment of infantry or foot riflemen, to consist of ten companies—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant, 1 regimental quartermaster, 1 surgeon, 1 assistant surgeon, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 drum-major, 1 fife-major.

A brigade, to consist of four or more regiments—1 brigadier-general aide-de-camp, 1 brigade inspector.

A division, to consist of two or more brigades—1 major-general aide-de-camp, 1 division inspector.

Some of the companies composing a regiment may be of infantry and the others rifle, if desired.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., April 16, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I received your telegram of the 15th, the genuineness of which I doubted. Since that time I have received your communication, mailed the same day, in which I am requested to detach from the militia of the State of Virginia "the quota designated in a table" which you append, "to serve as infantry or riflemen for the period of three months unless sooner discharged."

In reply to this communication I have only to say that the militia of Virginia will not be furnished to the powers at Washington for any such use or purpose as they have in view. Your object is to subjugate the Southern States, and a requisition made upon me for such an object—an object, in my judgment, not within the purview of the Constitution or the act of 1795—will not be complied with. You have chosen to inaugurate civil war, and having done so, we will meet it in spirit as determined as the Administration has exhibited toward the South.

Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1861.

General CAMERON,
Washington:

Could you not accept Ringgold Artillerists of Reading? They have already started and are very superior in men and drill.

EDD STAFFER,
Secretary Commonwealth.

Yes.

[Inclosure.]

HARRISBURG, PA., April 16, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Troops will be in Harrisburg in considerable numbers in twenty-four hours from now, many of them without uniforms or arms. Troops are offering with horses. Will the Government accept horses? Important to have an early answer.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary Commonwealth.

[Indorsement.]

Reply: Accept no cavalry.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 16, 1861.

His Excellency ANDREW G. CURTIS,
Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg:

SIR: The President has modified the requisition made on you for troops from Pennsylvania so as to make it 14 instead of 16 regiments. You are, under this modified requisition, entitled to 2 major-generals, 4 aides, 2 division inspectors, 3 brigadier-generals, 3 aides, 3 brigade inspectors, 14 colonels, 14 lieutenant-colonels, 14 adjutants, 14 quartermasters, 14 surgeons, 14 surgeon's mates, 14 serjeant-majors, 14 drum-majors, 14 fife-majors, 140 captains, 140 lieutenants, 140 ensigns, 560 sergeants, 560 corporals, 140 drummers, 140 fifers, and 8,960 privates.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 16, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

We can move two regiments this week, but they will not all be uniformed. Will that answer?

W. DENNISON,
Governor of Ohio.

[Indorsement.]

Reply: Yes; send them on.

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
Washington, April 16, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to make the suggestions following to the Department of War:

First. That the Government raise as soon as practicable two regular regiments of infantry from the free colored people of the border States. The volunteers dread the night vedotte and kindred duties in the aguish localities of Western Florida.

Second. That as soon as practicable the Government call for a certain number of regular troops, say fifty regiments, to be apportioned

among the States, and to be known as the New York regiments, or the Pennsylvania regiments, or any State regiment, as the case may be. Our large cities contain a numerous class of reckless and very able-bodied men, mostly firemen, who, if they elected their own officers, would go into a campaign without discipline, but if thoroughly disciplined by first-class officers would be the best troops for bayonet work in the service. The French Zouaves are of this class; their reckless character is undoubtedly the secret of their brilliant reputation.

I have the honor to remain, with the most profound respect, your obedient servant,

BURR PORTER,
Ex-Major, Ottoman Army (three campaigns).

DETROIT, April 17, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

MY DEAR SIR: One of the most distinguished Democrats in the country says: Don't defend Washington. Don't establish batteries on Georgetown Heights. March your troops into Virginia. Quarter them there. Stand by the Union men there, and you will find plenty of them. By this bold policy you will save the border States. There is but one sentiment here. We will furnish you with the regiments in thirty days if you want them, and 50,000 men if you need them. General Cass subscribed \$3,000 to equip the regiments. There are no sympathizers here worth hunting, and if there were, our population would diminish to the extent of their numbers forthwith.

Truly, yours,

Z. CHANDLER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, Mass., April 17, 1861.

[SECRETARY OF WAR:]

SIR: Capt. George H. Gordon, of this city, proposes to me to raise a regiment of volunteers if it can be done in the following manner, in which I have assured him of the co-operation of this Commonwealth, and I now write in the same behalf to request your assistance, if the proposition shall be approved by you:

That the men being raised shall be enlisted as members of the Massachusetts volunteer militia, and be equipped by the Commonwealth as such; that then they shall be drafted as militia into the U. S. service, and continue therein until Congress shall, as is anticipated, authorize the raising of national volunteer regiments, when they shall be discharged by the United States and by the Commonwealth from further service as militia, and shall at once enlist in a body as volunteers under the act of Congress which they anticipate.

They would desire that during their service as militia they should not be summoned away from the State of Massachusetts, but assigned to duty here, say in the forts in Boston Harbor, where they could thoroughly perfect themselves in the drill and duties of a soldier, so as to be ready to enter the field as volunteers, disciplined, compact, acquainted with one another, and in every respect ready for immediate, active, and distinguished service in any part of the country whatsoever to which they should be ordered.

They would enlist with an understanding that, so far as pledges could be given in advance, this course should be taken in respect to

them. The proposition strikes me most favorably, and if you approve it also, nothing would remain necessary for it to be immediately initiated except the authority to garrison the forts in this harbor with militia, and the agreement to muster the regiment (when raised and equipped) into the U. S. service as militia, until an act of Congress shall enable it to assume an obligation to serve the United States for a term of years.

Captain Gordon is an officer who, I am informed, may confidently refer to Lieutenant-General Scott for assurance as to his capability and fidelity. He served during the Mexican war in the Mounted Rifles as lieutenant, and he is a graduate of West Point.

If you shall be inclined to sanction this proposition, will you be so kind as at your earliest convenience to issue the necessary orders respecting the forts, &c., to enable me to carry it into effect?

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

Two of our regiments will start this afternoon—one for Washington, the other for Fort Monroe; a third will be dispatched to-morrow, and the fourth before the end of the week.

[Indorsements.]

Will Lieutenant-General Scott read this letter, and return it with his advice on the subject referred to therein?

S. CAMERON.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, April 30, 1861.

Lieutenant-General Scott does not think it necessary to occupy the forts in Massachusetts by volunteers, nor does he think favorably of the plan proposed within.

Respectfully submitted, by command:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

BOSTON, MASS., April 17, 1861.

One regiment starts at 6 by rail for Washington; another to-night, half by propeller Spaulding, half by steamer State of Maine, from Fall River, both direct for Fort Monroe. Steamer State of Maine can take the whole up river to Washington if notified at Fort Monroe, if you [desire] that regiment in Washington. Another regiment starts to-morrow by rail for Washington, another within three days. Butler is brigadier. We work as fast as men can be properly equipped and moved.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

BALTIMORE, April 17, 1861.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington:

SIR: From the conversation I had yesterday in Washington with the Secretary of War and with Lieutenant-General Scott, I understood that the four regiments of militia to be called for from Maryland were to be

posted and retained within the limits of this State for the defense of the United States Government, the maintenance of the Federal authority and the protection of the Federal capital. I also understood it was the intention of the United States Government not to require their services outside of Maryland except in defense of the District of Columbia. Will you do me the favor to state in reply whether I am right in my understanding, so that in responding to the lawful demand of the United States Government I may be able to give effective and reliable aid in the support and defense of this Union?

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

THO. H. HICKS

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 17, 1861

His Excellency THOMAS H. HICKS,
Governor of Maryland:

SIR: The President has referred to me your communication of the 14th date in relation to our conversation of the previous day, and I have the honor to say, in reply, that your statement of it is correct.

The troops called for from Maryland are destined for the protection of the Federal capital and the public property of the United States within the limits of the State of Maryland, and it is not intended to remove them beyond those limits except for the defense of this District.

I have the honor to be, yours, &c.,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 17, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Will you receive more than six regiments from Indiana? I start for 1,000 men to-morrow.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana

[Indorsement.]

Reply: Want no more now.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 17, 1861

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

DEAR SIR: The Governor's call was published on yesterday and has already received the tender of forty companies. In a day or two the six regiments will be full, but the Governor will continue to receive additional companies until further orders, provided that not more than double the number called for apply.

Reliable information from Union men in Saint Louis has been received here and civil war seems to be imminent, which ought to be averted by all means. The arsenal and the sub-treasury are the points most in danger. The Union men are not armed there. The State militia and municipal police are under the control of the secessionists. The best policy we can suggest—and, indeed, as far as we are concerned in Illinois it is the one indispensably necessary—is to require the commanding officer at the arsenal to furnish us 10,000 stand of arms and ammunition. The arms once in Illinois, we can supply the Union men.

Saint Louis with them. It would be best to withdraw as many guns as possible from that arsenal, as it may ultimately be lost. We understand that about \$200,000 is about to be sent to the sub-treasury there. It ought to be stopped and all the money not immediately wanted ought to be drawn out.

It is the opinion of some that perhaps it would be best to have a separate army of the West, consisting of some 20,000 men, and to be concentrated at Saint Louis or in the immediate neighborhood. This would save Missouri certainly, and in a military point of view embarrass the Southern Confederacy very much. If Federal troops can be spared, with a few guns, they ought to be sent instantly to Cairo, that point being considered the most important and commanding point of the West.

The Governor has already telegraphed for arms for our Illinois troops. They are needed immediately, and of course can be had most conveniently in Saint Louis. We are anxiously waiting for letters and instructions by mail. Our people burn with patriotism and all parties show the same alacrity to stand by the Government and the laws of the country. Illinois is a unit, and will be true to her former reputation for courage and patriotism.

Please answer by messenger, Mr. Butler.

Very respectfully,

RICHD. YATES,
Governor.
LYMAN TRUMBULL,
GUSTAVUS KOERNER,
WILLIAM BUTLER,
State Treasurer.
JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor.
O. M. HATCH,
Secretary of State.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

A large number of companies have tendered services. Volunteers are assembling. Send requisitions for arms and accouterments.

RICHD. YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 17, 1861.

SIR: Your dispatch of 15th instant, informing me that Tennessee is called upon for two regiments of militia for immediate service, is received. Tennessee will not furnish a single man for purpose of coercion, but 50,000, if necessary, for the defense of our rights and those of our Southern brethren.

ISHAM G. HARRIS,
Governor of Tennessee.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 17, 18

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

We have organized our regiment on the basis of my offer to the President of a force for the protection of the capital, and are ready to move. To organize a regiment under the proclamation will take more time, but we shall commence that immediately, if do. To avoid publicity, we shall report our whole force at Washington unless otherwise ordered. We are using every exertion to be in the field.

WM. SPRAGUE,
Governor of Rhode Island

HARRISBURG, PA., April 17, 18

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Volunteers are arriving, many of them without arms, and many of those in use unfit for actual service. We have no ammunition. Shall I order the Philadelphia regiments to start?

A. G. CURTIS

[Indorsement.]

Reply: Order issued for arms.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Norwich, Conn., April 17, 18

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Your requisition for troops came by way of Hartford, and was received until this afternoon. It requires them to muster at New Haven. Upon the receipt of your telegram I issued a proclamation requiring them to assemble in Hartford, as our arsenal and armory are there. When the regiment is ready I can move them to New Haven and deliver it to your officers at Hartford, as you shall elect. I telegraphed you this afternoon, and shall obey your first order, unless countermanded for the convenience of your Department, as it will probably take one day longer to get the regiment ready at New Haven than at Hartford. All you have done strengthens my hands and cheers my heart.

I am, dear sir, yours, with high regard,

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Jefferson City, Mo., April 17, 18

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Your dispatch of the 15th instant, making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service, has been received. I can be, I apprehend, no doubt but the men are intended to form a part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the seceding States.

Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional, and revolutionary in its object, inhuman and diabolical, and cannot be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on any such unholy crusade.

C. F. JACKSON,
Governor of Missouri.

OMAHA, NEBR. TERR., *April 17, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I herewith tender to the Government a sufficient number of volunteers from this Territory to garrison Forts Kearny and Randall and to afford ample protection to the frontier settlements. The withdrawal of the troops from those posts has already caused much alarm among our people of trouble from the Indians. The absence of the troops from the forts will remove all restraint from them. Our past experience proves to us that we shall not escape their hostility in such a case. I deem it absolutely important that some measures should be taken to keep the Indians in check. I address this communication to you, as the lately appointed Governor, Hon. Alvin Saunders, has not yet reached the Territory.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

J. M. THAYER,
Major-General of Nebraska Militia.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, N. J., April 17, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: This morning yours of the 15th instant was received, calling for four regiments of militia from this State. Measures will be immediately taken to comply with the requisition. A few days will be necessary to ascertain when the men will probably be at the place of rendezvous, information of which will be sent you as early as possible.

Very respectfully, yours,

CHAS. S. OLDEN.

ALBANY, N. Y., *April 17, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Will General Government uniform and equip the volunteer militia raised by this State? Will it accept one or more regiments at New York now ready and transport them to Washington?

E. D. MORGAN.

[Indorsement.]

Reply: Not uniform, but equip. Will accept all.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *April 17, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Two regiments will leave for Washington within three or four days, the third within a week.

WM. DENNISON,
Governor of Ohio.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Saint Johnsbury, Vt., April 18, 1861

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegraphic dispatch of the 15th instant as follows: "Call made on you by to-night's mail for one regiment for immediate service."

Acting upon this dispatch, I issued my proclamation for convening the Legislature, and at the same time commanded the adjutant and inspector general to call into service such of our volunteer companies of militia as were necessary to make up the complement of 780 officers and men.

I write to inform you that I have as yet received no communication from you by mail.

Our citizens throughout the State will respond with great enthusiasm to any call for sustaining the Government against the designs of the conspirators.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., *April 18, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Our troops are leaving in detachments to-day. Will be pushed forward as rapidly as transportation can be obtained. One thousand men fully armed and equipped.

W. SPRAGUE.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *April 18, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

We had made arrangements with the Baltimore and Ohio road to transport troops, and Mr. Garrett was anxious to take them until late last night, when he declined on the alleged ground that the Washington Branch will employ all his empty cars in transportation of troops. This looks ominous. We hope Harper's Ferry is safe.

W. DENNISON,
Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *April 18, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Two regiments leave here to-morrow morning at 3.30 o'clock via Pittsburg. Col. [G.] W. McCook, of this State, will organize them for

mustering into service after their arrival in Washington on Saturday. Cincinnati in great peril. Authorize me immediately to make Cincinnati an additional place of rendezvous for such portion of the requisition as shall be enlisted in that county.

W. DENNISON,
Governor of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 18, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Companies are being ordered into rendezvous at Cleveland and Columbus. Please detail mustering officers immediately.

W. DENNISON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, N. Y., April 18, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the requisition of the President, dated the 15th, bearing your signature, for seventeen regiments of the militia force of this State, and to inform you that the requisite steps have been taken to comply therewith at the earliest moment.

Major-General Sanford has been directed to furnish, during the present week, either the Seventh Regiment, of about 800 men, or two smaller regiments of the First Division of State Militia, amounting to about the same number.

Very respectfully,

E. D. MORGAN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, Mass., April 18, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: We have served out all the rifled muskets we had when the Executive requisition was made upon us. Our State arsenal is emptied, and we have stripped the Boston Corps of Cadets and the Second Battalion in order fully to supply the men destined to Fort Monroe. Companies in the interior of the State have muskets and should retain them, but those in Boston are destitute. Cannot the Department spare any arms from the Springfield Armory? The product of the Government works there can be doubled, I understand. And may I add that I learn that the French Minie rifle may be bought abroad for \$7 or under, and if purchased on account of the United States duties would be saved. The Federal Government might by such purchase make in a few weeks large accessions of effective arms.

Last evening half a regiment left via Fall River for Fort Monroe, to be taken by steamer from Fall River. This morning the other half left by steamer Spaulding. Last evening Col. Jones' regiment left by Worcester railroad for Washington. Col. Munroe's regiment leaves at 5.30 this p. m. by railroad for Washington. I hope to get the fourth regiment you requested off by Saturday. The men are ready even now.

The Boston banks have offered to lend the State \$3,600,000 if and have offered the Secretary of the Treasury to take Treasury to a large amount. Divers persons of military experience are en soldiers into the militia with my consent and with a view to U. S. ice. The men will be of a hardy class, more used to exposure than volunteer militia commonly are, since our companies in peace are made up of the best citizens. These new companies or regiments you wish them, will be under Mexican-war officers. Should you two such regiments, we will promptly respond.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. ANDER

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, Me., April 18,

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this evening of requisition for a regiment of the Maine militia for the service United States, and also a dispatch advising me that it will be sent if the regiment is ready to be mustered into the service of the United States by the 20th of May. In reply I have to say that the troops be ready at the rendezvous at the time mentioned.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
ISRAEL WASHBURN,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, IOWA,
April 18, 1

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

DEAR SIR: Your dispatch of the 16th instant names Keokuk a place of rendezvous for the regiment of this State. I had supposed this place (Davenport) a more suitable point. It is central on the Mississippi, connects directly with the East by railroad, and has a telegraph. Keokuk is in the extreme southeastern part of the State, has no railroad communication East, nor has any telegraph. If these considerations should make you think it advisable to change the place of rendezvous, please inform me. I have been and will be here for some time to have the benefit of the telegraph for organizing the regiment for from this State.

Some uneasiness prevails in the western part of this State less withdrawal of troops from the frontier and the disturbed condition of our national affairs may induce the Indians on our northwestern frontier to attack the exposed settlements. The files of your Department will show that we have been annoyed by them for the last three or four years. If you could place 500 long-range rifles at Council Bluffs the same number at Sioux City, in store, to be used by me in case of necessity, I will furnish the men, if the necessity shall arise. I shall also be glad if you could place at each point a single U. S. Army officer to command any troops that might be needed to use the arms for the above purpose. I shall await your answer to these suggestions with some concern.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, IOWA,
April 18, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington :

DEAR SIR: Your telegraphic dispatches of the 16th and 18th instant, via Burlington, notifying me of a requisition for one regiment of troops, have been received. Dispatches will reach me sooner if sent to Davenport, and mail matter to Iowa City. The requisition by mail has not yet reached me. Your dispatches of the 16th were received on that day, and I immediately commenced measures for organizing a regiment. I have not convened the General Assembly of this State, for the reason that the banks of the State have placed at my disposal all the money I may need. I hope to be able to notify you that one regiment will be ready before May 20. As soon as the requisite number of companies are offered me I will notify you. Present indications are that more than enough companies for one regiment will be offered. If so, will more be received? I am acting on the presumption that the State will pay all expenses until the troops are mustered into the service of the United States; that the United States will furnish arms and accouterments; that the companies will elect their own officers. Am I right? Will the regiment elect its own officers? Will the United States furnish clothing? Please instruct me on these points.

Please assure the President that the people and the Executive of Iowa will stand by him unflinchingly. Ten days ago we had two parties in this State; to-day we have but one, and that one is for the Constitution and Union unconditionally.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 19, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I have ordered four additional regiments to Washington, three of which are from New York and one from this city.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 19, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

As I telegraphed you, I ordered four additional regiments to Washington this morning, three of which from New York, one from Albany. Those from New York will probably get off Saturday night or Sunday. I have since received your dispatch in following words: "Wait for further directions." Shall the order for the New York regiments be countermanded?

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 19, 1861

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The Seventh Regiment leaves for Washington to-day. I can send immediately to Washington additional regiments of our present militia force. Shall I do so or wait for volunteer regiments?

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor

OMAHA, NEBR. TERR., April 19, 1861

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I addressed a communication to you two days ago tendering the Government a sufficient number of volunteers from this Territory to garrison the forts, Kearny and Randall, and to protect the front against the Indians. I wish it understood that we hold ourselves ready to serve wherever the Government requires our services.

Very truly, yours,

J. M. THAYER,
Major-General Nebraska Militia.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Lansing, Mich., April 19, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 15th instant, calling for one regiment of militia of the State, in pursuance of the law of Congress of 1795. I have also your dispatch by telegraph to the effect that if the quota of Michigan shall be ready by the 20th of May it will suffice. I am enabled to say that the people of Michigan respond with the utmost enthusiasm to the proclamation of the President. The regiment will be ready to march by the 15th of May next, and will be at the rendezvous at Detroit at that time to be mustered into the service and pay of the United States. I can have them ready on the 1st day of May without inconvenience if the Department desires it.

Allow me to say further that Michigan will send another regiment at the same time if the War Department at Washington desires it. In fact, the second regiment is very anxious to go.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
AUSTIN BLAIR.

AUGUSTA, ME., April 19, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: I wrote you to-day that Maine's quota of troops under your requisition would be ready at the time and place which you have designated. I now write to say that if you are able to give me any intimation whether one or more regiments will be required soon from this State, it would be of essential service and accommodation to me to receive it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,
ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, IOWA,
April 19, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed find a letter from Hon. C. Baldwin, one of the justices of the supreme court of this State, resident at Council Bluffs, touching the uneasiness felt on the western and northwestern frontier on account of the Indians. I wish you to consider it in connection with my request of the 18th, asking for a deposit of arms at Council Bluffs and Sioux City. Hon. John A. Kasson, First Assistant Postmaster-General, can give you reliable information on this subject.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

[Inclosure.]

DAVENPORT, IOWA, April 19, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: I have this day received letters from Council Bluffs advising me that since the withdrawal of the U. S. troops from Forts Randall and Kearny the people along the border of our State are alarmed somewhat, fearing that they may be annoyed by incursions from certain tribes of Indians, which of late years take every opportunity to commit outrages upon the frontier settlements. In our present national troubles we cannot expect much aid from the Federal Government, unless it would be to furnish us arms to defend ourselves with. I therefore beg leave to urge upon you the propriety of an early compliance with the request of the Governor of our State, and hope to hear from you favorably upon this subject.

Very respectfully,

CALEB BALDWIN.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 19, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Twenty-four hundred men in camp and less than half of them armed. Why has there been so much delay in sending arms? We have received none, and cannot learn that they have ever been shipped. No officer here yet to muster troops into service. Not a pound of powder or a single ball sent to us, or any sort of equipment. Allow me to ask what is the cause of all this?

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas an insurrection against the Government of the United States has broken out in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and the laws of the United States for the collection of the revenue cannot be effectually executed therein conformably to that provision of the Constitution which requires duties to be uniform throughout the United States;

And whereas a combination of persons, engaged in such insurrection, have threatened to grant pretended letters of marque to authorize the

bearers thereof to commit assaults on the lives, vessels, and property of good citizens of the country lawfully engaged in commerce on high seas and in waters of the United States;

And whereas an Executive proclamation has been already issued requiring the persons engaged in these disorderly proceedings to desist therefrom, calling out a militia force for the purpose of repressing same, and convening Congress in extraordinary session to deliberate and determine thereon:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, with a view to the same purposes before mentioned, and to the protection of the public peace and the lives and property of quiet and orderly citizens pursuing their lawful occupations, until Congress shall have assembled and deliberated on the said unlawful proceedings, or until the same shall have ceased, have further deemed it advisable to set foot a blockade of the ports within the States aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and of the law of nations in such case provided. For this purpose a competent force will be posted so as to prevent entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. Therefore, with a view to violate such blockade, a vessel shall approach or shall attempt to leave either of the said ports, she will be duly warned by the commander of one of the blockading vessels, who will enter on her register the fact and date of such warning, and if the said vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave the blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port for trial in proceedings against her and her cargo as prize as may be deemed advisable.

And I hereby proclaim and declare that if any person under the pretended authority of the said States, or under any other pretense, shall molest a vessel of the United States, or the persons or cargo on board of her, such persons will be held amenable to the laws of the United States for the prevention and punishment of piracy.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

By the President :

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 19, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I have ordered the two regiments en route to Washington to proceed to Harrisburg to await orders.

W. DENNISON,
Governor of Ohio.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Saint Johnsbury, Vt., April 19, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your requisition upon me for one regiment for immediate service. I will reply definitely

in regard to the time when the regiment will be at its rendezvous immediately after the assembling of our Legislature, on the 23d instant. I have no doubt that the regiment will report itself before the time mentioned in your second dispatch—20th of May.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.

MADISON, WIS., April 19, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Will you accept two more regiments from this State, to rendezvous at Milwaukee at once?

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Governor of Wisconsin.

MADISON, WIS., April 19, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Let the President call for 100,000 more men. We have no parties now. The people will not be content to furnish one regiment alone.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Governor of Wisconsin.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Nashville, Tenn., April 20, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In refusing to comply with the demand which you have made upon me as Governor of the State of Tennessee for two regiments of militia to aid the Federal Government in subjugating those States which by formal act of their people have dissolved their former Federal relations and instituted for themselves others, I deem it proper that I should state briefly the grounds upon which my action is based.

The sages and patriots of the Revolution, when in the act of severing their connection with the mother country and establishing the great cardinal principles of free government, solemnly declared before the world that governments were instituted among men to secure their rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends it is the right of the people to abolish it and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evincing a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future safety.

Recognizing and adopting these great principles, the people of Tennessee, in forming their constitution as a free and independent sovereignty preparatory to admission into the Federal Union, incorporated into their Declaration of Rights, as the basis of their superstructure, "That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are

founded on their authority and established for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper," and "that the government being instituted for the common benefit, the doctrine of resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind."

These truths were recognized by the other States of the Union, being in perfect conformity to the genius and character of our representative system by their assenting to the admission of Tennessee as a member of the confederacy.

Having adopted these principles and claimed these rights for her people, it would not be consistent with common honesty, much less unanimity, to deny them to the free people of every other sovereign State, and applying these principles to the facts as they exist in Tennessee named by the President in his recent proclamation, Tennessee regards the present coercive policy of the Federal Government in no other light than a wanton and alarming usurpation of power, with the genius of our republican institutions, and, so far as it is successful, subversive of civil liberty. The loyalty of Tennessee to the Federal Government when constitutionally administered; the resolution with which her gallant sons have on all occasions responded to the call when threatened or invaded by a foreign enemy, will vindicate the present course in the eyes of the civilized world, while the duplicity of the present Administration in its manner of inaugurating this unnecessary and unnatural warfare will be consigned to history's blackest page. In such unholy crusade no gallant son of Tennessee will draw his sword.

Respectfully,

ISHAM G. HARRIS

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington, April 20, 1861

His Excellency WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 17th instant, in response to the call of the Federal Government for troops from the State of Connecticut received. With such patriotic ardor and energy as your very prompt response to the call exhibits, the Administration cannot fail to maintain the authority of the Government and vindicate the majesty of its laws and Constitution. Both for your early action and kind willingness to cheer be pleased to accept my hearty thanks.

I am, dear sir, very truly, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Norwich, Conn., April 20, 1861

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: In obedience to a call on the citizens of this State for volunteers, a second regiment will rendezvous at New Haven and be mustered into the service immediately after the first. The

be armed with Colt patent-breech revolving rifles. I have the honor to tender their services to the President for the purpose of enforcing the laws and maintaining the dignity of the Government, and trust you will accept the same.

Waiting your orders, I am, yours, with high consideration,
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 20, 1861.

His Excellency Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

Please send two or three regiments of your quota of militia to support the garrison of the Saint Louis Arsenal, and to receive their arms and accouterments there. The commander of that arsenal will also have instructions from me to issue those arms and accouterments and 10,000 more to such agent as Your Excellency may appoint, for which extra arms and accouterments the State of Illinois will be held responsible to this Government.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *April 20, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I tender you six additional regiments. They are now forming, and can be in the field in six days. It is very important that we have twenty-four cannon of long range for State defense, for the defense of the river towns. Can they not be sent from Pittsburg at once? Will you not allow me to put the arms you send into the hands of the men in camp at once?

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

AUGUSTA, *April 20, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Our people are anxious to do something. Shall we commence in view of raising five regiments, and shall we prepare to send our troops by steamboat?

I. WASHBURN, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 20, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts:

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of yours of the 15th and 18th instant, and of thanking you for the promptness and energy with which you have responded to the call of the Government. The order to furnish you with the required arms was transmitted to the superintendent of the armory at Springfield by telegraph. At present

you will not forward any other troops than those ordered already it seems quite probable that their services may be needed at no distant day. In that event I feel assured that your State and you will cheerfully and promptly respond to any call the Government make or the exigency demand.

I am, dear sir, very truly, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 20, 18

His Excellency CHARLES S. OLDEN,
Governor of New Jersey:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 17th instant, in answer to the requisition the Federal Government for four regiments of troops from the State of New Jersey, is received. For your prompt and patriotic response to the call of the General Government I tender to yourself and the people of New Jersey my heartfelt thanks.

I am, dear sir, very truly, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War

TRENTON, N. J., *April 20, 18*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

We have been offered the services of two regiments ready to move within three days if armed and equipped. This is in addition to quota from New Jersey. Do you want them; and if so, upon what shall the quartermaster-general make requisition for arms and equipments? Answer immediately.

CHAS. S. OLDEN,
Governor of New Jersey

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 20, 1861

LEWIS PERMINS, Esq.,
Quartermaster of New Jersey:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 16th instant was received. All the information you desired was anticipated by telegraph, which I trust satisfactory.

Very respectfully, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 20, 1861

His Excellency EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge yours of the 18th instant in response to the call of the Federal Government for seventeen regiments of troops from the State of New York. The alacrity and promptness with which you have met this requisition is alike honorable to

great State of New York and yourself, as her Executive, and for which I beg to tender you my most grateful acknowledgments.

I am, dear sir, very truly, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Four regular and two volunteer regiments have been to-day ordered to Washington by fast sailing steamers up the Potomac, making ten in all. Your dispatch of this date is received.

E. D. MORGAN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, N. Y., April 20, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington City:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in addition to the Seventh Regiment, which I suppose is now in Washington, I yesterday ordered the Sixth, Twelfth, and Seventy-first Regiments, all of the First Division, New York State Militia, to proceed at once to Washington. After receiving your dispatch of this date, I directed that they should proceed by fast steamer up the Potomac. I suppose they will get off to-night. I have to-day ordered two additional regiments from the First Division (General Sanford) and two regiments from the Second Division (General Duryea, Brooklyn), and also two volunteer regiments, respectively commanded by Colonel Ellsworth and Colonel Wilson. The four regular regiments ordered to-day will not be more than thirty-six hours getting under way. The volunteer regiments will follow almost immediately. At least two more volunteer regiments from this city and Troy will be ready next week.

I am, truly, yours,

E. D. MORGAN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, April 20, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I desire a suitable U. S. officer to be detailed at once to take command of the volunteers of Cincinnati and to provide for the defense of that city in co-operation with myself. I strongly desire an immediate affirmative answer, that I may assure the people of that city of the fact. The volunteers are outside of the State organization of militia, and the purpose of their organization is purely local. I am concentrating our artillery force at that point.

W. DENNISON,
Governor of Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: A Committee of Public Safety, to look to the defense of this city, has been organized, and ten regiments, to be composed principally of military exempts, will be raised and equipped here in a short time.

We mean to overcome the great difficulty of procuring fire-arms of the most approved kind by obtaining them from Europe as speedily as possible, meantime making out with our old muskets and cannon as we can.

Our whole community have confidence in the patriotism and ability of the Administration at Washington, and it would give you her pleasure to hear the praises bestowed on your vigorous administration of the War Department amidst the difficulties by which you are surrounded.

You will see by the inclosed circular of what materials our committee is composed. We met this morning and adopted the minutes I have given above, and among other proceedings passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the chairman be requested to make application to the Secretary of War, respectfully requesting him to detail Colonel Delafield, or some other competent U. S. officer, to take charge of the river defenses of this city.

In discharging this duty I beg leave to state that Major Delafield I suppose now a colonel—was named because of his having been stationed here, and of his being, therefore, thoroughly acquainted with our topographical position, and not with any view of dictation to any competent officer whom you may find it convenient to detail. This service will be heartily welcomed.

I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,
WM. D. LEWIS,
Chairman

[Inclosure.]

CIRCULAR.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 18

SIR: At an adjourned meeting of the retired and contributing members of the Washington Grays, and other citizens, held at Sanson's Hall last evening, which was largely attended, Charles S. Smith, in the chair, the following resolutions, offered by Mr. William D. Lewis and seconded by Col. J. Ross Snowden, were, after full discussion, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the impending danger to our homes and liberties, indispensable that a body of not less than ten regiments of resident citizen militia be composed of ten companies of not less than eighty men each, organized as a home guard for the defense of this city and neighborhood, shot raised without delay.

And whereas it is well known that a deficiency exists of arms suitable to the present national emergency, and that extraordinary measures must be adopted to procure them as early as they may be needed, the cost of which, and of all requisite materials of war, should be borne by the citizens and institutions of this city, and property it will be the object of this organization to protect, be it for

Resolved, That a committee of citizens be appointed by the chair to solicit contributions in furtherance of the above object to the amount of \$250,000, to be disbursed under the directions of the said committee, in furtherance of the purpose above stated.

Resolved, That the committee appointed by the chair have authority to increase their numbers.

In pursuance of the foregoing proceedings I beg leave to inform you that you have been appointed a member of the aforesaid committee, which is composed of the gentlemen named below.

Your chairman requests me to notify you that the committee meet at room No. 30, Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock noon to-morrow (Saturday), where you are earnestly requested to attend.

Yours, respectfully,

CHARLES S. SMITH,
Chairman of the Meeting

WILLIAM D. LEWIS, *Chairman, et al.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Norwich, Conn., April 21, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: I addressed you yesterday by mail, and lest my letter may have failed to reach you I beg to repeat my offer, and say that by my orders a second regiment of Connecticut Volunteers will rendezvous in New Haven immediately after the first. They will be armed with Colt patent-breech revolving rifles and with Sharps rifles. I have the honor of offering their services to the President, to be used for the execution of the laws and the preservation of the dignity of the Government, and trust you will accept the same and have them mustered into service.

I dispatch this by Col. William A. Aiken, a special messenger, in whom you may place entire confidence, and by whom I should be happy to receive any communication you may be pleased to make.

Yours, with high consideration,

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

DETROIT, April 21, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

MY DEAR SIR: I inclose a communication from the adjutant-general of the State. The Governor has called out two regiments. One is full and ready to march at a moment's notice, but is not properly uniformed and equipped. The other will be complete in two or three days. There are besides these regiments a large number of full companies not yet organized into regiments. I will esteem it a very great favor if you will officially call for at least four more regiments immediately from this State. We have raised about \$100,000 by private subscription as a loan to the State to equip them.

Very truly, yours,

Z. CHANDLER.

[Inclosure.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, Mich., April 20, 1861.

Hon. Z. CHANDLER:

DEAR SIR: The Governor of this State has ordered into service two regiments, although the requisition from the War Department only calls for one. Will you please to use your influence with the War Department, so that both regiments may be received as a brigade, and to have the necessary instructions issued to the Governor to that effect?

Will you please answer?

Your obedient servant,

JNO. ROBERTSON,
Adjutant-General Michigan Militia.

MONDAY, April 21, 1861—5 p. m.

[General WINFIELD SCOTT:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: I received at midnight a dispatch from Larz Anderson, S. F. Vinton, Groesbeck, and several other influential men in Cincinnati, urging me to get in some manner a message to you that you might recommend George B. McClellan to Governor Dennison as a suit-

able man to be placed at the head of military affairs in Cincinnati, and requesting that the same communication be sent to the President, General Cameron, and Governor Chase.

My efforts during the day to induce the telegraph company to establish a steam communication by small fast tugs between Elkton Station and Annapolis having failed, I send a special messenger, who will deliver you this and bring back your reply, unless the telegraphic communication with Columbus be re-established, in which case I presume you will express your views to the Governor direct.

The Harriet Lane left Sandy Hook Sunday night at 8 o'clock, conveying the Baltic, R. R. Cyler, Coatzacoalcas, Columbia, and one or two other steamers, with three full New York regiments (Sixth, Twelfth Seventy-first), and mustering about 2,500 men, and Burnside's Rhode Island regiment, 800 men, and Governor Sprague's, 700 men, and others which I cannot remember, numbering in all 4,000, well armed and equipped; all the steamers with extra stores and supplies. The Ariel De Soto, and other steamers have gone to-day with 2,000, mainly Massachusetts and Rhode Island men, and to-morrow others follow, with, it is thought, 2,500, including the Sixty-ninth (Irish) Regiment and Colonel Duryea's Brooklyn.

I saw Captain Eldridge yesterday on his return from Fort Monroe where he landed 1,000 Massachusetts men on Saturday, bringing back requisition from Colonel Dimick for provisions. These leave this evening in the propeller Chesapeake, and having no troops, a small detachment of regulars (ten or twelve) will accompany the stores, and I have suggested a Dahlgren gun and ammunition, but now that Colonel Keyes has gone, I am at a loss how to procure action on my suggestion. Colonel Keyes left in the Baltic. She also took some sixty or sixty-five U. S. troops.

The steamers will with this weather reach Old Point Comfort in twenty-two to twenty-six hours after passing Sandy Hook.

Governor Morgan was in town yesterday, and needs, I think, a good adjutant—a West Point man. General Wool moves his headquarters to this city to-day.

Colonel Dimick expressed to Captain Eldridge his great need of a steamer to communicate with the navy-yard, &c. I have suggested to the quartermaster to allow the Chesapeake to remain at Fort Monroe until he could hear from Washington, and the vessel (under charter at \$450 a day) be replaced by a less expensive one; but he has no authority, and unless the underwriters will sanction the expense, the vessel going in and out of the capes may have to take their chance until the Government can place an armed vessel on the station. It may be well to send orders in case she has been kept on pay. She is a large and rather fast propeller, and could mount four or six guns easily.

The enthusiasm is beyond all belief, and the community acting as one man to uphold the Government and to uphold order in the city. An attempt to get up a feeling to seize the Southern steamers here has utterly failed, and so also the attempt to arrest Southern deposits in our banks. It will be for the Government to decide on these matters. The New Orleans and other Southern banks have considerable deposits and they will probably draw gold and order it home, but I have no doubt it will leave New York in safety whatever be its fate afterwards.

I leave with you, General, the request of our Cincinnati friends that their wishes be laid before the President and the other gentlemen named. Command me on all occasions, and believe me ever, sincerely your friend,

WM. H. ASPINWALL.

The bearer, Mr. Dall, is every way reliable, and has unusual energy. It is enough to say he is a brother of Captain Dall, with whom you visited Oregon.

If the wires are yet down, a fast steam-tug could make three or four trips during the twenty-four hours between Elkton and Annapolis or Baltimore, if order is restored there.

U. S. steamship Niagara goes to Old Point Comfort from Boston to-day.

The propeller Monticello, armed with one 10-inch gun and two 32-pounders, left yesterday to convoy to Annapolis.

The steam-boat Yankee, with two 32-pounders, leaves to-day to convoy from Annapolis to Havre de Grace; six feet draft of water. Lieutenant Fox goes in her, and takes a memorandum from me about submarine telegraph from Washington to points on the Chesapeake and Potomac.

James S. Wadsworth went yesterday in large steamer Kill-von-Kull from Elizabethport to New York. Took horses, men, carts, and railroad tools, and also artillery and provisions to Annapolis. Can transport as many men as the Maryland.

The bearer, Ben. Holliday, beef contractor, from California, has unusual energy, intelligence, and will. He wants to make his suggestions, which you will find valuable.

The Cunarder Kedar leaves to-day with 1,000 barrels of beef, 1,000 barrels of pork, bread, and other stores, troops and artillery, under English flag, for Annapolis, unless ordered into Potomac.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 113. } Washington, April 22, 1861.

* * * * *

2. The President has assigned Maj. E. S. Sibley to the charge of the Quartermaster's Department as Acting Quartermaster-General ad interim.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Little Rock, Ark., April 22, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington City:

In answer to your requisition for troops from Arkansas to subjugate the Southern States, I have to say that none will be furnished. The demand is only adding insult to injury. The people of this Commonwealth are freemen, not slaves, and will defend to the last extremity their honor, lives, and property against Northern mendacity and usurpation.

H. M. RECTOR,
Governor of Arkansas.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, Mass., April 22, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Hon. George S. Boutwell, ex-Governor of this Commonwealth, goes to Washington with full general authority to represent me in

regard to our military movements. It will be very useful to the United States to give us authority to take and hold all the places and forts of the United States, subject always to your order. We will protect them against surprise and secure the harbor of Boston, while at the same time we shall be preparing a levy of men by exact drill and discipline for active service. I wish 1,000 to 2,000 men, if possible—say two regiments—might be ordered into active service now as militia. There are at least two regiments of hardy, strong men who are anxious to go into immediate service, who cannot maintain themselves while they are drilling and learning tactics, but who would enlist under a new war bill into the U. S. Army as volunteers. Now they can only be militia. If you will order them to rendezvous in the forts, muster them in as militia, having it understood by a formal agreement (which I will see to) that they cannot have their pay as militia unless they agree to serve as army volunteers when their three months are out, if wanted, for at least one or two years, I doubt not I can thus raise and discipline you two regiments of hardy troops. It must be of great importance, I should think, to accomplish this end. Some other militia organizations still would go into camp without present or future pay while occupied in drilling—such as our New England Guards Battalion, in Boston—if we could have the arsenal at Cambridge free until you countermand the permission. The mayor of Springfield thinks the arsenal there ought to be guarded by soldiers constantly. We could keep a company there, with your permission.

Please allow full conferences with Governor Bontwell and regard him as a most confidential friend and agent of Massachusetts, and giving him and myself as much opportunity as possible to serve the United States you will aid in the development of the good will of all of our people into the highest efficiency of active efforts.

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

CONCORD, N. H., April 22, 1861. (Received 25th.)

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War:

New Hampshire tenders one or more additional regiments to the General Government. Will they be accepted?

By direction of the Governor:

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, N. Y., April 22, 1861.

General SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War:

SIR: I have had no communication, telegraphic or otherwise, since Saturday last, and am painfully anxious to get news. I presume the War Department has guarded the Relay House and the Junction between Washington and the Annapolis Branch. It is thought these are important points in which to concentrate a strong force. In addition to those already advised, the Twenty-fifth Regiment—being the Albany regiment—has proceeded to New York to-day to enter the service of the Government, and will be transported to Washington immediately.

I am, truly, yours,

E. D. MORGAN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, April 22, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: On the 18th instant I sent you a telegraphic dispatch urgently asking that some heavy guns might be sent from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, to wit: Five 8-inch, five 10-inch, and one 12-inch columbiads; four heavy mortars, with complement of shot and shell; also grape and canister shot for field batteries. I have no reply to the message, and assume that it was intercepted. I also inclose a copy of a dispatch sent on the 20th, which I presume met the same fate.* This last I have since ordered to be taken from Harrisburg by special messenger, and I hope you have received it. Both these matters are of the gravest importance to us, and I hope you will make every effort consistent with duty to accord with both requests. Should you order the guns from Pittsburg for this State, please have them sent to this city in the first instance. Colonel Mansfield can inform you of the condition of our quartermaster's department.

Hoping a speedy reply, I remain, very respectfully,

W. DENNISON,
Governor of Ohio.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, April 22, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: Owing to an unavoidable confusion in the first hurry and enthusiasm of the movement of our people in Ohio in defense of the Government, I find that I have already accepted, and have in camp, or ready to march instantly to it, a larger force than the thirteen regiments named as the contingent of Ohio under the late requisition of the President. Indeed, without seriously repressing the ardor of the people, I can hardly stop short of twenty regiments. My belief has been that they would all be needed, and that the refusal on the part of several border States to supply their quota would make it proper for us to increase the force to that amount at least.

The moral effect of this movement of the people, in advance of our demand upon them, is so great, especially in impressing the insurgent and wavering States with the belief that the lion in us is thoroughly roused, that I am strongly desirous that the President may accept the number of troops I have offered above, *i. e.*, twenty regiments. Is it not wise to make the movement so manifestly an overpowering one that the enemy must take the field, if at all, conscious that their cause is hopeless?

Let me know what I may expect in regard to this subject, and if the number of regiments is increased, let me know also what increase it will make in the number of general officers.

In the meantime I will let the organization be made to cover the twenty regiments, and have them make all the progress in drill they can. I need not impress upon you the demoralizing results of disbanding the surplus regiments. You will also see the necessity of authorizing the additional number of brigadier-generals.

As an additional reason for the increase of our quota, I would add that it seems to be a common expectation that southern Ohio must be

* See p. 95.

a base for important operations scarcely second to Washington. I have had no communication from Washington since Friday last. The result is that I am compelled to assume extraordinary responsibilities in connection with the troops, and must continue to do so in the absence of regular dispatches.

Respectfully and truly, yours,

W. DENNISON,
Governor.

MADISON, April 22, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I have the honor to inform you that the First Regiment of Wisconsin active militia is enrolled and officered, and will be at the command of the Government at Milwaukee on Saturday of the present week.

Very respectfully,

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 115. } Washington, April 23, 1861.

1. Lieut. Col. James W. Ripley, Ordnance Department, is assigned to the charge of that department during the feeble health of its chief, and will enter upon the duties at once.

* * * * *

3. The amounts found to be due resigned officers from the States which claim to have seceded will be paid them from the U. S. funds heretofore sent to or deposited in those States.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, Ind., April 23, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

We have 6,000 men in camp here, and will have 8,000 men by to-morrow night. Major Wood has mustered three regiments into the service of the United States, and is still engaged in the work. We will have four regiments mustered to-morrow. I will send the four regiments to Evansville, as directed, as early as the first of next week. Has the Government uniforms and clothing prepared for the men—that is, for the six regiments? If so, I want it forwarded at once. The long-range rifles selected, and which were to be furnished on the quota for 1862, have not been seen or heard of. It will take the 5,000 stand of arms which were to be sent to the depot to arm the volunteers now accepted. Can we have more arms sent to the State? On the southern border, along Kentucky, the people are much alarmed, forming companies, and demanding arms, which we have none to give. I am receiving deputations from day to day from the border towns asking arms. They are afraid their property will be destroyed by marauding companies from the other side of the river. I have made a requisition on the Government for twenty-four cannon, long range, large caliber, to which I have

received no answer. These cannon are necessary to the defense of river towns. I have also made a tender of six additional regiments, to which I have received no answer. I shall put the six additional regiments in camp and under discipline, and hold them subject to the Government's order, at least for a time.

It is important that the four regiments should be furnished with tents and other camp equipage without further delay. I want ammunition for the cannon service immediately. I have just received a dispatch from General Wool, New York, stating that no musket accouterments can be furnished at this time. This is a fact of which I have had no previous intimation. I shall take immediate steps to supply deficiency. Please answer by Capt. R. Stevenson immediately.

Very respectfully, yours,

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, Me., April 23, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The citizens of Portland feel that some provision should be made for manning one or both of the forts in the harbor of that city, and I have the honor to request that you will give your consent to their occupation for purposes of defense. I have further to ask whether I may receive the fixed ammunition for small-arms now at the Kennebec Arsenal for the use of the Maine troops, also whether I can take arms from the arsenal for the same uses? Can the United States furnish the rifled muskets or other efficient arms for the use of infantry, and, if so, when may they be had?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *April 23, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Minnesota regiment ready in ten days. Where will they obtain their uniforms?

IGNATIUS DONNELLY,
Governor ad interim.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Concord, N. H., April 23, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: We desire to be informed whether the Government will furnish rifled muskets to the New Hampshire troops. We have the plain percussion muskets, but desire the latest pattern of the rifled muskets. If they are in the possession of the Government and can be furnished we should want 2,000 immediately, which can be charged to this State on our quota if the exigencies of the service should permit any question as to the propriety of their delivery unconditionally. New Hampshire will respond promptly to any call which the Government may make for troops, even to the number of 20,000 men.

Please answer at once by telegraph.

Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 23, 1861.

Governor EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Hon. ALEXANDER CUMMINGS:

In consideration of the extraordinary emergencies which demand immediate and decisive measures for the preservation of the national capital and defense of the National Government, I hereby authorize Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New York, and Alexander Cummings, now in the city of New York, to make all necessary arrangements for the transportation of troops and munitions of war in and assistance of the officers of the Army of the United States in communication by mails and telegraph is completely re-established between the cities of Washington and New York. Either of them in case of inability to consult with the other may exercise the authority hereby given.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, April 23, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: My friend the Hon. Edward Ball, formerly member of Congress from this State, is the bearer of this note as a special messenger, whom I have requested to visit you in order to get more full and confidential communication with your Department than seems to be possible by letter or telegram. General Ball is fully possessed of my opinions regard to the present condition of affairs in this State, and I sincerely hope he will be able to bring me from you such full information that I shall have nearly all the advantages of a personal interview with you.

Assuring you of my extreme anxiety to co-operate most efficiently with the Administration in the present juncture, I remain, very sincerely yours,

W. DENNISON,
Governor of Ohio.

HDQRS. OHIO MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER MILITIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Columbus, April 23, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

We have nothing from you since dispatch not to forward, &c. We are urgent that a requisition for the Kentucky quota should reach us soon. We have the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments raised and can make the force 50,000 men. I speak upon due reflection and upon the figures. I shall organize six or eight regiments additional to our quota and put them under drill at any event, and the feeling is so intense that I do not limit the number. We will learn much by — left this a. m. We have corn for the year, whether we plant much or not, and never could so well meet the issues of war. When the order is "Advance!" Ohio will go to the Gulf, if need be.

Yours, &c.,

H. B. CARRINGTON,
Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Pa., April 23, 1861.

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

DEAR SIR: We have more than the requisition of troops called by the Federal Government now in the field. We can increase our force, and the Legislature, called to meet on the 30th, would justify my action if I continued to receive troops. I will be pleased to act as directed in this respect. In this connection I ask that communications from the Federal Government be made directly to me.

Yours, truly,

A. G. CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Montpelier, Vt., April 23, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I desire to inquire if from any of the U. S. arsenals I can procure by purchase a quantity of rifled muskets of the improved pattern for the use of the regiment detailed for the service of the Government under your requisition upon me. Several of the companies are supplied with the improved arm, while others have smooth bores or rifles of a former pattern. We lack about 300 of the improved muskets in order to arm the regiments uniformly. I am informed by the adjutant and inspector general that the regiment can be at their rendezvous within ten days, and it will give me great pleasure if the above 300 muskets can be obtained before that time. Allow me to advise and to request that the place of rendezvous should be changed from Burlington to Rutland. Rutland is the residence of the adjutant and inspector general, and is more accessible to a majority of the companies than Burlington, and sixty-two miles nearer to New York. A free passage for the regiment has been tendered to me by the railroads between Rutland and New York.

You will please give early notice to the adjutant and inspector general (H. Henry Baxter, Rutland, Vt.) of your decision in regard to the foregoing premises.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, your obedient servant,
ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.

P. S.—Will you please reply by telegraph and also by mail? If the muskets can be obtained, I am authorized to pay for them or to receive them on account of the Government, as you may direct.

NEW YORK, April 23, 1861.

To the PRESIDENT:

MY DEAR SIR: You will see by the date of this note that I am here in New York. I have come for the purpose of conferring and advising with our friends here, and if you have any commands to give or suggestions to make I will be happy to receive them, and will endeavor to discharge them faithfully and promptly. Let me assure you the country is aroused, and it is heart-cheering to see with what alacrity the people rally to your support. I am confident it must be seen to be fully appreciated. The country will stand nobly by you in all your acts. Let them be full and ample; they cannot be too energetic. We are

sadly deficient, and we want and need and should have rifled cannon. Let me urge earnestly and frankly that the works at Chicopee be put in operation to their utmost capacity to furnish them. I speak the opinions of our best men here, and I feel there should be no delay. It is of the utmost importance.

Yours, truly,

H. HAMLIN.

[Indorsement.]

Let the suggestion of the Vice-President as to putting the Chicopee works into operation be duly considered by the War Department.

A. LINCOLN.

NEW YORK CITY, April 23, 1861.

[General SCOTT:]

GENERAL: I will avail myself of this opportunity to communicate to you the part I have acted in the present state of the country. The first moment I was well enough I visited Albany, at the request of the Governor, to render such services as seemed indispensable under existing circumstances, as all direct communication was cut off with Washington. I did not hesitate to advise the most energetic measures, and to send troops as fast as they could get them ready to Washington. I gave orders to Colonel Tompkins to furnish transportation and to Major Eaton thirty days' provisions. I have ordered, upon the application of the Governor of Pennsylvania, 10,000 muskets from the New York Arsenal and 400,000 cartridges from Watertown Arsenal to be sent direct to Harrisburg. I shall probably send 10,000 muskets and 400,000 cartridges, upon application from the Governor of Ohio, to Columbus. He says he has no ammunition or arms. We have received returns from the Allegheny, Frankford, and Kennebec arsenals and from Springfield Armory. At the Allegheny Arsenal we have 3,000 muskets, old pattern, 500,000 ball and buckshot cartridges, 20,000 elongated bullet cartridges, 800,000 rifle cartridges, .58-inch. Frankford Arsenal has been nearly emptied by orders from Washington. There are, however, 3,000 muskets and 117,000 cartridges for rifle muskets on hand at the last advices. At Watertown Arsenal there are, after deducting the arms and ammunition sent to Governors Curtin and Dennison, about 8,000 percussion muskets, .69-inch; 6,000 percussion rifles, .54-inch; 70,000 musket cartridges, percussion; 1,400,000 musket cartridges, flint-lock; 196,000 rifle cartridges, percussion; 717,000 rifle cartridges, flint-lock. At Kennebec Arsenal there are 43,000 musket cartridges reported "old," and I fear they are unfit for service. At Springfield Armory there are 86,000 muskets of the old pattern and they are making 60 of the new pattern daily. No musket accoutrements on hand at any of the above-named places.

Upon the application of the Committee of Safety of this city I have directed Colonel Tompkins to charter two light-draft steamers with the least possible delay to ply between Havre de Grace and Annapolis and to put on board as much provisions for the use of the troops South as will not impede their passage.

I have requested the Governor of New Jersey to send two companies of militia or volunteers to Fort Delaware for its protection. I have also put myself in communication with the Governors of Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, and shall use every exertion in my power to facilitate the Army and provide for the troops destined to

Washington. The people of the North are very apprehensive lest the capital should be taken, which they determine, however, shall not take place if men and money can prevent it. They can submit to no terms whatever without the South submits unconditionally. I should be pleased to learn the actual condition of affairs in Washington and whether it is safe or otherwise.

I have the honor to be, with considerations of the highest respect,
your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

P. S.—It is impossible to describe the excited state of the people of the North. New York City is ready to furnish 50,000 men for the defense of the Union and its preservation.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 23, 1861.

The Quartermaster-General is directed to procure forage caps, infantry trousers, flannel sack coats, flannel shirts, boots, stockings, great coats, blankets, and such other articles as may be necessary to supply the wants of the troops of the different States in service under the requisition of the President, and furnish them with such articles as they are in immediate need of for their health and comfort.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Miss D. L. DIX:

Be it known to all whom it may concern that the free services of Miss D. L. Dix are accepted by the War Department, and that she will give at all times all necessary aid in organizing military hospitals for the care of all sick or wounded soldiers, aiding the chief surgeon by supplying nurses and substantial means for the comfort and relief of the suffering; also that she is fully authorized to receive, control, and disburse special supplies bestowed by individuals or associations for the comfort of their friends or the citizen soldiers from all parts of the United States; as also, under sanction of the Acting Surgeon-General, to draw from the army stores.

Given at the War Department this twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I desire to inform you that I know of some 300 reliable colored free citizens of this city who desire to enter the service for the defense of the city.

I have been three times across the Rocky Mountains in the service of the country with Fremont and others.

I can be found about the Senate Chamber, as I have been employed about the premises for some years.

Yours, respectfully,

JACOB DODSON (Colored).

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, Ind., April 24, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have just received a dispatch from the Pittsburg Arsenal stating that but 3,500 arms will be sent to Indiana instead of 5,000, as per arrangement made while I was in Washington. This number will fall short over 1,000 of arming the troops we have assembled here in camp under the requisition of the President, and the State is left with out arms. I am informed by a dispatch from General Wool, New York received last night, for the first time, that no accouterments could be furnished for the muskets. This information was received after the camp was full of men waiting to be armed. I have issued orders to have those accouterments made, but it will take time. Cannot the State be furnished with more arms from some or any of the arsenals East or West? There is no State more loyal than Indiana, and none that will expend more blood and treasure in this war.

We have in camp to-night 10,000 men waiting arms and marching orders. It is a matter of the first importance that we be furnished with arms and accouterments without delay. Our river towns are full of alarm, and I am receiving numerous deputations calling for cannon and small-arms. I made a requisition for twenty-four cannon of long range and heavy caliber; can it not be increased to fifty? I learn that the cannon are in the arsenal at Pittsburg. Major Wood is busily engaged in mustering the troops into the service, and as soon as that is done I shall dispatch four regiments to Evansville, under the command of a brigadier-general, in pursuance of your order. I trust you will at once perceive the condition in which the camp is left in this city—two regiments of the contingent called out by the President are left unarmed, and the State is left wholly unprovided for—and make an order that more arms be sent to the State. I hope to hear from you by the bearer, Capt. W. Newman.

With high respect,

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, N. Y., April 24, 1861.

General SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that voluntary enlistments in this State, under the law of April 16, 1861, are proceeding with celerity. I believe the entire force called for by the President will be mustered into service sooner than they can be uniformed and equipped. The latter, however, is being pushed with energy. If the uniforms and equipments can be provided, one-half the force will be ready in ten days, and the remainder in ten days thereafter. I now refer to the quota for this State of seventeen regiments, and this is entirely independent of the regiments of the present militia force of the State which I have ordered to Washington to report to the President for the protection of the capital or for any other service. Of such I have ordered eleven regiments, as follows:

Seventh Regiment, Colonel Lefferts, 1,050; left 19th instant.
Sixth Regiment, Colonel Pinckney, 550; Twelfth Regiment, Colonel Butterfield, 950; Seventy-first Regiment, Colonel Vosburgh, 950; sailed on the 21st.

th Regiment, Colonel Bryan, 500; Thirteenth Regiment,
th, 400; left 23d.

th Regiment, Colonel Bennett, 400.

th Regiment, Colonel Lyons, 900; Sixty-ninth Regiment, Colonel
50; left 23d.

th Regiment, Colonel Pratt, 600; Seventy-ninth Regiment,
th, 700; about 26th. Total, 8,050.

men in the present militia force of the State have already
or soon will be transported to Washington. I am quite
d several other regiments of the present force—indeed, the
men are perfectly impatient to start; but I need advices
gton of the state of things before sending you too large a

to the honor to be, very truly, yours,

E. D. MORGAN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, N. J., April 21, 1861.

✓ CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

RE: Having tried in vain to communicate with your Depart-
ment and telegraph, I now send you Mr. Albert B. Dod, as
messenger, for the purpose of giving you the following informa-
tion. I will bring back from you any reply or orders you may desire
in answer to this communication.

regiments which the State of New Jersey was called upon
by the requisition of the Federal Government are now ready.

Forbert, who was sent here for that purpose, is mustering
in the service of the United States, but he is very much embar-
rased of instructions. He cannot find Major Laidley, and he
received no instructions from Washington, and only a few muster-

ing received no reply from Washington to his call for them.

made a call on Major-General Wool for arms and accouters.

replies that arms will be furnished, but he has no accouters.

also desires instructions whether the troops are to be
in camp or garrison duty, and if for the former, where he is

to be sent and camp equipage. We are also without orders as
to New Jersey troops shall be ordered. They are impatient

and we are very anxious to get them into active duty imme-

diately. Our people are full of patriotic ardor which it is important
not to be dampened by any delay in the movement of our quota.

If the Federal Government need them we can furnish additional
as soon as they can be armed and equipped by the Govern-

ment at Washington. Should you desire it the troops from New
Jersey be transported direct from Trenton by propellers to Annapolis

at the point to which they can be carried by such vessels. Pro-
bably obtained from this point for this purpose.

Examiner, of the Hudson County Artillery, having a corps of
thirty men, fully armed and equipped with six brass pieces of artillery,

offers you his services and will proceed immediately to any
point which you may order him. If you desire his corps please send
for them by the bearer of this communication on his return.

Respectfully, yours,

CHAS. S. OLDEN.

STATE OF VERMONT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Montpelier, April 24, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I beg to repeat the considerations in view of which I request that Rutland may be designated as the place of rendezvous for the Vermont regiment, viz: Rutland is the residence of the adjutant and inspector general; his office is there; his official dispatches and letters are directed there. The quartermaster-general resides near Rutland. He has been charged with the duty of purchasing the equipment, arms, and outfit of the regiment, and has already accumulated much of this property at that point. A majority of the companies would pass through Rutland in reaching Burlington, only to be returned to the same place on their way to New York. I therefore respectfully request that orders may be sent to Lieut. Col. G. J. Rains, in accordance with the foregoing recommendations.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
 ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.

HDQRS. MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Philadelphia, April 25, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I learn from sources entitled to confidence that the Governor of Delaware will not respond to the requisition of the President for troops, and I respectfully request that I be authorized to muster into the service of the United States one or more regiments of loyal Delawareans, and to transmit the names of officers, to be selected by themselves, to the Department for approval.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 R. PATTERSON,
Major-General.

Rochester, April 25, 1861.

Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR:

Day before yesterday I sent a telegraphic communication to you soliciting your aid to procure the release of Capt. Elisha G. Marshall of the Sixth Infantry, U. S. Army, in order that he may accept a position in our New York volunteer force. We have men and money, but we very much need educated and experienced officers. One such man in a regiment will be of the greatest service. I am exerting myself to form regiments (of one I will take command), trusting to get command of a brigade, but I assure you that a little military knowledge at this time is at a high premium. I hope it will be consistent with the public interests to release Marshall without severing his connection with the Regular Army. He is a Western New York man, and will prove very valuable to us.

A few hints to you of the thoughts which are in the minds of people here. We want to make thorough work of secession now. This will cost lives and money, but I think they will never be furnished with more promptitude and alacrity. If through want of energetic preparation a great calamity should befall us, like the capture of Washington, with the public officers and offices, we may fear that the popular exasperation will be turned against the Government and we get embarked in an independent organization or involved in anarchy. The high,

painful excitement which is stirring the hearts of all men must have expression in action. Clear the road to the capital and keep it cleared. That is the first desire. We might form an efficient and temporary navy out of our commercial marine. All along the New England coast are thousands of vessels and men fit for this service by mixing with them the instructed naval officers of the country. Graduate the first and second classes at once at West Point (retaining Southern cadets) and scatter them among the communities from which they have been taken, to drill and aid the people. You cannot overrate the advantages of this instruction. For God's sake and our country's, let us take hold of the military spirit of our people and direct it aright now, when we can. We can have a long and exhausting war, or we can conquer a peace before the end of another winter if we will only organize and use our power promptly. These are very crude thoughts, but they express the wishes, and I may add the expectations, of our people.

Truly, yours,

J. H. MARTINDALE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, Mass., April 25, 1861.

The Honorable SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: I take pleasure in introducing to your attention and consideration George L. Andrews, esq., and Wilder Dwight, esq., gentlemen of high professional and social standing in this community, who desire to communicate with you concerning the regiment proposed to be raised here by Major Gordon, about which I wrote to you under date of the 17th instant, a letter to which I have received no reply. I beg leave to refer to that letter in full explanation of my views upon this subject, and to say that so far as I am acquainted with the purposes of the gentlemen interested for the formation of this regiment (and they have been very fully explained to me) they meet my unqualified concurrence, and I hope that they may receive such assistance and co-operation on the part of the United States as can with propriety be afforded. Major Gordon, who will be called to the command of the regiment, is a gentleman of careful military education and large executive ability, and it will be officered by such gentlemen as Mr. Andrews and Mr. Dwight, gentlemen of the best standing in Massachusetts.

In the hope that you may be able to give attention in some manner to the proposals of these gentlemen, I subscribe myself, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, Mass., April 25, 1861.

The Honorable SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: My letter introducing Messrs. Dwight and Andrews will be shown to you.*

I desire, in addition, to say that we can send to you 4,000 more troops from Massachusetts within a very short time after the receipt of a requisition for them.

Do you wish us to send men as we may be able to get them ready, without awaiting requisitions? And can we send by sea up the Potomac? Cannot the river be kept open and safe to Washington? What

* Next, *ante*.

shall we do, or what do you wish us to do, about provisioning our men? Is Fort Monroe supplied with provisions?

Will you authorize the enlistment here and mustering into the U. S. service here of Irish, Germans, and other tough men, to be drilled and prepared here for service? We have men enough of such description eager to be employed, sufficient to make three regiments.

Finally, will you direct some general instructions and suggestions to be sent to me as to anything—no matter what or how much—what you may wish from Massachusetts, and procure General Scott also to do so, and we will try to meet, so far as may be, every wish of the Government up to the very limit of our resources and our power.

Will you put the 6,000 rifles now at the U. S. Arsenal at Watertown at our disposal for our men, and send immediately orders for that purpose? We have sent to Europe Hon. Francis B. Crowninshield as agent of this Commonwealth, accompanied by an experienced armorer, with a credit of £50,000, for the purchase of arms for this Commonwealth, and we shall therefore be able to replace these rifles at an early day, if it shall be necessary.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Topeka, Kans., April 25, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: As Governor of the State of Kansas, I would respectfully represent that our people, should the present secession movement continue until the State of Missouri is included, will be placed in a most peculiar position. With as loyal a people as any in the Union and influenced by as anxious a desire to maintain the integrity of the Government, we would, in that event, be entirely cut off from any communication whatever with other loyal States except by a circuitous land carriage through the State of Iowa, which would of necessity be not only very expensive, but so slow as to be almost entirely useless.

Standing in this isolated position, anxious to defend ourselves and to sustain the Government, we are entirely unarmed, and unfortunately, like most countries recently settled, too poor to buy such arms as are necessary for our defense. Even if we were able to purchase arms, their transportation through Missouri would from this time forward be an utter impossibility.

There are now at Fort Leavenworth about 5,000 stand of arms of suitable character for the various portions of service required, which are not only not needed by the United States, but are in hourly danger of being taken by the secessionists from Missouri. If you will direct that these arms shall be turned over to the State of Kansas, I will be responsible as her executive officer that they shall be carefully kept and returned, if required, and also that they shall only be used in defense of our homes and sustaining the national flag. Without them we are a naked prey to any body of traitors who may choose to plunder us.

This request seems to us so reasonable and the necessity for it so urgent that we cannot imagine you will refuse us, as we are unwilling for a moment to believe that the Administration would wantonly sacrifice a whole people, who have in the most trying emergencies exhibited so much fidelity to our common country and to the principles of public liberty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, C. ROBINSON.

[Enclosures.]

We fully indorse all the above statements, and urge the necessity of immediate action.

J. S. STONE,
Major-General, Kansas Militia.
SAMUEL WALKER,
Major-General, Kansas Militia.

Governor Robinson's statements are the facts in the premises. Living on the border, as I do, I know that if the Department think best not to give us arms to sustain ourselves, if necessary our people will at once lay hold of them. I cannot restrain them.

JAMES L. McDOWELL,
U. S. Marshal.

GENERAL HDQRS., OFFICE OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Springfield, Ill., April 25, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: I have just addressed you by telegraph, stating that I was greatly embarrassed by the number of volunteers which have assembled. A less number of men are now being mustered into service in each company than the telegraph announced. To send these men home will have a demoralizing effect. Will not the Government accept additional regiments in this State? It is highly important. In my message to the Legislature I have recommended the raising of ten regiments in addition to the six regiments which you have authorized. You have directed four regiments to be stationed at Cairo and two or three regiments to support the garrison at Saint Louis Arsenal. Do we not need a requisition for more men, so that we may be fully prepared to meet any demand of the General Government for any emergency? We are deeply impressed here with the necessity for such a requisition. We have about 1,400 men now in Cairo and thirteen cannon, and are sending munitions forward as rapidly as possible. We expect to send two or three regiments to-night or to-morrow to Saint Louis.

At Cincinnati and in Indiana arrangements have been made to stop supplies of provisions and articles of commerce with the South. We have directed the officer in command at Cairo to seize munitions of war passing that point, but have not yet assumed the responsibility of preventing commercial intercourse. I would respectfully direct your attention to this subject, and the importance of instructing the officer in command at Cairo with reference to the commerce of the river. The troops that were sent to Cairo have not yet been mustered into service. There was no officer here to perform that duty when your order arrived, and the emergency of the occasion was such that it became necessary to send the troops forward immediately. I hope that an officer will soon be sent to muster them into service, and also one to assume the command at that point, with definite instructions concerning commercial intercourse with the South.

Respectfully, yours,

RICHD. YATES,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Dover, Del., April 25, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 15th instant, requesting me to cause to be immediately detached from the militia of this State one regiment, consisting of 780 men, "to serve as infantry or riflemen, for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged."

The laws of this State confer upon the Executive no authority whatever enabling him to comply with your requisition, there being no organized militia in the State nor any law authorizing such organization.

There are volunteer companies formed and their officers commissioned by the Executive, and others are being formed, but it is altogether optional with them to offer their service to the U. S. authorities, the Executive having no power vested in him to order them into its service.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM BURTON,
Governor.

NEW YORK CITY, April 25, 1861.

Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,
Commander-in-Chief, &c.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report for your information that, upon the request of the various Governors, I have, since my communication of the 23d instant, ordered the following ordnance and ordnance stores to be issued:

To Governor Dennison, 10,000 muskets from Springfield Armory and 400,000 cartridges from Watertown Arsenal. The muskets will go forward from this city to-day, and the ammunition was forwarded from the arsenal yesterday.

To the Governor of Indiana, 5,000 muskets and 200,000 cartridges from Watertown Arsenal, which will probably go forward to-day or to-morrow.

To the Governor of New Jersey, on the requisition of Lieutenant Torbert, U. S. Army, mustering officer, 2,880 rifles or rifle muskets, with the necessary accouterments; 256 non-commissioned officers' and musicians' swords, and 288,000 rounds of ammunition from the New York Arsenal. Major Thornton reports on the 24th that he has furnished 2,880 percussion muskets and will send the balance of the requisition as soon as possible.

To the Governor of Massachusetts, upon his requisition, 4,000 stand of arms from Watertown Arsenal, with the necessary ammunition and accouterments, if the latter are to be obtained.

To the Governor of Vermont, on his requisition, 300 rifles, caliber .58, from Springfield Armory.

In addition to the above I have directed 40 rifle muskets to be issued from the same place to Commissary-General Welch, of this State, on the application of General Dix, chairman of the Union Committee of Defense.

Having heard from the most reliable authority that two Southern privateers were cruising off Cape Henry, I requested Commodore Breese, commanding Brooklyn Navy-Yard, to furnish a convoy to accompany and

protect the vessels carrying supplies to Washington. He could furnish but one steamer, armed with a 10-inch and two 32-pounders, with forty men, which sailed at 10 o'clock this morning. Two steamers are now loading with provisions for Washington, and will go properly armed for defense against the privateers reported off Cape Henry.

Thirty thousand rations have been sent to-day by Major Eaton to Washington, 30,000 will go to-morrow, and 30,000 each day, via Havre de Grace and Annapolis, until I receive orders to the contrary from Washington.

I have been informed by the highest authority that gun-boats have been ordered at Tyne, near Newcastle and Shields, for the U. S. rebels; the guns will probably be shipped from Sunderland, near Tyne. Those places ought to be closely watched. Will the consul at Newcastle do this? This subject is worthy the consideration of the Government.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pitman arrived here this a. m. with 500 men; sails per steamer Bienville as soon as he can obtain the necessary land transportation from Annapolis to Washington. He is particularly anxious that this information should be furnished Colonel Burnside and Governor Sprague.

I have the honor to be, with considerations of the highest respect,
your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 25, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In view of the large number of troops now en route for this city and the approaching warm weather, I would respectfully suggest the propriety of instituting preliminary arrangements for the preservation of the health of the troops. This can be secured by the selection of healthy locations apart from the city, so far as they do not involve military operations or defensive measures. The medical purveyor in New York has been requested to put up supplies for 75,000 men, and subsequently instructed by telegraph to send supplies at once to this city. Supplies will be sent as certain points are indicated for the assemblage of large bodies of troops. Until the proper amount of equipage, tents, hospital tents, &c., can be furnished, which should be prompt in reference to the approaching season, suitable arrangements for hospital purposes can be procured in the city. Arrangements have already been made for the accommodation of 400 sick.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. C. WOOD,
Acting Surgeon-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 26, 1861.

His Excellency OLIVER P. MORTON:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 22d [23d] instant, forwarded by Capt. R. Stevenson, and I beg to tender you the thanks of this Department for the very prompt and efficient manner in which you have responded to the requisition made upon you. The Government, I regret to say, finds itself unable to furnish at once the uniforms and

clothing demanded by the large force suddenly brought into service. Arrangements have been made to supply to the greatest extent possible, but finding that with all the energy that can be exerted is to delay troops too long by depending upon this supply, many of the States are directing their attention to the supply of their own troops to meet existing necessities. It is not in the power of the Government to furnish your State at this time with the cannon asked for, nor can there be any additional arms sent to Indiana now. The 5,000 stand which have been ordered to Indianapolis will have to be appropriated for the use of your troops mustered into the service. No additional troops beyond the regiments called for are at present needed. If the six regiments put into camp by you should be disposed to volunteer for three years, unless sooner discharged, they would be accepted; not otherwise, at this time. The camp equipage will be furnished at the earliest possible moment. The delay is unavoidable, in consequence of its scarcity on hand. The same is the case with the musket accouterments. The interruption of both the mail and the telegraph is the cause of your having received no replies to your communications.

I am, sir, very truly.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Springfield, Ill., April 26, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: Four regiments are now mustered into service at this place. At Cairo we have 1,274 men not mustered. Two regiments will be mustered into service at Cairo in two or three days. To-morrow we send a regiment from this point to Cairo. Besides the four regiments, we have about twenty accepted companies at this point. There are also fourteen companies at this place not accepted, and ninety-three companies in different parts of the State who have tendered their services who are fully organized and partially drilled; also a company of dragoons of 171 picked men waiting at this point to be mustered into service.

Besides the above, a large number of companies have been organized at various points, but whose services have not yet been formally tendered.

Owing to advices received from General Wool, we have not sent the regiments to Saint Louis alluded to in my letter of yesterday.

Respectfully, yours,

RICHD. YATES,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Springfield, Ill., April 26, 1861.

General SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: We this day received from the Saint Louis Arsenal 21,000 stand of arms, all complete, 110,000 musket cartridges, and two field pieces, all complete. There are left there 8,000 stand of arms. We stand very much in need of the following articles, and they should be furnished to us without delay:

Complete camp and garrison equipage (including Sibley tents) for 10,000 men; camp kettles and knapsacks; musket accouterments for 21,000 men; 2,000,000 rounds of cartridges for army percussion muskets;

bayonet scabbards and belts; two batteries of 12-pounders, necessary to command the Mississippi River, with 1,000 rounds of fixed ammunition for each gun; 1,000 rounds of fixed ammunition for forty 6-pounders; clothing for three months for 10,000 men; 500 cavalry sabers for officers. We would be glad to have the messenger who carries this letter provided with the requisition upon the proper point for above articles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. YATES,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, April 26, 1861.

Col. E. D. KEYES, U. S. Army:

SIR: You will report by direction of the General-in-Chief to His Excellency the Governor of New York, to counsel and aid him in organizing the quota of troops called for from his State, as far as may be in your power.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTE.—Colonel Keyes will return to Washington when the Governor can dispense with his services.

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 26, 1861.*

His Excellency Gov. WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM:

Your messenger, Colonel Perkins, called on me to-day to express your desire that the Government of the United States should accept at this time two regiments of militia or volunteers instead of the one called for in my requisition.

I am deeply sensible of the patriotism which induces the gallant men of Connecticut to come forward at this time of the country's peril and of Your Excellency's zeal, and regret that I cannot at this moment gratify your wishes; but I am authorized to say that immediately after the defense of the city is completed raw forces will be needed to keep the channels of communication open.

It is the wish of the Department of War that the forces to be called for hereafter shall volunteer for three years, unless sooner discharged, and in this connection I am directed to say that another regiment will be received at once, if volunteered for three years.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 26, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: It will be conceded, I presume, that there should be no delay in pressing forward those portions of the fortifications at Key West

and Tortugas that are indispensable to defense and efficiency. Equally necessary is it to push forward the works at Sandy Hook, New York Harbor, where now we are not ready for a single gun, but where by December we may be ready for between forty and fifty 8-inch columbiads most advantageously placed. As regards this last fort, it must be understood that until it can be brought into effect an enemy's squadron can occupy the lower bay of New York and completely seal up the harbor without being under fire of a single gun or mortar. To do what seems to me indispensable will, besides some small grants from time to time for contingent services, and for the conservation of other works, need the following sums for the remaining months of this calendar year, making a total much below the sums appropriated for the works mentioned. And I beg on the part of this great military interest that the Treasury may be willing to meet the corresponding monthly estimates, it being understood that the disbursing officers shall be restricted absolutely to these amounts, and instructed to render their monthly calls lower if possible. I beg the earliest reply, so that I may direct the officers to make the requisite provisions for stopping work or for going on, according to the decision. I cannot take the responsibility of not putting forward this statement of the necessities of the Engineer Department, at the same time promising to keep down other expenditures on fortifications to the lowest possible sum; that is, stopping work thereon, and merely keeping them from damage.

I ask to be authorized to direct engagements for the three fortifications mentioned as stated below for each month till December, inclusive, making a total sum for the three of \$213,000.

May	\$14,000	October	\$27,000
June	12,000	November	27,000
July	30,000	December	29,000
August	30,000		
September	44,000	Total	213,000

I am, &c.,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel of Engineers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 26, 1861.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor of Iowa, Iowa City:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 16th and two of the 18th instant are received. Thanking you for the speedy and prompt action you have taken in response to the call of the President for troops, I have to say in answer that it is not contemplated to remove the troops from the State of Iowa that may be raised there, and should that contingency arise, steps have already been taken to see that sufficient arms for the protection of your people shall be furnished.

If it suits your convenience and that of the troops better, the place of rendezvous may be changed from Keokuk to Davenport. Until mustered into the service of the United States the troops will be at the expense of the State. The Federal Government will furnish arms and equipments for the troops. An officer of the U. S. Army will be detailed to inspect the troops at their place of rendezvous and muster them into service. The surgeons, as all other officers for the State militia of the respective States, are appointed or elected under the State authority, according to the laws of each particular State.

At present no more troops than those called for can be accepted, but the Department does not doubt that the loyal and patriotic people of Iowa are prepared to meet promptly any call the necessities of the Government may hereafter require.

Very truly, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

AUGUSTA, ME., April 26, 1861.
(Received 30th.)

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

One regiment can march next Tuesday. Where and how shall it go? Can you give me orders for arms and fixed ammunition in Kennebec Arsenal? Another regiment can move in ten days.

I. WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor of Maine.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

AUGUSTA, April 26, 1861.

SIR: The regiment you called for from this State will be ready to be mustered into the service of the United States by Monday or Tuesday next, and the troops will be impatient to move. They can go by rail or steamer. There are good steamers to be had at Portland. Two or three more regiments may be in readiness in ten days. The ardor is irrepressible. Can Captain Gardiner obtain arms from the Kennebec Arsenal and fixed ammunition? They are wanted immediately. Requisitions have already been made upon the proper officer, which I fear have not been received.

Can Maine be furnished with arms—rifled muskets or other efficient arms—by the United States?

I have the honor to be, &c.,

ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 26, 1861.

His Excellency ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor of Maine:

MY DEAR SIR: I have to tender you the thanks of this Department for your prompt and patriotic response to the call of the President for troops from your State. In reply to your inquiry contained in your letter of the 19th instant I have already telegraphed you that if the troops could be immediately sent forward you should send a second regiment at once.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HAVRE DE GRACE, April 26, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

SIR: I have obtained an order from General Wool to garrison the forts and arsenals, but it is of the utmost importance to obtain authority to purchase at least three steamers and equip them for coast defense.

This can be done at a moderate cost, and the merchants of Boston are anxious to secure so great a protection to commerce. They can be used effectively upon the Southern coast. I trust that you will transmit an order to Governor Andrew by the bearer of this, Mr. Augustus H. Bixby.

I am, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,

HAVRE DE GRACE, April 26, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

SIR: I have written upon the letter of Governor Andrew, which Mr. Bixby will hand to you.

I cannot too strongly impress upon the Government the importance of authorizing Governor Andrew to procure three steamers for the protection of the coast and to aid in a blockade of the Southern ports. The New York merchants are anxious to do the same. I hope you will grant the order. Governor Andrew will put the work of preparation into the hands of our best merchants, who will charge no commissions whatever.

The whole North is wild and determined in its enthusiasm. Should not the Government make another requisition? They will be needed, I fear, and a short and vigorous campaign around Washington will be advantageous in the highest degree.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 26, 1861.

His Excellency AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of Michigan:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge yours of the 19th instant, in reference to the call of the President for one regiment of troops from the State of Michigan, and to convey to you the thanks of the President and myself for your very prompt and speedy action. At present no further troops than those called for are needed, but as the President is limited to the period of three months in his call it is quite probable that a further demand may be made upon the patriotism of your people. In that event an enrollment and organization now would enable you to comply very speedily with such a call, should it be necessary to make it.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 26, 1861.

His Excellency CHARLES S. OLDEN,
Governor of New Jersey, Trenton:

DEAR SIR: I have Your Excellency's letter of the 24th instant by Mr. Dod. The Department is unable at present to furnish accouterments, but they are being prepared as rapidly as possible and will be supplied as early as practicable. The New Jersey troops will be encamped, and not moved for the present. Your quota has been attached to the military district commanded by Major-General Patterson, and will be detailed for service by him as they may be required. The Government has no immediate use for such volunteer corps as Major Hexamer

proposes to furnish, and therefore I regret to say cannot accept his patriotic offer. No further troops beyond the quota of your State can be received at present unless they will agree to volunteer for the period of three years, if not sooner discharged. In that event and upon such terms one or two regiments more would be accepted from your State and mustered into service.

I am, dear sir, very truly,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 26, 1861.

His Excellency EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York:

DEAR SIR: I have to repeat the acknowledgment of this Department for your prompt and energetic action in sending forward the troops of your State. In regard to the suggestions contained in yours of the 22d instant, they have been made the subject of careful consideration, and such measures adopted by the officers in command as circumstances permitted.

Very truly, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 26, 1861.

His Excellency W. FAIRBANKS,
Governor of Vermont:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 18th instant, owing to the interruption of the mails, has just reached me. I beg to assure you that the President and myself highly appreciate the patriotic promptness with which you have responded to the call of the Government in the present emergency. From the high character of your people for loyalty I have no doubt they will cheerfully and enthusiastically respond to this demand upon their patriotism and aid in maintaining the Constitution and enforcing the laws of the country.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
New York, April 26, 1861.

The Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: The directors of the Illinois Central Railway have reminded the general superintendent of the duty of this company to keep its road an open highway for the use of the Government of the United States.

In the present emergency the directors presume that the Government will not be desirous to take any steps to provide itself with means for transportation, and as the directors are desirous to serve the Government to the best of their ability, they beg to advise you that they have in their control 110 engines and 2,600 freight cars, and about 3,500 men employed; that the regular business of the company shall be set aside at any moment, and every facility which the utmost energy and an

earnest desire to sustain the Government can bring to bear shall be afforded. The company will keep an account of the service, and leave the adjustment of the compensation for the use of its rolling-stock to be arranged in the future. Please direct that communications, if any are to be sent, shall be addressed to W. R. Arthur, general superintendent, Chicago, whose duty and pleasure it will be to execute the orders intrusted to him.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,
 W. H. OSBORN,
President.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, for the reasons assigned in my proclamation of the 19th instant, a blockade of the ports of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas was ordered to be established;

And whereas since that date public property of the United States has been seized, the collection of the revenue obstructed, and duly commissioned officers of the United States while engaged in executing the orders of their superiors have been arrested and held in custody as prisoners, or have been impeded in the discharge of their official duties without due legal process by persons claiming to act under authorities of the States of Virginia and North Carolina:

An efficient blockade of the ports of those States will also be established.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 Washington, April 27, 1861.

His Excellency OLIVER P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis:

DEAR SIR: Since writing mine of the 26th instant, yours of the 24th instant is received per special messenger. A part of the arms ordered to your State were from Harper's Ferry Armory, which was destroyed before they could be sent, hence the failure to receive your complement. To supply this you are authorized to make your requisition on the commandant of the arsenal at Saint Louis for 1,500 arms, and to whom an order has been forwarded. Accouterments are being made with all dispatch and will be furnished as early as practicable. The other matters contained in your letter will be duly considered and you advised of the conclusions arrived at in due time.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Omaha, Nebr., April 27, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to the condition of this Territory, arising out of the general troubles of the country and the withdrawal of the U. S. troops from Fort Randall and Fort Kearny. I need not say to the Department that a necessity exists for military defenses at many assailable points between the Missouri River and the mountains. The forces taken from Randall and Kearny could be but illy spared. I have not only corresponded, but have seen and conversed, with Colonel Miles, lately in command at Fort Kearny, and he agrees with me that something should be promptly done for the protection of our frontier. Besides, there are large amounts of arms of all kinds at Fort Kearny belonging to the United States, and only one single company of troops there.

I do not doubt but that serious troubles will result to this Territory from Indians and others unless we are in some way re-enforced or furnished with the means of defense. To the flag and Constitution of the United States the people of Nebraska are loyal and true. Volunteer companies are now organized, and others are organizing in different parts of the Territory, and I respectfully recommend and urge that provision be made for mustering as many as may be necessary into the service of the United States. It occurs to me that they might be of great service to the Government, and that through them not only the safety of the people would be secured, but that all the public property would thus be rendered entirely safe. On very short call Nebraska Territory could furnish seven or eight companies—one or two of dragoons and the remainder of infantry. I am informed by Colonel Miles that there are arms enough at Fort Kearny for at least eight companies.

Although I have been superseded in office, my successor has not yet arrived in the Territory, and will not be here for several weeks. Believing it to be vitally important that something should be done at once, I have taken the liberty of writing this letter. If in any way I can be of service in carrying out the plans of the Government, or your wishes or suggestions, please consider that I am already at your service.

Respectfully,

SAML. W. BLACK.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have received reliable information that hostile Indians in very large numbers have made their appearance in the Platte Valley. They are reported to be bands of Cheyennes, and some of the worst of the Sioux. One of the mail stations of the Western Stage Company has been entirely destroyed. This intelligence is brought by the Denver express messenger who arrived to-day.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1861.

It is understood that Nebraska is called upon for a quota of volunteers under the new call. The General-in-Chief is in favor of posting those volunteers, as in Minnesota, at the military posts, and withdrawing the regulars to where they are much more necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

M. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 27, 1861.

Col. H. B. CARRINGTON,
Columbus, Ohio:

DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 23d instant, and would tender to you, as I have already done to His Excellency the Governor of Ohio, the thanks of this Department for the promptness and energy with which you have met the call of the Government.

I regret that, according to the plan adopted and under which this Department is acting, we can only accept for the present the quota first called for from Ohio. You will do well, however, in organizing and drilling other regiments so as to be prepared to meet any emergency that may arise.

Very truly, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., April 28, 1861.

Maj. Gen. JOHN D. WOOL,
Commanding Department of the East, New York:

GENERAL: The General-in-Chief directs me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 25th instant and to say in reply that the very great necessity which exists for carrying out the business of the several staff departments with system, under their proper chiefs, compels him to request you will give no orders interfering with the purchase or issue of army supplies, such orders being, in all cases, dictated by the General-in-Chief himself. The General regrets your infirm health does not permit him to assign you to an important command away from your headquarters, and he recommends that you return to Troy to conduct the ordinary routine duties of your department and for the recovery of your health, known by him to be feeble.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—To prevent waste of the exceedingly liberal means offered by committees of private citizens for the use of the United States, the General has begged that the purchase and forwarding of all ordinary or regular army supplies by such committees may be made in consultation with the several staff officers charged with those duties in the principal cities. This, of course, does not apply to extra stores not authorized by any regulations which committees or friends may desire to provide for the volunteer troops.

Respectfully,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 28, 1861.

Maj. Gen. ROBERT PATTERSON:

SIR: Your letter of the 25th instant, requesting that you "be authorized to muster into service of the United States one or more regiments of loyal Delawareans," &c., is before me, and in reply, beg leave to say that it has been the design of this Department to confer such authority

upon you, and you are hereby authorized to muster into service any company, battalion, or regiment of loyal Delawareans or Marylanders which may offer itself to you for service, the officers to be selected by the company, battalion, or regiment, as the case may be, and the list to be transmitted to this Department for approval. The President having determined to add twenty-five regiments to the Regular Army to serve for three years, unless sooner dismissed, you will make known to those Delawareans and Marylanders offering their services that they will be mustered into service for three years, unless sooner discharged.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, Ind., April 28, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I have the honor to inform you that the organization of the six regiments required of Indiana has this day been completed by the appointment of a brigadier-general, brigade major, six colonels, six lieutenant-colonels, and six majors. The names of officers appointed will be found in a schedule herewith inclosed, and the regiments to which they are attached. The officers and troops are now in camp in this city, and subject to your command. They are encamped in booths, being provided with but few tents, and having but a limited amount of camp equipage. I have not attempted thus far to provide tents and equipage except such as are necessary for present use, not knowing whether the Government was already prepared to furnish them, nor what might be the views of the Department on the subject. Discipline is going forward as rapidly as possible; the best of order prevails in the camp, and the men are in fine condition. Preparations will be made immediately to remove four regiments to Evansville, in accordance with your order bearing date April 19, and everything will be ready for their march as soon as their arms and accouterments shall have arrived. Fifteen hundred rifled muskets have been received from the Allegheny Arsenal and 2,000 more are expected this week, and we have been informed that no more can be obtained from that quarter. A dispatch received on the 25th instant from General John B. Wool states that 5,000 muskets and 200,000 cartridges would be shipped from Watertown Arsenal to this State, but no time was fixed for their shipment, and I have received no further information on the subject. As you will perceive, the arms received and those expected this week will fall short of arming six regiments nearly 1,000, and I regret to learn from the quartermaster that those received are of an inferior character, being old muskets rifled out, and in very many instances the bayonets have to be driven on with a hammer, and many others are so loose that they can be shaken off. No accouterments have been received, and I have no definite information when they will be. Orders have been issued for their manufacture, but our mechanics are not prepared for it, and the work proceeds very slowly. I regret to add that great dissatisfaction prevails in the army with regard to the quality of the arms furnished and the delay and uncertainty in the reception of stores and accouterments. I hazard nothing in saying that a finer body of men than those composing the six regiments has never been assembled on the continent, and if properly furnished and sent into the field would not fail to vindicate the

honor of our arms. It is now nine days since I have had the honor from the Department, and from lack of information I am unable to take such steps for furnishing accouterments, equipage, and supplies as I otherwise should.

In addition to the six regiments, there are in camp in this city 2,000 men, and the number will probably be increased to six regiments who will be mustered into the service of the State to serve during the war, and the number in different parts of the State who hold themselves ready to march upon notice can be put down as six regiments more.

I beg leave most earnestly again to call your immediate attention to the subject of furnishing our State with arms. The number on hand belonging to the State, good, bad, and indifferent, will not exceed 2,500, and only fifteen pieces of artillery of small caliber. The country along the Ohio River bordering on Kentucky is in a state of intense alarm. The people entertain no doubt but that Kentucky will speedily go out of the Union. They are in daily fear that marauding parties from the other side of the river will plunder and burn their towns. The demands upon me for arms for their defense are constant, to which I am compelled to reply that I have them not and know not when I can get them. A bill will pass our Legislature, probably to-morrow, appropriating half a million of dollars for the purchase of arms, but I am informed that the engagements of the Eastern manufacturing factories are such that they cannot be procured perhaps for months.

This State is one of the four exposed by its geographical position to the immediate evils of civil war, and it does seem to me should be preferred, in the distribution of arms, over those geographically distant from the scene of conflict. If in your opinion these considerations are entitled to weight, I trust that at least 20,000 stand of arms will be promptly shipped to this State, with a large supply of artillery, which is indispensably necessary to prevent our river towns from being bombarded and burned by batteries erected on the other side of the river.

Indiana is loyal to the core, and will expend her best blood and treasure without limit for the successful prosecution of this war, and it is due to her loyalty that she be provided for by the General Government to the extent of its capacity.

The bearer of this dispatch is the Hon. John D. Howland, who will receive any communication.

With great respect,

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 3.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, Ind., April 27, 1861.

The following-named persons have been commissioned officers of the grades set opposite their names, respectively, in the quota of forces called for from this State under the President's proclamation of the 15th instant. Their relative rank in each grade is determined by the order of precedence herewith announced. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Brigadier.—Thomas A. Morris is assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Indiana Volunteers, mustered into the U. S. service.

Major.—John Love is announced as brigade major.

Colonels.—Ebenezer Dumont, Seventh Regiment; Joseph J. Reynolds, Tenth Regiment; Lew. Wallace, Eleventh Regiment; William P. Benton, Eighth Regiment; R. H. Milroy, Ninth Regiment; T. T. Crittenden, Sixth Regiment.

Lieutenant-colonels.—Silas Colgrove, Eighth Regiment; Ben. J. Spooner, Seventh Regiment; J. R. M. Bryant, Tenth Regiment; D. M. Dunn, Ninth Regiment; George F. McGinnis, Eleventh Regiment; Hiram Prather, Sixth Regiment.

Majors.—C. O. Wood, Eleventh Regiment; D. J. Woodward, Ninth Regiment; S. P. Oyster, Seventh Regiment; David Shunk, Eighth Regiment; M. D. Manson, Tenth Regiment; John Gerber, Sixth Regiment. Colonel Reynolds will remain in camp until further orders.

O. P. MORTON,
Commander-in-Chief.

New York, April 29, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I have sent to Pennsylvania 23,000 stand of arms, all that has been required, excepting 1,600 rifle muskets, new pattern, which we have not on hand. I have sent 13,000 to Ohio and have ordered 5,000 more. I have sent 5,000 to Indiana. Altogether these, with the calls from the Governors of New York and Massachusetts, authorized by the War Department, have reduced the number on hand to a very few thousand.

JOHN B. WOOL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 29, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCY SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor of Iowa, Iowa City:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 19th instant, inclosing Judge Baldwin's letter in relation to the furnishing of arms at Council Bluffs, has been received. The matters embraced in it have been the subject of consideration by this Department. It is not intended to order the State troops from the West at present, and they will therefore be on hand to meet any want occasioned by the removal of the U. S. forces. Should they be ordered to other points, provision will be made to meet any of the emergencies Judge Baldwin apprehends.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, IOWA,
April 29, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

DEAR SIR: I am without any communication from you since your requisition for one regiment of troops. I have not heard from Senator Grimes, who went to Washington at my special request. I have one regiment ready to be mustered in on any day. I am ordering a second regiment this day into the service of the State. It can be turned over to the United States at any time, and a third regiment is anxiously waiting to be ordered into service. I can raise 10,000 in this State in twenty

days, but the State has not any arms. Receiving arms only upon the Congressional apportionment of 1850, the number received is so small as to amount to nothing, and being all the old-fashioned muskets, our boys don't feel willing to carry them to the field to meet men armed with better weapons. I am daily receiving letters from our northwestern frontier expressing alarm on account of the Indians. Our people there are very uneasy, and have in my judgment good cause for fear. I don't ask for anything but arms, accouterments, and ammunition. We have plenty of men willing to use them in their own defense and that of the Government. If no arrangement has yet been made for arms for this State, do, for God's sake, send us some. We should have at least 5,000 beyond those required to arm the troops the United States may require—say, one-half rifles.

Your earliest possible attention will confer a great favor on your obedient servant,

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 29, 1861.

His Excellency ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor of Maine, Augusta:

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to yours of the 23d instant, I reply that you have the authority of this Department to occupy the forts named with such company or companies of the Maine troops as may be deemed necessary. The officer designated to muster your troops into service has full authority and directions to furnish them with arms, equipments, ammunition, &c., and in doing so will provide them with the best quality that can be obtained. I also have at this moment yours of the 26th instant, and add that the Maine troops mustered into service will remain at their rendezvous until they receive orders from the proper officer to report at some other point.

I am, dear sir, very truly, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, Mass., April 29, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

DEAR SIR: I commend to your acquaintance Hon. B. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, a judge of our Supreme Judicial Court, and one of our most eminent men. I trust he may have an opportunity for conference with the Government at Washington, especially in regard to our Massachusetts movements, opinions, and troops.

I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to urge again the propriety of your mustering some raw regiments into service here, and let them be drilled at the forts.

Yours, faithfully, &c.,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1861.

Messrs. WILDER DWIGHT and GEORGE L. ANDREWS:

The plan you communicate for raising a regiment in Massachusetts for service during the war meets my approval. Such a regiment shall

be immediately enlisted in the service of the Government as one of those which are to be called for immediately. The regiment shall be ordered to Fort Independence, or some other station in Boston Harbor, for purposes of training, equipment, and drill, and shall be kept there two months or more unless an emergency compels their presence elsewhere.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 29, 1861.

Hon. Z. CHANDLER:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, having inclosed in it a letter of the adjutant-general of your State soliciting your influence with this Department to secure the acceptance of a brigade instead of a regiment of troops, under the requisition made on your Governor. It would give me pleasure to be able to gratify your wishes, but this can only now be done in one way. The President has determined to accept no more for three months' service than the number called for in the requisitions made upon the Governors of the different States, but to add to the Regular Army twenty-five volunteer regiments, whose members shall agree to serve for two years unless sooner discharged. This will enable this Department to accept the additional regiment from your State, provided it be willing to be mustered into service for two years unless sooner discharged.

Very truly, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 29, 1861.

General J. M. THAYER,
Omaha, Nebr. Terr.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 19th instant is received. Your patriotic offer is honorable to yourself and command. In reply, I have to say that whenever it becomes necessary to withdraw the troops from Forts Kearny and Randall volunteers will be accepted to take their place.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

SIMON CAMERON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 29, 1861.

JOSEPH O. ABBOTT,
Adjutant-General of New Hampshire, Concord:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant. The promptness and patriotic manner in which your State responded to the recent requisition of this Department, as well as the proffer you make to "respond promptly to any call which may be made for troops," gives me great pleasure, and fills me with admiration for your people.

With every disposition to arm the State troops in the best manner, I am constrained, from the necessity of the case and consideration for the public interest, to decline complying with your request in relation to rifled muskets.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, N. J., April 29, 1861.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: I inclose you a copy of a communication received by me from E. R. V. Wright, major-general of the Second Division of the New Jersey State Militia, the object of which is to inform you through me that the officers of that division have unanimously resolved to tender to you the services of the said division, which tender is to continue as long as you may require such service. It is truly gratifying to me to be made the channel of transmission of so patriotic an offer.

I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. OLDEN.

[Inclosure.]

MAY 4, 1861.

I recommend that the division named within be admitted into the new corps of volunteers just called for.

A. LINCOLN.

[Inclosure.]

HQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NEW JERSEY MILITIA,
April 27, 1861.

To His Excellency CHARLES S. OLDEN:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: In obedience to my request, the officers of the Second Division of the New Jersey Militia met at Military Hall, in the city of Newark, on Friday, April 26, 1861. At such meeting, duly organized, the following resolution was adopted unanimously. I have the honor to inclose it:

Resolved, That the major-general be authorized to tender the services of the Second Division to the President of the United States through the Governor of this State, which tender is to continue as long as the President may require such service.

Wherefore, in obedience to such resolution, I hereby tender to His Excellency the President of the United States of America the services of the Second Division of the Militia of New Jersey, and respectfully request that you will communicate the same to His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. There is treason in the land. Crush it out!

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. V. WRIGHT,
Major-General Second Division, New Jersey State Militia.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 29, 1861.

His Excellency EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York:

MY DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 24th instant. This Department has again to acknowledge its many obligations to Your Excellency for

the promptness and dispatch with which you have sent forward your troops for the defense of the capital. I have to request that you will not send any more to this point until you are further advised.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, very truly,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 29, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM DENNISON,
Governor of Ohio, Columbus:

DEAR SIR: I have Your Excellency's several letters of the 20th and 22d instant, and in reply to the same would say that the application for ordnance to be used at Cincinnati has been referred to the bureau having that arm of the service in charge, with instructions to reply to the same; and your request to have an officer of the U. S. Army detailed to take command of the volunteer forces at Cincinnati has been referred to Lieutenant-General Scott for his action in the premises.

As to accepting additional regiments beyond the contingent of your State, I regret to say that they cannot be received under the requisition. But the President has authorized the raising of twenty-five additional regiments under the act of 1846, a copy of which has been forwarded to you, and should they agree to enter the service of the Government for three years, or during the war, a portion of them at least could be received in that way.

I am, dear sir, very truly, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Pa., April 29, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Washington:

DEAR SIR: The gentlemen who will hand you this letter will state to you the purpose of their visit to Washington. My attention has been directed for some time to the absolute necessity for prompt action for the protection of the loyal people on our borders, and but for the additional call on this State some arrangement would have been made to supply their wants. I take advantage of the means of communicating with you to say that we have about 14,000 stand of old arms in Pennsylvania on which we could place percussion locks, or they could be made breech-loading rifles at an expense of from \$2 to \$3 a musket. I suggest the propriety of doing this, so that they could be placed in the hands of our people. I will be most happy to meet the wishes of the gentlemen who carry this in any manner you may indicate.

Yours, truly,

A. G. CURTIN.

1. Can the quota from Pennsylvania be increased, and to what amount?

2. Will the General Government provide for the soldier as soon as mustered into service direct, or is it expected to be done through the agency of the State?

3. Are blankets, knapsacks, haversacks, tents, accouterments, and every sort of soldier and camp equipage furnished by the General Government? If so, is it desirable that the State should furnish and settle with the Government for the same or will it be done directly by the Government?

4. Are the soldiers to be uniformed by the State? And if so, will the expense incurred by so doing be reimbursed to the State by the General Government?

5. Will the General Government assume the cost of transportation of troops from their homes to the place of rendezvous?

6. Is it desirable that the State should forward any clothing or equipments to the troops that have left their places of rendezvous and are now at Washington or on their way there? If so, what are the articles that should be provided?

7. Furnish copy of voucher that will be required by the General Government for all expenses that may be paid by the State for the same.

8. Will officers of the U. S. Army be permitted to take command of volunteers without losing their grade in the regular service?

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 29, 1861.

His Excellency A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg:

DEAR SIR: In answer to the queries propounded by you to this Department,* and presented by A. J. Dickey, esq., I have the honor to reply:

First. That the quota of militia from Pennsylvania cannot be increased at present; but the President has authorized the raising of twenty-five regiments of volunteers, to serve for three years or during the continuance of the war. Under this call one or two regiments, on the conditions stated, will be received from Pennsylvania.

Second. The soldier, as soon as mustered into service, is provided for by the United States.

Third. Camp equipage is always supplied by the United States, but not being able to do so as rapidly as needed, would recommend to your State to do so, and present bill for the same. Clothing is sometimes issued to volunteers. Just at present we have not the supplies, but they are being prepared as rapidly as possible. The soldier receives a monthly allowance for clothing in addition to his pay.

Fourth. See above.

Fifth. The law provides pay as transportation from place of rendezvous to the place of muster.

Sixth. Not knowing the wants of the troops, it is difficult to answer this. Arms and equipments are furnished by the United States. Should the troops be in immediate want of any clothing or equipments and the State can furnish them, the United States Government will reimburse the expense of doing so; but being out of the regular order of furnishing supplies, I could not, of course, direct that it should be done.

Seventh. The Department has no regular form of voucher for the purpose desired. Any form that would specify the matter in such detail as to enable the matter to be passed upon would be sufficient.

*Next, *ante*.

Eighth. In consequence of the numerous resignations in the Army, the Department does not feel at liberty at present to detail any officers to the duty indicated.

I hope the foregoing will be sufficiently full and satisfactory for your purpose.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 29, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCY ERASTUS FAIRBANKS,
Governor of Vermont, Montpelier :

DEAR SIR: In answer to yours of the 23d and 24th instant, I have to say that you are hereby authorized to make the change in the place of rendezvous for the Vermont troops according to your request. On being mustered into service your troops will be supplied by the United States with arms, and of the best quality the Government can supply. I regret to say that I am not permitted to sell any of the arms belonging to the Government, and the supply, from causes of which you are aware, is so limited that we find some difficulty in furnishing what are immediately required by the wants of the Government.

Very truly,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 29, 1861.

HON. ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,
Governor of Wisconsin, Madison :

DEAR SIR: It gives me pleasure to acknowledge your prompt and patriotic response to the requisition of the President for a regiment of troops from your State. Orders will be forwarded by the commanding officer in due time detailing them for such services as the exigency may require.

Very truly, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 29, 1861.

JACOB DODSON (colored),
Washington City :

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 23d instant, I have to say that this Department has no intention at present to call into the service of the Government any colored soldiers.

With respect, &c.,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 13. } *Washington, April 30, 1861.*

The President directs that all officers of the Army, except those who have entered the service since the 1st instant, take and subscribe anew

the oath of allegiance to the United States of America, as set forth in the tenth Article of War.

Commanding officers will see to a prompt execution of this order, and report accordingly.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

New York, April 30, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

MY DEAR SIR: Herewith I send you an official communication from Governor Washburn, of Maine. I trust you will order at least three more regiments from Maine mustered into the service of the United States, and they will be ready to march in a few days.

You must take the regiment which will be ready May 8.

Yours, truly,

H. HAMLIN.

[Enclosure.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, Me., April 29, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The second regiment from Maine will be ready to march Wednesday, May 8. As it will be raised in the eastern part of the State, it will be convenient for it to rendezvous at Bangor. It can be moved to Boston without expense, as railroad companies and steamboats have tendered free transportation.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1861.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: By authority given to me by His Excellency Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, I respectfully submit a proposition that Governor Andrew will cause to be enlisted in that State one or two regiments of soldiers in addition to the one to be raised under the authority granted to Messrs. Wilder Dwight and George L. Andrews, to serve during the war or for a period of three years.

The State of Massachusetts will furnish everything needed to secure the efficiency and comfort of the regiments that cannot be promptly furnished by the Government of the United States, with the understanding that the troops so raised shall be officered in the best manner and stationed for a period of two months in Fort Independence, or other forts in the harbor of Boston, unless an emergency shall sooner require their services elsewhere. It being further understood as follows:

First. The regiments to be forthwith mustered as part of the militia of Massachusetts into the U. S. service.

Second. On the passage of a law by Congress the men composing the regiments to be enlisted into the Army for the term of three years or during the war.

Third. Until such permanent and binding enlistment the regiment to receive only its rations from the Government, and each man to agree not to claim any pay unless he enlists for three years or during the war as soon as legal authority for such enlistment can be provided.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 30, 1861.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL:

SIR: The plan which you communicate for and in behalf of His Excellency Governor Andrew for raising two regiments in Massachusetts for service during the war meets my approval. Such regiments shall be immediately enlisted into the service of the Government as those which are to be called for immediately. The regiments shall be ordered to Fort Independence, or some other station in Boston Harbor, for purposes of training, equipment, and drill, and shall be kept there two months or more, unless an emergency compels their presence elsewhere.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
April 30, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter of the 21st instant addressed to me by Col. Samuel Colt, of Hartford, in relation to matters concerning your branch of the public service, and to request that you will at the earliest day practicable inform me what answer I shall communicate to Colonel Colt.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

[First indorsement.]

Referred to Chief of Ordnance for his opinion.

SIMON CAMERON.

[Second indorsement.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
May 1, 1861.

Respectfully returned. Mr. Colt's letter is not sufficiently definite as to the kind of arms he can furnish (whether muskets, rifles, or pistols, and of what calibers and patterns) to enable me to answer his inquiry. It is known that he makes pistols, of which we should have a sufficient supply of the latest pattern constantly on hand, and of which we now have none.

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Ordnance.

[Inclosure.]

SAINT NICHOLAS HOTEL,
New York, April 21, 1861.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

I started for Washington with the purpose of ascertaining to what extent the Federal Government might desire to employ the forces at our

manufactory in Hartford, and am stopped here by sickness. We can produce if required 100,000 military arms this year, which amount may be afterward increased to an indefinite number. Please bring this subject before the President and Secretary of War, and telegraph me to what extent the Government may wish to employ our armory. Until then I shall suspend individual orders for military arms. Shall I send Mr. Root to see you?

SAM. COLT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 30, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herein copy of a communication, dated 28th of April, 1861, Sunday morning, from Messrs. John A. Dix, R. M. Blatchford, and George Opdyke, special disbursing agents of the Government at New York, with the request that an early response thereto may be made.

Very respectfully,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[Inclosure.]

UNION DEFENSE COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS OF NEW YORK,
Office No. 30 Pine Street, N. Y., April 28, 1861.

Hon. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: We wrote you yesterday in regard to the want of specific instructions for the expenditure of the \$2,000,000 placed to our credit as U. S. agents.

Your letter of the 24th instant has just been received, with the Harrisburg postmark of the 27th (yesterday). We notice that "the purpose of this fund is to meet only such requisitions as may be directly consequent upon the military and naval measures necessary for the defense and support of the Government," and that we "are therefore authorized and requested to pay such demands upon" us, "within the above limit, as are presented to" us "by the duly constituted agents of the Government."

That we may be sure we understand rightly the scope of your directions we send a special messenger with this letter, and ask your reply to the following questions, viz:

First. Is the term "requisition" in your letter to be received by us in its strictly official sense, *i. e.*, as emanating from one of the departments at Washington, or would it be sufficient for us to have requisitions, say, from the navy agent, the U. S. quartermaster, commissary, or ordnance officer on duty here, for moneys to meet naval and military expenditures, such requisitions being approved by Major-General Wool or Commodore Breese?

Second. Steamers have been engaged, under the direction of the Union Defense Committee, to transport troops to Annapolis, and are now actively engaged in that service. Can we, on the requisition of the committee, or of Major-General Wool, pay the amount agreed on? The communication with the Government having been cut off, and it being understood that the city of Washington was in peril, we had no alternative but to assume the responsibility of providing the necessary transportation for our troops.

Third. Colonel Dinick, at Fort Monroe, is greatly in want of a small armed steamer to protect parties from the fort sent out for water, &c. We decided last evening to dispatch one, the cost to be \$100 per day. Can we pay the expense of arming; and, if so, on the requisition of what officer?

Fourth. A depot of coal is indispensable near Fort Monroe to supply our steamers on service in that quarter. We sent last evening to New Bedford, through Mr. Aspinwall, to ascertain if we could purchase one or two old whaling ships at a moderate cost, to be anchored under the guns of Fort Monroe, so that the steamers could run alongside and coal. Can this expenditure be met, and if so, on whose requisition?

Fifth. The Union Defense Committee have paid out over \$100,000 in sending off troops for the defense of the city of Washington. Can the sums thus expended be repaid, and if so, on what requisition?

We make these inquiries because we understand the necessity of acting, if possible, within the restrictions of the law. Our duties would be much simplified if the funds intrusted to us could be paid out on requisitions from U. S. disbursing officers, approved by the army officer in charge of the district and the naval commandant at Brooklyn, so that all expenditures should be authorized and payments made by them. We understand that the capital is safe, and that no extraordinary responsibility need be assumed till we hear from you.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN A. DIX.
R. M. BLATCHFORD.
GEORGE OPDYKE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 30, 1861.

Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS,
*Consul-General of the United States
to the British North American Provinces:*

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 22d instant, communicating to this Department that Harrison Stephens, esq., of Montreal, is willing to open recruiting quarters at Rouse's Point and raise a regiment of troops for our Government, is received. You will do me the favor to communicate to Mr. Stephens the high appreciation entertained by this Department of the kind and generous motives and sentiments which prompted his liberal offer; but be pleased at the same time to assure him that this Government relies confidently not only upon its great material resources, but also on the loyalty and devotion of a large majority of its people, to suppress the present attempt to overthrow the Republic. Our own citizen soldiery are rushing to arms in such vast numbers, and importuning the Government to accept their services in defense of the Constitution and laws, that it is obliged to decline the services of many more of them than it can accept. Under these circumstances it will not be difficult to convince Mr. Stephens that it is not from any want of confidence in his capacity as a soldier, nor lack of appreciation of the noble and generous impulse that prompted the offer, that I am compelled, on behalf of my Government, most respectfully to decline its acceptance.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, April 30, 1861.

Major General PATTERSON,
Commanding, &c., Philadelphia, Pa.:

SIR: The General-in-Chief directs me to say that the Secretary of War has decided no officer of the Regular Army can be spared to serve in the quotas of volunteers from States.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In several parts of Maryland there is a strong disposition to respond to the call of the President for volunteers to defend the national capital, but in the existing state of things, the executive authority being controlled by an organization unfriendly to the object of the President of the United States in calling for troops, no commission could be obtained for the officers, either of a brigade or regiment, from the Governor of Maryland. My present purpose in addressing you is to inquire—

First. Whether the United States Government would have the authority to commission the officers of a brigade or regiment raised in Maryland independent of the State authority, but in pursuance of the call under which the troops of the several States are now being assembled in Washington?

Second. Whether in the event of possessing the authority to commission officers, under the circumstances referred to, it may be relied on to do so?

Third. If no authority exists to commission the officers of volunteer corps under the call of the President for three months' volunteers, would such authority be exercised in the event of a brigade or regiment being raised for two years' service under the late call of the President?

I should not have troubled you with a written communication had I been able to obtain a five minutes' personal interview with you. An answer addressed to me at Frederick, Md., will enable me to furnish the information sought to those for whose satisfaction I am troubling you.

Respectfully, yours,

JAMES COOPER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Saint Paul, Minn., April 30, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to state that pursuant to the requisition of the President, conveyed in your communication of the 15th instant, one regiment of 900 men has been detached from the militia of Minnesota, and is now rendezvoused at Fort Snelling, ready for active service, in charge of Col. Willis A. Gorman.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. RAMSEY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Pa., April 30, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: I received this evening the following telegram from General R. Patterson in reply to one directing him to accept a certain regiment:

PHILADELPHIA.

Governor ANDREW G. CURTIN:

Have no authority to receive Colonel Einstein's regiment. The contingent called for by the General Government has already been exceeded, and I can take no more.

Shortly after receiving the above telegram Captain Simmons informed me that he had been instructed by Major Porter to stop mustering troops, having more than called for. On referring to copy of General Patterson's letter of the 26th of April, 1861, herewith sent, you will note that I was called upon distinctly for "twenty-five additional regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry." In pursuance of this call preparations have been made to raise the additional regiments. The companies are ready to march; many of them are on their way, and heavy expenses have been incurred by the people and the State. To publish this order of Major Porter will create intense excitement throughout the State and materially injure the cause, and destroy the public confidence in the Administration. I therefore most respectfully protest against this act of Major Porter, and rely on an immediate order being sent to General Patterson, instructing him to receive the twenty-five additional regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, as per his letter of the 26th of April.

Yours, truly,

A. G. CURTIN.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Philadelphia, April 26, 1861.

His Excellency ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR: I feel it my duty to express to you my clear and decided opinion that the force at the disposal of this department shall be increased without delay. I therefore have to request Your Excellency to direct that twenty-five additional regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry be called for forthwith, to be mustered into the service of the United States. Officers will be detailed to inspect and muster the men into service as soon as I am informed of the points of rendezvous which may be designated by Your Excellency.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. PATTERSON,
Major-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 1, 1861.

This department, cheerfully and thankfully recognizing the ability and zeal of Miss D. L. Dix in her arrangements for the comfort and welfare of the sick soldier in the present exigency, requests that each of the ladies who have offered their services as nurses would put themselves in communication with her before entering upon their duties, as

efficient and well-directed service can only be rendered through a systematic arrangement. It is further suggested that the ladies exert themselves to their fullest extent in preparing or supplying hospital shirts for the sick; also articles of diet, as delicacies may be needed for individual cases, and such important articles as eggs, milk, chickens, &c. Miss Dix's residence is 505 Twelfth street, between E and F.

Respectfully,

R. O. WOOD,
Acting Surgeon-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 1, 1861.

J. H. MARTINDALE, Esq.,
Rochester, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter directed to Hon. M. Blair, Postmaster-General,* is referred by him to this Department, and I regret to say that in consequence of the numerous resignations in the Army it is impossible to accede to any of the numerous requests for officers to take command of volunteer troops.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *May 1, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Deeply impressed with the sentiments of patriotism, and grateful for the aid and protection extended to him and his people by the United States Government, Pug-o-na-ke-shick, or Hole-in-the-Day, the chief of the Chippewa Nation, desires me to tender to you, and through you to the President of the United States, the services of himself and 100, or a greater number, if acceptable, of his headmen and braves to aid in defending the Government and its institutions against the enemies of the country.

I will add, sir, that the chief is distinguished alike for his intelligence and gallantry and is sincere in his offer to serve the Government, and would undoubtedly, if accepted, be willing to conform to the usages of civilized warfare, as he is not a savage, but in many respects fully civilized and Christianized. He bids me further say that he could be in readiness at the call of the Government, and thinks that there are branches of the service in which both he and his people can be as efficient as any portion of the U. S. forces. He seems to be deeply impressed with the perils which he has been led to believe surround the nation, and evinces a deep solicitude for its preservation. He desires to be addressed through me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. COOPER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 1, 1861.

TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES:

I have authorized Col. Carl Schurz to raise and organize a volunteer regiment of cavalry. For the purpose of rendering it as efficient as pos-

* See April 25, p. 110.

sible he is instructed to enlist principally such men as have served in the same arm before. The Government will provide the regiment with arms, but cannot provide the horses and accouterments. For these necessities we rely upon the patriotism of the States and the citizens, and for this purpose I take the liberty of requesting you to afford Colonel Schurz your aid in the execution of this plan.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXEC. DEPT.,
Council Chamber, Boston, May 1, 1861.

Lieutenant-General SCOTT:

GENERAL: I send this day an armed steamer (the Cambridge), belonging to this Commonwealth, with supplies of clothing and provisions for our Massachusetts militia. This steamer is directed, after taking out certain supplies and men at Fort Monroe, to go up the Potomac, understanding that river to be safe and open and to be protected by the war steamer Pawnee.

1. I desire our Massachusetts troops to receive and have the first benefit of our supplies, but, if need be, that others should share them.

2. That if you see any objection to the Cambridge going up the Potomac, you would give orders to Captain Matthews, her commander, who is instructed to receive your directions.

He cleared hence for Annapolis, under sealed orders, to proceed thence up the Potomac, it being thought necessary that he should carry some recruits and supplies to Brigadier-General Butler, and that the telegraph should not proclaim our ultimate destination. The Cambridge may be expected at Fort Monroe by Saturday, 4th instant, a. m., and if allowed to reach Washington the captain will call on and report to you, and if you need him and the steamer for the public service, then to obey your commands and perform the service; but in the absence of orders from you, to return to our employment immediately.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

HEADQUARTERS OF DIVISION, NEBRASKA MILITIA,
Omaha, Nebr. Ter., May 1, 1861.

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: The present condition of the frontier of this Territory affords sufficient excuse for my addressing you this communication. It is well known that the outermost settlements are exposed to frequent incursions and depredations from bands of hostile Indians, especially of the Sioux Nation. The presence of troops in considerable numbers at Forts Kearny and Randall has had a most salutary effect during the past year in keeping them in check. But the withdrawal of those troops and the existence of war at the South, which is already known among them, will, there is every reason to apprehend, embolden the Indians to commence attacks upon the settlers. The Sioux are now gathered in large numbers at different points in the Platte Valley.

There is another source of danger to which I desire to call the immediate attention of the Government. There is a strong secession feeling

at Saint Joseph and other points of Missouri along the river. There is very strong reason to apprehend that an expedition will be fitted out at Saint Joseph for the capture and holding possession of Fort Kearny, the object being to secure the arms and stores, &c., and the command of the route to Denver. I am aware that all the regular troops are now required for the defense of the Government at the East and South, and I therefore, as commander of the Nebraska Militia, tender the services of a regiment (640 men) for the purpose of garrisoning Forts Kearny and Randall and protecting the public property and the frontier against attack from any quarter. I also tender my services and those of the men under command for any duty that the Government may require in any quarter of the country. The people of Nebraska are a unit for the Union and the Stars and Stripes.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Major-General, Commanding the Nebraska Militia.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Omaha, Nebr. Ter., May 1, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCY ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

SIR: I take pleasure in fully indorsing the letter of Major-General Thayer relative to the protection of our frontier by placing the forts in the possession of our own militia.* I earnestly pray Your Excellency to give us authority to protect ourselves, and supply us with the necessary munitions, stores, and arms from Fort Kearny. Major-General Thayer is an officer of experience upon the Western plains, and well understanding Indian character and the mode of savage warfare, is eminently fitted for the position indicated. Prompt action is demanded. Your Excellency's own experience in the Black Hawk war, and the troubles and privations and losses of property and life to which the settlements were then subjected, will, I have no doubt, at once convey to your mind a more accurate idea of our necessitous condition than anything I may be able to say.

Hoping for an early granting of our request, I remain, sir, Your Excellency's most loyal servant,

J. STERLING MORTON,
Secretary of Nebraska and Delegate to the Thirty-seventh Congress.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, N. J., May 1, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: This communication will be handed to you by Capt. Isaac M. Tucker, whom I have dispatched to you as my special messenger for this purpose.

I am exceedingly embarrassed by the fact that, besides the four regiments called for by the President's requisition, there are already in this State, organized or nearly organized, enough volunteer companies who have expected to make a part of our four regiments, now about moving,

* See next, *ante*.

to make four additional regiments. I must now either encourage these men that they will have an opportunity of entering the U. S. service, and speedily, or I must advise them to disband.

The spirit and enthusiasm of our people are excited to the highest pitch, and the consequences here of disbanding these men would be extremely injurious. I should be greatly relieved if you would accept the services of two additional regiments from New Jersey, and forward to me, if possible, by the bearer hereof, the necessary orders for that purpose. My special messenger (Mr. Tucker) will explain to you in full, if you desire it, the urgent reasons which have impelled me to send him to you for the purpose of this application. It is impossible for me to do justice to them in this dispatch.

One of our four regiments called for by the President's requisition has moved forward to-day, and the remainder will follow to-morrow, I hope. They are moving in accordance with the orders of Major-General Patterson.

We have had great difficulty in equipping the four regiments we are now sending. The arms furnished to them by the United States are of inferior quality, being flint-lock muskets percussioned. It is earnestly desired that they may, if possible, on arriving at Washington be provided with arms superior to those they now have. The United States have provided us with little besides these arms, yet our troops are on their way, prepared to defend the Government of their country.

I learn by yours of the 26th instant that it is contemplated to accept men for three years. If so, I would be glad to be informed if there is a certain number allotted to the several States, and if so, what will be the quota of New Jersey, with any instructions you can give me respecting the raising of them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHS. S. OLDEN.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: On behalf and by order of the Board of Officers formed under and by the act of the Legislature of the State of New York of April 16, 1861, I beg to submit:

That by the said act the said Board are authorized to raise a volunteer militia, for two years' service, unless sooner discharged, of 30,000 men, and that that Legislature appropriated and laid a tax for \$3,500,000 to arm and support such force as the Board might raise under its provisions.

The requisition of the Federal Government upon the State was subsequently made for seventeen regiments of 780 men each, but such is the patriotic zeal of the people of the State that it will be a great disappointment to them if they are not permitted to raise thirty-eight regiments for the public service instead of seventeen. At the same time the State unexpectedly finds that the most improved arms cannot be at once furnished by the United States Government to arm this force, and the Board have provided for the purchase of such arms at an early day, and also for the complete uniform and equipment of the force.

The expenditures for these purposes will so far exhaust the means at the disposal of the Board as to leave them without the necessary resources until the next meeting of the Legislature to pay and subsist the force after the troops shall arrive at the depots, without infringing

a constitutional inhibition against the contraction of a debt except in case of actual invasion of the State or insurrection therein. The Board, therefore, respectfully request that the United States Government will receive from the State of New York, at such depots within the State as the United States Government may choose to indicate, thirty-eight regiments of volunteers for two years' service, unless sooner discharged, of such arm of service as it may require, and assume at the depots the instruction, pay, and subsistence of such troops.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. G. MYERS,
Attorney-General of New York and one of said Board.

RUTLAND, VT., May 1, 1861—10.15 p. m.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The Vermont regiment will be mustered at this place to-morrow and can go forward immediately. Please give orders accordingly by telegraph.

ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 2, 1861.

WILLIAM H. OSBORN,

President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, New York:

DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge yours of the 26th ultimo, and to tender to yourself and the company you represent the thanks of this Department for your kind and patriotic offer of the facilities of the great railway over whose interests you so ably preside for the use of the Government. I doubt not that in the progress of the war I shall often have occasion to avail myself of the kind offices of yourself and those associated with you in the management of the great Western thoroughfare.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND, May 2, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

In your dispatch of the 26th ultimo you say that—

No additional troops beyond the regiments called for are at present needed. If the six regiments put into camp by you should be disposed to volunteer for three years, unless sooner discharged, they would be accepted; not otherwise, at this time.

I understood you to intend by the above the six additional regiments mentioned by me in my letter of the 23d, forwarded by Captain Stevenson, and not the six regiments mustered into service of the United States by Major Wood under the first call.

Will the Department accept of a cavalry regiment in addition?

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May 2, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

My messenger (Mr. Ball) has returned. He informs me that you sent dispatches last week, none of which I received. I have not had a letter from your Department since the call of the President.

Will you accept ten additional regiments now organized in Ohio for three years, unless sooner discharged, and will you receive a larger number, and how many?

Please answer immediately.

W. DENNISON,
Governor of Ohio.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Rutland, Vt., May 2, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR: I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the First Vermont Regiment, armed with improved rifle muskets and fully equipped, is mustered at this place and ready for the U. S. service. By a recent act of the Legislature I am "authorized and required to raise, organize, and muster into the service of the State, without delay, two regiments of soldiers"—and at my discretion four regiments more—to arm and equip them and muster them into encampment until such time as they shall be called into the service of the United States on the requisition of the President. An appropriation of \$1,000,000 has been made for defraying the expense of the militia of the State.

I am desirous that this first regiment should be ordered forward at once. For reasons which I have communicated to the Secretary of War I have mustered the regiment at this place, whence it can proceed direct to New York without expense to the Government.

With the assurance that Vermont is ready and anxious to respond to any requisition from the General Government for suppressing the rebellion and executing the laws,

I am, sir, with high consideration, your obedient servant,
BRASTUS FAIRBANKS.

MADISON, WIS., *May 2, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

We have 3,000 muskets at Springfield, Ill., assigned to this State on order of General Wool. Governor Yates says there are no accoutrements. Many of our men use the Western weapon, the rifle. Can we not get 1,000 rifles? We have seven regiments enrolled, but no arms, even for drill.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Governor of Wisconsin.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas existing exigencies demand immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the National Constitution and the preservation

of the National Union by the suppression of the insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States for opposing the laws of the Union and obstructing the execution thereof, to which end a military force, in addition to that called forth by my proclamation of the fifteenth day of April, in the present year, appears to be indispensably necessary:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States 42,034 volunteers, to serve for the period of three years, unless sooner discharged, and to be mustered into service as infantry and cavalry. The proportions of each arm and the details of enrollment and organization will be made known through the Department of War.

And I also direct that the Regular Army of the United States be increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery, making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of 22,714 officers and enlisted men, the details of which increase will also be made known through the Department of War.

And I further direct the enlistment, for not less than one nor more than three years, of 18,000 seamen, in addition to the present force, for the naval service of the United States. The details of the enlistment and organization will be made known through the Department of the Navy.

The call for volunteers, hereby made, and the direction for the increase of the Regular Army, and for the enlistment of seamen, hereby given, together with the plan of organization adopted for the volunteers and for the regular forces hereby authorized, will be submitted to Congress as soon as assembled.

In the meantime I earnestly invoke the co-operation of all good citizens in the measures hereby adopted for the effectual suppression of unlawful violence, for the impartial enforcement of constitutional laws, and for the speediest possible restoration of peace and order, and, with these, of happiness and prosperity throughout the country.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

NEW YORK CITY, May 3, 1861.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter the 28th ultimo, in which I am instructed by the General-in-Chief return to Troy. It was received late in the evening of the 1st inst. You will please to inform the General-in-Chief that I shall proceed there as soon as I can close up my unfinished business here—probably to-morrow.

I have the honor to inclose a communication from the Governor Illinois, just received by special messenger. Application has been

previously made to me by the Governor of Illinois for long-range guns to be stationed at Cairo. I immediately telegraphed to Major Symington, Allegheny Arsenal, who replied that he had ready only 32-pounder guns, the carriages of which required some refitting. I telegraphed him to refit them immediately. He replied, "All will be ready in eight days. They will be sent off in parcels as they are repaired." I gave him no orders to send them away. The Governor has telegraphed to me again that he is extremely anxious to have the guns. I have informed him for all further action in the case he must apply to Washington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, May 8, 1861.

Respectfully referred to the Colonel of Ordnance for perusal. To be returned.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, May 9, 1861.

Respectfully returned. Attended to.

J. G. BENTON,
Captain of Ordnance.

[Inclosure.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Springfield, Ill., April 30, 1861.

General JOHN E. WOOL:

DEAR SIR: Your telegram of 29th instant was duly received requesting me to deliver, on the requisition of the Governor of Ohio, 5,000 muskets and accouterments. I have this day complied with said requisition and directed 5,000 muskets and such accouterments as were in our possession to be delivered to the messenger of the Governor of Ohio. We hope no further requisition may be made upon us for arms. We are so situated that it may become absolutely necessary to use every musket in our possession for our own defense as well as the protection of our loyal friends in Missouri. We have now about three regiments in Cairo and one at Alton, and perhaps 4,000 troops at this place. We are continually receiving letters and telegrams from Cairo and its vicinity urging the immediate concentration of a large force at Cairo and other towns in its neighborhood, in anticipation of an attack from a well-organized and powerful force to be sent from Memphis and other points on the Mississippi, as well as the Ohio River.

The security of Cairo and the southern portion of the State of Illinois demands that a large force should be sent there as soon as possible. Four regiments have been directed to be sent there by the War Department, and a much larger force may become necessary to repel an attack and to protect not only Cairo, but other places in Southern Illinois.

A military encampment is to be held at Saint Louis this week under the direction of the Governor of Missouri. Our friends in Saint Louis deem it very necessary for their encouragement, and it may be for their protection, that we should immediately send another regiment to Alton,

so that they may be prepared for any emergency. They anticipate serious difficulties with the secessionists, and think a large force should be well armed and stationed near Saint Louis in order to preserve the public peace. Our friends are also demanding that a regiment should be located at Quincy in order to prevent any outbreak in Northern Missouri, and to protect the loyal citizens of that section of country. You will readily perceive that, situated as we are, with so much territory bordering on slave States, with so many important points to protect, and with the southern point of our State penetrating so far toward the South, that we ought not to be deprived of our arms when a crisis seems to be rapidly approaching in which every musket we can obtain will be absolutely necessary for the defense of ourselves and our immediate neighbors and loyal citizens.

We received from Saint Louis no accoutrements with the muskets except the bayonet. We are destitute of cartridge-boxes, belts, and bayonet-sheaths. Will you direct a supply of these to be sent to us immediately? We desire to place ourselves in as efficient a condition as possible in the shortest possible time, for if we are known to be thoroughly armed and well organized we can the more readily check the efforts of the enemies of the Government and suppress their treasonable designs.

Respectfully, yours,

RICH'D. YATES,
Governor.

UNION DEFENSE COMMITTEE,
New York, May 3, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War :

SIR: We have the honor to inclose for the information of the War Department information this day received by the committee from thirteen States as to the number and preparation of their forces. This information came to the committee by telegraph, and in answer to the telegraphic inquiry addressed to the Governors of these States.

We are, with great respect, your obedient servants,

S. DRAPER,
Chairman Executive Committee.
P. M. WETMORE,
Secretary Executive Committee.
WM. M. EVARTS,
Secretary.

[Inclosure.]

UNION DEFENSE COMMITTEE,
New York, May 3, 1861.

Synopsis of replies from Governors of States, received by telegraph this day.

1. Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania: 25 regiments, all full and armed; 15 of these uniformed.

2. Governor Olden, of New Jersey: 4 regiments start to-morrow, well prepared. We want ammunition to protect them to Washington. If General Wool fails to help us, can the Union Committee do so?

3. Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts: 4 regiments (about) ready in the field; as many more at brief notice. Probably 10,000 drilling, hoping for call.

4. Governor Fairbanks, of Vermont: 1 regiment waiting for orders.
5. Governor Buckingham, Connecticut: 1 regiment in service.
6. Governor of Rhode Island, by Adjutant-General Mauran: 1 regiment in field; 1 battery light artillery, 150 men.
7. Governor of Michigan, by Adjutant-General Robertson: 1 regiment ready; 1 field battery, 4 guns, ready in four days; 2 regiments armed and nearly equipped; 3 regiments ready to be called—enrolled, waiting arms.
8. Governor Washburn, of Maine: 1 regiment ready, 3 nearly so; enough enlisted for 10 regiments. We wish to send a regiment of lumbermen and drivers, over 6 feet.
9. Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota: 1 regiment mustered; another in two weeks.
10. Governor Randall, of Wisconsin: 1 regiment called and ready, another in camp; 2 more ready at day's warning; 3 more registered.
11. Governor Dennison, of Ohio: 22 regiments in camp, under drill, of which 13 under President's call. Legislature has appropriated \$3,000,000.
12. Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa: 1 regiment, 1,000 strong, a week under drill, and 1 regiment now full and drilling; 3d ready.
13. Governor of New Hampshire, by Adjutant-General Abbott: 1 regiment mustered; 2 others, perhaps 4, will be tendered by the State.

By order of committee:

P. M. WETMORE,
Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 3, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Please answer my inquiry of yesterday at once. It is very important.
O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 3, 1861.

Governor OLIVER P. MORTON:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 27th [28th] ultimo, giving this Department a very full account of your action in response to the requisition made upon you from this Department for troops, and I beg to tender you the thanks of the Government for your very prompt and efficient action.

It gives me pleasure to inform you that a large supply of artillery has just been ordered by the General-in-Chief to be sent to Major-General McClellan at Cincinnati, which it is confidently believed will be all-sufficient to command the Ohio River. Every effort, I beg to assure you, is being made to provide ordnance supplies, but it is impossible to distribute them properly unless requisitions are limited to the actual wants of the troops called into Government service. The number and kind of troops for which supplies are required should be stated in each requisition, and evidence also given that they have been mustered into service.

It is contemplated to make another requisition for additional troops, to be mustered into service to serve during the war. As soon as determined you will be informed of the number desired from your State, which I trust will be in a day or two.

I referred your letter to the Chief of Ordnance, who reports that the following arms have been issued to your State: 3,000 percussion muskets, new; 1,000 rifled muskets (Maynard primer); 1,500 accouterments; 20 rounds of ammunition for each musket; and that there have also been sent to you by the order of General Wool 5,000 flint-lock muskets altered to percussion, and 200,000 cartridges--no accouterments being sent with these arms; that the number of arms required for the regiments ordered from your State is 4,683, and the total number sent of all kinds is 9,500; also that all the arms sent are serviceable, and many of them of superior quality.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, Me., May 3, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 26th of April I have to say that the Second Regiment from Maine will be sent forward as soon as the Government will authorize it to be mustered into the service. It is now at quarters at Bangor. The First Regiment has been mustered into the service of the United States, but has not marched for the reason, as I am informed, that no order to that effect has been given to Captain Gardiner. When you want a third, a fourth, or a fifth, you shall have them. I desire that you may authorize Fort Sullivan and its grounds at Eastport to be used by our troops for drilling, &c.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

L. WASHBURN, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 3, 1861.

Governor OLDEN:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, by the hands of Capt. Isaac M. Tucker, and I hasten to give you such information in reply as I can. Before doing so allow me, however, to tender you the thanks of this Department for the very prompt and efficient manner in which you and the people of your State have responded to the requisition made upon you.

I fully appreciate your embarrassments from my own daily experience. It is impossible to accept the two additional regiments under the former requisition of this Department, but it is in contemplation by the President to make another requisition, or rather to accept more troops to serve during the war. As soon as determined, and able to let you know how many are desired under this call from your State, you will be duly informed, when the opportunity will present itself to the two regiments now desiring to be accepted to be mustered into service for the war.

The arms furnished your troops may not be the best, but they are the best the Government at the present time is able to furnish them.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 3, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War :

Two or three regiments of the present uniformed force are now ready to embark. Shall they be received by the General Government or sent to their homes?

E. D. MORGAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 Washington, May 3, 1861.

Hon. CHARLES C. MYERS:

DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 1st instant on behalf of the Board of Military Officers of the State of New York, in which you tender to the United States Government thirty-eight regiments of troops, to be armed and equipped by the State of New York, and to rendezvous at such place or places within the State as this Department may indicate, to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged, this Government to assume at the depot the pay, instruction, and subsistence of such troops.

I have the honor on behalf of the Government of the United States to inform you that this offer will be accepted on the conditions stated, and the regiments of New York's uniformed militia now in the service of the Government will be relieved when the troops you have tendered shall have been mustered into service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 Washington, May 3, 1861.

Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa. :

General Patterson had no authority to make any requisition on you for twenty additional regiments, and you will understand me to say distinctly they cannot be mustered into service. In a day or two another call will be made for a large number of troops to serve during the war, and Pennsylvania will have her quota to supply under that call, and is confidently relied on to do so.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, { WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 No. 15. } Washington, May 4, 1861.

The President of the United States having called for a volunteer force to aid in the enforcement of the laws and the suppression of insurrection, and to consist of thirty-nine regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, making a minimum aggregate of 34,506 officers and enlisted men, and a maximum aggregate of 42,034 officers and enlisted men, the following plan of organization has been adopted, and is directed to be printed for general information:

*Plan of organization of the volunteer force
 the United States by "*

The volunteers called into service
 President of the United States dated

subject to the laws and regulations governing the Army of the United States, and the proportion and organization of each arm will be as follows:

1. INFANTRY.

Thirty-nine regiments of volunteer infantry will be raised. Each regiment will consist of ten companies, and each company will be organized as follows: Minimum—1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 1 wagoner, 64 privates; aggregate, 83. Maximum—1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 1 wagoner, 82 privates; aggregate, 101.

The commissioned officers of the company will be appointed by the Governor of the State furnishing it, and the non-commissioned officers, until the company shall be embodied in a regiment, will be appointed by the captain; afterward by the colonel, on recommendation of the captain.

Each regiment will be organized as follows: Minimum—830 company officers and enlisted men, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant (a lieutenant), 1 regimental quartermaster (a lieutenant), 1 assistant surgeon, 1 sergeant-major, 1 regimental quartermaster-sergeant, 1 regimental commissary-sergeant, 1 hospital steward, 2 principal musicians, 24 musicians for band; aggregate, 866. Maximum—1,010 company officers and enlisted men, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant (a lieutenant), 1 regimental quartermaster (a lieutenant), 1 assistant surgeon, 1 sergeant-major, 1 regimental quartermaster-sergeant, 1 regimental commissary-sergeant, 1 hospital steward, 2 principal musicians, 24 musicians for band; aggregate, 1,046.

The field officers of the regiment will be appointed by the Governor of the State which furnishes the regiment.

The adjutant and regimental quartermaster will be selected from the company officers of the regiment by the colonel, and may be reassigned to companies at his pleasure.

The non-commissioned staff will be selected by the colonel from the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment, and the vacancies so created will be filled by appointment, as is prescribed above.

2. CAVALRY.

One regiment of volunteer cavalry will be raised, and will consist of four, five, or six squadrons. Each squadron will consist of two companies, and each company will be organized as follows: Minimum—1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 company quartermaster-sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 buglers, 2 farriers and blacksmiths, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, 56 privates; aggregate, 79. Maximum—1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 company quartermaster-sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 buglers, 2 farriers and blacksmiths, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, 72 privates; aggregate, 95.

Volunteer cavalry may be mustered into the service by companies or squadrons.

When two squadrons shall have been received, a lieutenant-colonel will be appointed to their command; and when two more squadrons shall have been received, a colonel and major will be appointed, and the four squadrons will be organized into a regiment. Two additional squadrons may be mustered into the regiment without affecting the organization of its regimental field and staff.

For the regiment there will be—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant (a lieutenant), 1 regimental quartermaster, 1 assistant surgeon, 1 sergeant-major, 1 regimental quartermaster-sergeant, 1 regimental commissary-sergeant, 1 hospital steward, 2 principal musicians, 16 musicians for band. And the minimum aggregate will be—if the regiment consists of four squadrons, 660; if the regiment consists of five squadrons, 818; if the regiment consists of six squadrons, 976. And the maximum aggregate will be—if the regiment consists of four squadrons, 788; if the regiment consists of five squadrons, 978; if the regiment consists of six squadrons, 1,168.

All officers of volunteer cavalry will be appointed and selected in the same manner as infantry officers of like rank.

3. GENERAL ORGANIZATION.

This force will be organized into three divisions of from three to four brigades.

Each brigade will consist of four regiments and 1 brigadier-general, 1 aide-de-camp (a lieutenant), 1 assistant adjutant-general (a captain), 1 surgeon, 1 assistant quartermaster (a captain), 1 commissary of subsistence (a captain).

All of the above officers will be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, except the aide-de-camp, who will be selected by the brigadier-general from the company officers, and who may be reassigned to his company at the pleasure of the brigadier-general.

Each division will consist of three or more brigades, and of one major-general, 2 aides-de-camp (captains or lieutenants), 1 assistant adjutant-general (a major).

The above officers will be appointed and selected as prescribed above for the additional officers of a brigade.

4. MEMORANDUM.

The officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates organized as above set forth will, in all respects, be placed on the footing, as to pay and allowances, of similar corps of the Regular Army: *Provided*, That their allowances for clothing shall be \$2.50 per month for infantry and \$3 per month for cavalry, and that each non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer of cavalry shall furnish his own horse and horse equipments, and shall receive 50 cents per day for their use and risk, except that in case the horse shall become disabled, or shall die, the allowance shall cease until the disability be removed, or another horse be supplied. Every cavalry volunteer who shall not keep himself provided with a serviceable horse shall serve on foot.

Every volunteer non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer who enters the service of the United States under this plan shall be paid at the rate of 50 cents, and if a cavalry volunteer 25 cents additional in lieu of forage, for every twenty miles of travel from his home to the place of muster—the distance to be measured by the shortest usually traveled route—and when honorably discharged an allowance, at the same rate, from the place of his discharge to his home, and in addition thereto the sum of \$100.

Any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United States under this plan, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service, and the legal

heirs of such as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of \$100.

The bands of the regiments of infantry and of the regiment of cavalry will be paid as follows: One-fourth of each will receive the pay and allowances of sergeants of engineer soldiers; one-fourth, those of corporals of engineer soldiers; and the remaining half, those of privates of engineer soldiers of the first class.

The wagoners and saddlers will receive the pay and allowances of corporals of cavalry.

The regimental commissary-sergeant will receive the pay and allowances of a regimental sergeant-major. The company quartermaster-sergeant, the pay and allowances of a sergeant of cavalry.

There will be allowed to each regiment one chaplain, who will be appointed by the regimental commander on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on duty with the regiment at the time the appointment is to be made. The chaplain so appointed must be a regularly ordained minister of some Christian denomination, and will receive the pay and allowances of captain of cavalry.

5. PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.

Two-thirds of the company officers of the regiments to be raised under this plan will be appointed at the commencement of the organization of each regiment, and the remaining one-third, when the regiment shall have its full complement of men, will be appointed from the ranks, to be taken from among the sergeants on the recommendation of the colonel of the regiment, approved by the general commanding the brigade.

After the completion of the organization of a regiment of cavalry or infantry, one-half of all the vacancies which may occur in the lowest grade of commissioned officers, by promotion or otherwise, will be appointed as above from the ranks.

Corporals will be taken from the privates; sergeants from corporals.

The first sergeant will be taken from the other sergeants of the company by the captain.

The regimental non-commissioned staff will be appointed from the sergeants of the regiment by the colonel.

6. RECAPITULATION.

	Minimum.	Maximum.
39 regiments of infantry.....	33,774	40,794
1 regiment of cavalry.....	660	1,108
Brigade staff.....	34,434	41,902
Division staff.....	60	60
	12	12
Aggregate.....	34,506	42,034

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 16. } Washington, May 4, 1861.

The President of the United States having directed an increase of the Regular Army of the United States by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of

artillery, making a minimum aggregate of 18,154 officers and enlisted men, to be augmented, at the discretion of the President, to a maximum aggregate of 22,714 officers and enlisted men, the following plan of organization has been adopted, and is directed to be printed for general information:

Plan of organization for the increase of the force of the Regular Army of the United States, as directed by the President.

1. INFANTRY.

Eight regiments of infantry, in addition to those now in service, will be raised.

Each regiment will consist of two or more battalions.

Each battalion will consist of eight companies.

Each company will be organized as follows: Minimum—1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 64 privates; aggregate, 82. Maximum—1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 82 privates; aggregate, 100.

Each battalion will be organized as follows: Minimum—656 company officers and enlisted men, 1 major, 1 battalion adjutant (a lieutenant), 1 battalion quartermaster and commissary (a lieutenant), 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 commissary-sergeant, 1 hospital steward; aggregate, 663. Maximum—800 company officers and enlisted men, 1 major, 1 battalion adjutant (a lieutenant), 1 battalion quartermaster and commissary (a lieutenant), 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 commissary-sergeant, 1 hospital steward; aggregate, 817.

Each regiment will be organized, supposing three battalions to constitute a regiment, as follows: Minimum—1,989 battalion officers and enlisted men, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 regimental adjutant (a lieutenant), 1 regimental quartermaster and commissary (a lieutenant), 1 drum major, 2 principal musicians, 24 musicians for band; aggregate, 2,020. Maximum—2,421 battalion officers and enlisted men, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 regimental adjutant (a lieutenant), 1 regimental quartermaster and commissary (a lieutenant), 1 drum major, 2 principal musicians, 24 musicians for band; aggregate, 2,452.

2. CAVALRY.

One additional regiment of cavalry will also be raised, and will consist of three battalions. Each battalion will consist of two squadrons, and each squadron will consist of two companies, each of which will be organized as follows: Minimum—1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 company quartermaster-sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 2 farriers, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, 56 privates; aggregate, 79. Maximum—1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 company quartermaster-sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 2 farriers, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, 2 privates; aggregate, 95.

Each battalion will be organized as follows: Minimum—316 company officers and enlisted men, 1 major, 1 battalion adjutant, 1 battalion quartermaster and commissary (a lieutenant), 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 commissary-sergeant, 1 hospital steward, 1 saddler-sergeant, 1 veterinary-sergeant; aggregate, 325. Maximum—380 company officers and enlisted men, 1 major, 1 battalion adjutant, 1 battalion

quartermaster and commissary (a lieutenant), 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 commissary-sergeant, 1 hospital steward, 1 saddle-sergeant, 1 veterinary-sergeant; aggregate, 389.

Each regiment will consist of two or more battalions, organized, who consisting of three battalions to a regiment, as follows: Minimum—97 battalion officers and enlisted men, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, regimental adjutant (lieutenant), 1 regimental quartermaster and commissary (lieutenant), 2 chief buglers, 16 musicians for band; aggregate 997. Maximum—1,167 battalion officers and enlisted men, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 regimental adjutant (lieutenant), 1 regimental quartermaster and commissary (lieutenant), 2 chief buglers, 16 musicians for band; aggregate, 1,189.

3. ARTILLERY.

One additional regiment of artillery will be raised, and will consist of eight or twelve batteries, and each battery will be organized as follows: Minimum—1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 company quartermaster-sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 1 musicians, 2 artificers, 1 wagoner, 58 privates; aggregate, 80. Maximum—1 captain, 2 first lieutenants, 2 second lieutenants, 1 first sergeant, 1 company quartermaster-sergeant, 6 sergeants, 12 corporals, 1 musicians, 6 artificers, 1 wagoner, 122 privates; aggregate, 156.

The regiment will be organized, supposing it to consist of twelve batteries, as follows: Minimum—960 company officers and enlisted men, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 1 adjutant, 1 regimental quartermaster and commissary (a lieutenant), 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 commissary-sergeant, 2 principal musicians, 1 hospital steward, 24 musicians for band; aggregate, 997. Maximum—1,872 company officers and enlisted men, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 1 adjutant, 1 regimental quartermaster and commissary (a lieutenant), 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 commissary-sergeant, 2 principal musicians, 1 hospital steward, 24 musicians for band; aggregate, 1,909.

4. GENERAL ORGANIZATION.

This force will be organized into two divisions of two brigades each. Each division will have 1 major-general, 2 aides-de-camp (a captain or lieutenant), 1 assistant adjutant-general (a major from the Adjutant-General's Department), 1 quartermaster (from the regular staff of the Army), 1 commissary of subsistence (from the regular staff of the Army).

A brigade will have 1 brigadier-general, 1 aide-de-camp (a lieutenant), 1 assistant adjutant-general (a captain from the Adjutant-General's Department), 1 assistant quartermaster (a captain), 1 assistant commissary (a captain).

To provide for the foregoing, there will be added to the Adjutant-General's Department 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 captains, and to the Commissary Department 2 majors.

5. MEMORANDUM.

The officers and enlisted men, raised in pursuance hereof, will receive the same pay, emoluments, and allowances, and be on the same footing, in every respect, with those of corresponding grades and corps now in the service.

The bands of the regiments of infantry, artillery, and cavalry will be paid as follows: One-fourth of each will receive the pay and allowances

of sergeants of engineer soldiers; one-fourth, those of corporals of engineer soldiers; and the remaining half, the pay and allowances of engineer soldiers of the first class. The wagoners and saddlers will receive the pay and allowances of corporals of cavalry. The battalion sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant, and commissary-sergeant, will receive the same pay and allowances as the sergeant-major of the regiments to which they belong.

The saddler-sergeants, veterinary-sergeants, company quartermaster-sergeants, and drum major, will receive the pay and allowances of sergeants of cavalry.

The battalion adjutants and battalion quartermaster and commissary will receive the emoluments now provided for regimental adjutants.

There will be added to the quartermaster's department as many wagoners, with the pay and allowances of corporals of cavalry, and as many master wagoners—with the rank, pay, and allowances of sergeants of cavalry—as the exigencies of the service, in the judgment of the President, may require.

There will be allowed to each regiment one chaplain, who will be appointed by the regimental commander, on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on duty with the regiment, at the time the appointment is to be made. The chaplain so appointed must be a regularly ordained minister of some Christian denomination, and will receive the pay and allowances of a captain of cavalry.

6. PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS, ETC.

Two-thirds of the company officers of the infantry and cavalry regiments will be appointed in the same manner as the officers of like rank in the existing Army; and the remaining one-third, when a regiment shall have its full complement of enlisted men, will be appointed from the ranks, to be taken from among the sergeants, on the recommendation of the colonel of the regiment, approved by the general commanding the brigade.

After the completion of the organization of a regiment of cavalry or infantry, one-half of all the vacancies which may occur in the lowest grade of commissioned officers, by promotion or otherwise, will be appointed, as above, from the ranks.

Non-commissioned officers will be appointed by the colonels of regiments, on the nomination of the captains, approved by the majors commanding battalions.

Corporals will be taken from the enlisted men; sergeants from corporals.

The first sergeant will be taken from the other sergeants of the company by the captain.

The battalion non-commissioned staff will be appointed from the sergeants of the battalion by the major commanding.

The regimental non-commissioned staff will be appointed from the sergeants of the regiment by the colonel.

7. RECAPITULATION.

	Minimum.	Maximum.
Infantry—8 regiments (3 battalions each)	16,160	19,616
Cavalry—1 regiment (6 squadrons)	997	1,189
Artillery—1 regiment (12 batteries)	997	1,909
Aggregate	18,154	22,714

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 4, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The accouterments now manufacturing at Pittsburg Arsenal are needed for Indiana troops immediately, and have so advised Major Symington. Can we have them? We have six regiments in the field and not an accouterment.

O. P. MORTON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, Ind., May 4, 1861.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: Many of the citizens of Indiana have large supplies of provisions, hay, &c., which they desire to sell and ship to the South, and many of them are now carrying on a brisk trade with Kentucky, from whence these articles are sent South. The mass of our people are greatly opposed to this trade, and in many instances have interfered and prevented it, partly by force. It is possible, may be probable, that Kentucky will maintain substantially a neutral position, which is the most that their so-called Union men pretend to hope for. For all purposes of trade, that is as fatal to us as though we were at war with them, more especially as the sympathies of Kentucky are all with the South. While I am very anxious not to unnecessarily multiply our enemies, will it not be well to cut off all trade with the States which refuse to fill your call for volunteers? The true Union men of those States will not object, I am sure, and the traitors cannot. I desire your attention to this matter, that you may cause such advice and instructions to be given as will enable the citizens of Indiana to act consistently with the views of the Federal Government, with which they are desirous to conform, and only complain that more men are not called for.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Des Moines, Iowa, May 4, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 29th of April is just at hand. A glance at the map of Iowa will show you that the troops raised in this State will at Keokuk be at least 300 miles from the nearest point (Council Bluffs), and 400 miles from the point (Sioux City) most exposed to Indian depredations. This will not afford any protection to the north-western frontier. All I ask is arms and ammunition; not any men. I hope you will give this matter further consideration. If you have time to consult the files of your Department you will find there evidence of the massacre of some fifty men, women, and children some three or four years ago in that region. If you cannot spare arms let me know the fact and I will try to purchase them.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, Me., May 4, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The State of Maine is desirous of raising and tendering (after they shall [have] been sufficiently drilled) to the United States a battalion of dying artillery, and the battalion will be raised and put under drill and instruction immediately if it can be understood that it will be received by the Government. All the volunteers from Maine are enlisted for two years, and there is no authority under the laws of the State to enlist for a longer time. The quotas already called for can be retained for that term. On this account it may be considered advisable for the United States to accept a larger number of regiments than if they could be retained but for three months. It is felt by our citizens on the Penobscot that prudence requires that a few men should be placed in Fort Knox, and I would respectfully ask for authority or advice in this regard.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 4, 1861.

Maj. BURE PORTER,
Trenton, N. J.:

DEAR SIR: The regiments to be raised will most probably be apportioned among the different States, to serve during the war, and I therefore will have to refer you to His Excellency Governor Olden, for his acceptance of the regiments you raise. Should a different course be adopted and power be given to this Department to accept independent regiments, your proposition shall receive an early and favorable consideration.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Columbus, Ohio, May 4, 1861.

Requisition for ordnance and ordnance stores for the use of the Ohio militia in the service of the United States and State of Ohio:

Smooth-bore muskets, 25,000; rifled muskets, 1,200; Harper's Ferry rifles, 1,300.

Remarks.—I trust the Secretary of War will find it consistent with his sense of public duty to furnish these arms. With our extended frontier, exposed to border raids, &c., we need a largely increased amount of arms beyond what we have to be distributed among the people on the border. Other pressing exigencies also demand these arms in Ohio. If placed in the charge of my agents, Col. N. H. Swayne and Judge J. R. Swan, of this city, they will be safely brought here, though as to the manner of forwarding the Secretary will please determine.

Respectfully,

W. DENNISON,
Governor of Ohio.

The arms, I am informed, are in the Washington Arsenal.

BOSTON, MASS., May 4, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Before the recent order to General Wool he called for two more Massachusetts regiments. One is ready to march—an old Boston regiment. Shall we send it to Annapolis or up the Potomac?

JOHN A. ANDREWS,
Governor of Massachusetts.

GLENWOOD, May 5, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON:

MY DEAR SIR: Reached home last night by way of New York. You have no conception of the depth of feeling universal in the Northern mind for the prosecution of this war until the flag floats from every spot on which it had a right to float a year ago. If the Administration fails to prosecute the war to that end, it will sink in the popular heart below that of Buchanan. There is but one feeling with all classes, parties, and sects—that the rebels must be made to lay down their arms everywhere, the traitors hung, and the union of the States restored before this contest closes. There is great dissatisfaction in New York at the ordering of Wool back to Troy, instead of acknowledging his services at a very critical point of time when all communication with Washington was cut off. For four or five days they heard nothing from Washington, and no one received any orders. If you could devise some way to have all that offer received, to remain, however, in the States till they are called for. The men who have left their business cannot wait long without pay from some source. In my judgment the enthusiasm of the hour ought not to be repressed by flat refusals on the part of the Government, but let them be held in readiness (in some way) in the States. The people in New York and the cities are very impatient for Baltimore to be opened, and on the rumor that the Government would not invade Virginia they were perfectly indignant, and I wish to say to you that if the Government adopts that policy there will be a universal execration go up from the North, and you will be as powerless in thirty days as you are now powerful. I saw many of the solid men in New York, and they have embarked their all in this contest, provided the Administration will prosecute it to the bitter end, if need be, to quell insurrection and hang traitors, so that no madcaps will ever try the experiment again.

I beg your pardon for trespassing so long on your attention. My object was briefly to assure you that any measures the most efficient, no matter what the cost, in prosecuting this war would be most satisfactory, if it has for its object the foregoing results. I give you this state of public feeling, for I am anxious that you should meet its expectation, as I confidently believe you will.

Most truly, yours,

GALUSHA A. GROW.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 Washington, May 5, 1861.

Governor BUCKINGHAM,
New Haven, Conn.:

Send immediately three regiments, including Colonel Tyler's, of Connecticut Volunteers, to this city by sea via the Potomac River.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 5, 1861.

Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Major Symington at Pittsburg has been advised to forward you the accouterments which he was ordered to furnish as soon as ready.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1861.

Hon. H. HAMLIN, *New York:*

MY DEAR SIR: Please advise me at the close of each day what troops left during the day, where going, and by what route; what remaining at New York, and what expected in the next day. Give the numbers, as near as convenient, and what corps they are. This information, reaching us daily, will be very useful as well as satisfactory.

Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 6, 1861.

Maj. Gen. JOHN B. WOOL, *Troy, N. Y.:*

MY DEAR SIR: Appreciating as I do your long, able, and faithful services to the Government, and knowing your zeal in and loyalty to the cause of the country, I write merely to request that no requisition for troops or orders for their removal be hereafter issued without first communicating with this Department.

You will, my dear sir, not consider this as any reflection on anything you may have heretofore done, but merely to avoid any conflict of orders or confusion of arrangements, and that the Department may at all times know the number of troops called out, and how they may be made available at the shortest notice, without interfering with any previous order.

With sentiments of the highest personal regard and the strongest appreciation of your valor and patriotism, I have the honor to be, very truly, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 6, 1861.

It is desired preferably that all the regiments mustered into the service of the Government from your State not already actually sent forward should be mustered into service for three years or during the war. If any person belonging to the regiments already mustered for three months, but not yet actually sent forward, should be unwilling to serve for three years or during the war, could not their places be filled by others who are willing so to serve?

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

(Sent to the Governors of Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.)

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 6, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Your order to Governor Buckingham, who is in Washington, has been received. I will see that the First and Second Connecticut Regiments embark so soon as the Second Regiment is mustered in. The Third Regiment will follow so soon as its clothing is complete.

DANIEL TYLER,
First Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 6, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War:*

Can you not say to-day how many regiments of three-years' men you will take from Indiana? It is important to know, as many companies are waiting in camp.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 6, 1861.

Governor SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD, *Iowa City:*

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, and have the honor to inform you, in reply, that you will be afforded the opportunity, under the second call for troops just issued by the President, to muster into service the troops from your State which could not be received under the first call of the President. The number called into service from Iowa under the first proclamation is 780. Arms for that number were retained at the Saint Louis Arsenal when the shipment was made thence to Springfield. These arms were intended to be forwarded to Keokuk or Davenport, or the place where the troops would be mustered into service, the officers mustering the troops into service being designated to receive them. I may add that it is essential, to avoid confusion and difficulty, that supplies should be furnished in order. First the troops called into immediate service of the United States must be provided for, and further issues must be postponed until such troops are supplied. It would in no way expedite matters to hurry off arms before troops are mustered.

In regard to furnishing arms to the militia of your State at this time, in view of the apprehensions of being troubled by the Indians, I can now only say that the Chief of Ordnance advises that 1,000 stand of arms ought to be forwarded to Keokuk, to be there taken in charge by Colonel Curtis or some other responsible person, to be used in case of an emergency. If this arrangement should answer the purpose, you will please inform this Department.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, May 6, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

How many more regiments will be required from Iowa and for how long? I am overwhelmed with applications.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor of Iowa.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, IOWA,

May 6, 1861.

General JOHN B. WOOL,
New York City:

DEAR SIR: Some time since certain gentlemen of Chicago, composing a military committee at that place, had made an arrangement with you, as I understand, by which 5,000 rifle muskets, or long-range rifles, were ordered from Springfield Arsenal to Chicago, and were started on the way. They were subsequently stopped in transitu, upon information being received from the Governor of Illinois that that State had been supplied with arms from Saint Louis.

This State is destitute of arms. The quota furnished us yearly, based on the census of 1850, has been so small and so utterly disproportioned to our actual population, and the arms sent having been, until last year, the old flint-lock musket altered to a percussion lock, that I may say the State is without arms. Besides, what few we have we distributed in the hands of volunteer companies in different parts of this large State, and could only be got together by long and expensive land carriage, we having as yet but few railroads.

I had applied to the military committee at Chicago, to whom you were sending the 5,000 arms from Springfield, for a loan of 1,000 stands, in view of the want of this State in that regard, and they had very generously promised, if possible, to let me have them.

As soon as I learned that Governor Yates had received from Saint Louis a supply largely in excess of the requisition in his favor I sent a special messenger to him asking him for a portion of them, but he declined letting me have any. His refusal to give me any portion of the Saint Louis arms, and his information to you that his State was supplied—by means of which the 5,000 on the way to Chicago were stopped, and I, of course, prevented from getting any portion of them—have left me, as yet, wholly unprovided for. We need arms and must have them in some way. I can't get them in any reasonable time from private manufacturers. We have filled, and will promptly fill, all requisitions made on us by the United States for men, but our southern border is exposed to incursions of reckless men from Missouri for plunder and our western border to Indian depredations. The U. S. troops have been withdrawn from Forts Randall and Kearny; large bodies of Indians are on our northwestern border, excited by the news that our country is engaged in civil war, and I am daily in receipt of letters from that portion of our State that the danger of an attack by the Indians is imminent. They are already in the State in small bands, as I am informed, stealing horses.

Under these circumstances the General Government must furnish us arms and ammunition, unless it is wholly unable to do so. If you have the power to do so, I hope you will at once send me, to this point, 5,000 long-range rifles or rifle muskets and accouterments, with proper ammunition, or as near that amount as you can.

If you have not the power, please forward this letter to the War Department, with such indorsement by you as your judgment dictates. A prompt reply will confer a great favor on

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

BOSTON, MASS., May 6, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

What officers will muster in men under the proclamation? How many regiments will you take? I want to give six now.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, May 6, 1861.

To His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

SIR: I have duly received your favor of the 4th instant, stating that you would recommend to the War Department that the services of General Wright and the Second Division of New Jersey State Militia be received into the new corps of volunteers for which your proclamation is issued. Permit me to say that I have to-day a dispatch from the Secretary of War that our State will probably not be entitled to more than two regiments of this new corps. That being the case, it would be best to have the quota of New Jersey generally distributed throughout the State, rather than to take the entire Second Division, which would probably exhaust the whole number New Jersey is entitled to. When the Secretary is ready for the new corps he probably will inform me, and I will make such distribution of the privilege of volunteering as will give general satisfaction in all the counties of our State. Many companies are waiting, whom it would not do to disappoint by sending an entire division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. OLDEN.

[Indorsement.]

Referred by the President to the Honorable Secretary of War.

JOHN G. NICOLAY.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 6, 1861.

His Excellency CHARLES S. OLDEN,
Governor of New Jersey, Trenton:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 27th [29th] ultimo to the President was referred by him to this Department, and I have the honor to reply that under the late call of the President for additional troops it will be in the power of Your Excellency to gratify, at least to some extent, the wishes of Major-General Wright and the officers associated with him.

I am, very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, May 6, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Expecting that the Government would want as many volunteers as could conveniently be provided, a tender of the services of

General Wright and the Second Division of New Jersey State Militia was made to the President, and he writes me that he shall recommend your Department to accept the services of General Wright and the Second Division as part of the new corps of volunteers. It is proper for me to say to you, since many in our State will be disappointed, that it will not be politic to take the whole division and disappoint many in various parts of the State. Since the number of volunteers is limited, when the quota of New Jersey is fixed, on information being given me, I will make such distribution of the privilege of volunteering as will be generally satisfactory throughout the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHS. S. OLDEN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, N. Y., May 6, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, containing a request that no more troops be sent from New York to Washington until further advised, &c.

I avail myself of this occasion to state the force already sent forward in compliance with the requisition of the National Executive:

Seventh Regiment, Colonel Lefferts, 1,050 men; left New York April 19, 1861.

Sixth Regiment, Colonel Pinckney, 550 men; Twelfth Regiment, Colonel Butterfield, 950 men; Seventy-first Regiment, Colonel Vosburgh, 950 men; left New York April 21, 1861.

Twenty-fifth Regiment, Colonel Bryan, 500 men; Thirteenth Regiment, Colonel Smith, strength not ascertained; Eighth Regiment, Colonel Lyons, 900 men; left New York April 23, 1861.

Fifth Regiment, Colonel Schwartzwalder, 600 men; left New York April 27, 1861.

Twenty-eighth Regiment, Colonel Bennett, strength not ascertained; left New York April 30, 1861.

Eleventh Regiment, Colonel Ellsworth, 1,050 men; left New York April 29, 1861.

Sixty-ninth Regiment, Colonel Corcoran, 1,050 men; left New York April 23, 1861.

In addition to the above there are ready for muster into the U. S. service a sufficient number of the volunteer regiments to complete the President's requisition on this State so soon as they shall be formally accepted by the Board of State Officers.

Since the foregoing was written I have received from the general commanding the New York depot of volunteers a communication containing the wishes of Lieutenant-General Scott that "all the authorized quota of three-months' volunteers be dispatched to Washington and Fort Monroe as soon as equipped." In reference to this last point (of equipment), in the absence of any definite instructions, I desire information. Will the United States Government furnish clothing, tents, and camp equipage, with transportation for the same, ammunition, subsistence, and all other stores requisite for the troops in the field after they shall have been mustered into the U. S. service? If not all the above, what part? What portion shall be sent to Fort Monroe and what to Washington?

This State is desirous of sending her troops into the field in an efficient condition, and to do so should have reliable instructions, and directly, on the above subject, at the earliest possible day.

I have the honor to be, my dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. MORGAN

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, May 6, 1861.

Major-General SANDFORD, *New York:*

Send without delay every regiment of the New York quota in and about your city, as soon as equipped for service, to this place, via the ocean and the Potomac River.

WINFIELD SCOTT

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 6, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Your telegraph just received.* It leaves me in doubt as to the number of regiments you will receive from Ohio for three months and three years. The thirteen regiments under the first call are nearly all mustered in for three months. We have nine additional organized and one more provided for by law. What I desire to know is how many of these last ten regiments you will receive for three years under the last call. It is important for me to know this forthwith, as they should be mustered in immediately.

W. DENNISON,
Governor of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 6, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The Ohio regiments are in camp. It is important for us to know how many of them will be required under the three-years' enlistment. The mustering officers are here. Please advise by telegraph.

W. DENNISON,
Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 6, 1861.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury:

Will you see Secretary Cameron immediately and learn whether he will accept all our ten regiments under the three-years' enlistment. If so, I will have them mustered forthwith. The mustering officer is here. I have no reply about the guns from Washington Arsenal. If possible, let me hear from you to-night.

W. DENNISON.

* See May 6, p. 161.

HARRISBURG, PA., *May 6, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I received your dispatch.* General Patterson anticipated you by the countermand of his order for twenty-five additional regiments. It would be well for me to understand how authority is divided, so that we can move with certainty, and the ardor of the people of this State should not be again cooled by changes. I will be guided by my powers under the constitution, and as thus directed will obey the orders of the Federal Government. Pennsylvania will answer to any requisition made on her.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 6, 1861.

Col. JAMES CAMERON,
Pennsylvania:

DEAR SIR: Having full confidence in your ability and discretion, and knowing your loyalty to the Government, I have to request, and hereby authorize, you to visit the several cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Providence, Boston, Hartford, and any other places you may deem necessary, and there and then, acting in conjunction with the several district attorneys and other officers of this Government at the respective places, you will take such measures as to you and them may seem advisable to secure all correspondence by telegraph from such points to and with persons residing in Southern States in rebellion against this Government in relation to the furnishing of ordnance, arms, equipments, ammunition, provisions, or supplies to such States or rebels; and I have to invite and request that all officers of the Government will be assisting you with all the means and power at their command to carry this into successful execution.

I am, very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Madison, Wis., May 6, 1861.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

SIR: A meeting of the Governors of several of the Western and border States on the evening of Friday last, at Cleveland, Ohio, resulted in a determination to make you some suggestions in regard to the supposed condition of portions of the country and to ask advice from the President. Messengers were selected to confer with you. The extreme anxiety we feel, and the anxiety felt by the people of the border and Northwestern States, must be our sufficient warrant for urging some more definite course of policy in regard to the relations between the Government and these States. We are prepared, and the people of the States we represent are prepared, to sustain you and your Administration in every measure, however extreme, for the suppression of this untoward rebellion and for the punishment of the treason. We appreciate also most fully the difficulties under which you labored in taking

* See May 6, p. 161.

the ruins of Government at a time when its Treasury was empty and its credit exhausted; when its Army was scattered; its ships dismantled and disabled in foreign ports, and its arms secured by deposit in the hands of traitors. We appreciate also the anxieties incident to the known or supposed treachery of a multitude of civil, military, and naval officers. We can understand the immense labor that must have been performed to bring back the Government to the point it has now reached. We approve most fully of whatever has been done by the Government, and are prepared to expect still further exhibitions of energy, such as the public exigencies demand.

But now we wish to urge upon you the absolute necessity, since Washington is safe, of giving more attention to the country immediately contiguous to the line between the free and the slave States. The fierceness of this wicked rebellion is to exhibit itself through the largest extent of country more than anywhere else, and on the law and government side of that line there is less preparation than almost anywhere else. From Pittsburg and Cincinnati to the mouth of the Ohio, on the northern side of the river, the country is almost entirely defenseless against an armed enemy. Cincinnati and numerous small towns on the river could be utterly destroyed and the country about them laid waste, without the means of resistance. It would require no very heavy battery and no very large army to take Cairo and for a long time to hold it. The commanding positions for defense or attack are on the south side of the Ohio. It is a matter of absolute necessity, not only for the Northern border States but for all the Northwestern States, to be able to control the business and commerce of the Ohio River and the Upper Mississippi in order to reach a vital part of this rebellion. We must be able to cut off all supplies of breadstuffs, and also to stop the transit or transportation of arms or munitions of war. An enemy to our common Government cannot be permitted to hold an important point like Cairo. The Mississippi and the Ohio Rivers must be kept at all times open to the legitimate commerce and business of the Northwest. The vast lumber and mineral interests of Wisconsin, independent of her commanding produce and stock trade, bind her fast to the North border States, and demand, like them, the free navigation of the Mississippi and all its tributaries from the highest navigable waters to their mouths.

It requires but slight knowledge of the country and of the character of the States to see all this. The necessities I have named being great, we must look to the means necessary to do what ought to be done in the least possible time. It needs men, will, arms, and munitions of war. One hundred and sixty thousand men can be rallied in four weeks for this purpose, and among the swarming millions of the North border and Northwestern border States there is but one pulse beating to-day and but one purpose—to hold up your hands, sustain the integrity of the Government, and aid in executing the laws in every State alike. The Northwest needs a better military organization and a military head to which it can communicate its necessities without tedious and mischievous delays.

I know full well that the Government will do for the Northwest and border States just as fast as it seems to see a necessity. We see a necessity now, not only for the safety of the Government, but for the safety of the free border States, for immediate action. There is no occasion for the Government to delay, because the States themselves are willing to act vigorously and efficiently. I must be permitted to say it, because it is a fact, there is a spirit evoked by this rebellion

among the liberty-loving people of the country that is driving them to action, and if the Government will not permit them to act for it, they will act for themselves. It is better for the Government to direct this current than to let it run wild. So far as possible we have attempted to allay this excess of spirit, but there is a moral element and a reasoning element in this uprising that cannot be met in the ordinary way. There is a conviction of great wrongs to be redressed, and that the Government is to be preserved by them. The Government must provide an outlet for this feeling or it will find one for itself. If the Government does not at once shoulder this difficulty and direct its current there will come something more than a war to put down rebellion—it will be a war between border States, which will lose sight, for the time, of the Government.

If it was absolutely certain that the 75,000 troops first called would wipe out this rebellion in three weeks from to-day it would still be the policy of your Administration and for the best interests of the Government, in view of what ought to be the great future of this nation, to call into the field at once 300,000 men. The majesty and force of the Government, if it has either, should be manifested now, so that the world may see it. When the people see that their uprising has put down the rebellion they will be satisfied, and not before, because they understood the Government to be theirs, and that they are a part of it.

The border and Northwestern States cannot wait to see their towns and cities upon navigable streams sacked and burned and the contiguous country wasted, and then content themselves with retaliations. They should have the means of preventing disasters of the kind. These States cannot be satisfied with call after call of raw troops to be put into the field as soon as mustered, without discipline or drill. They would not be soldiers, but marks for an enemy to shoot at. We want to understand the use of arms to be efficient soldiers, either in defending ourselves or in aiding the Government. We cannot learn their use until we get them. We want authority to put more men into the field, and we want arms for the men. The soldiers must go into camp, and learn the use of weapons and the duties of soldiers. If the Government cannot at once furnish arms, the States are ready to do it, and wait upon and aid the Government. Unless something of this kind is done, I much fear that what we count our greatest strength will prove our most dangerous weakness. It should be determined now to what extent the Government expects aid from the States, so that the States can be preparing that aid, both in furnishing men and providing arms, and so that, when mustered into service, the army may be efficient.

If the Government authorizes the States to act efficiently in organizing military forces and in arming them, it can then better hold the control of those forces, and by distributing arms to the States, or authorizing the purchase of them by the States for the use of the Government, it would have the right as well as power of ultimate direction and control, without the confusion that otherwise might arise between the States and the Government.

In Wisconsin we need arms now. Illinois has but a trifle over double the population of Wisconsin, and the call for six regiments from Illinois and but one from Wisconsin was so disproportionate as to excite extreme dissatisfaction. Companies for five regiments instead of one are drilling now without arms, and two regiments but partially armed are in camp. I have endeavored time after time to ascertain, both by messengers and letters, to what extent service would be required or proffered service received, and to what extent it was expected the States would arm, equip, and uniform the men.

The Government, in order to retain the confidence of the people, must show some confidence in the people. The people are anxious to know what and how much is expected of them, and they are ready to respond.

While the details of the policy of the Government should not be made public, information of the general purposes of the Government should be lodged somewhere in each loyal State, so that there can be an authoritative assurance of what the Government expects and intends.

I received a request to send to Saint Louis for arms, but before my messenger reached there the arms had been removed to Illinois. I received then an order from General Wool upon the Governor of Illinois for 3,000 stand of arms; enough, with what Wisconsin already has, to arm five regiments of men. While my messenger was on his way to Springfield a dispatch from General Wool stated that his powers had been suspended, and the Governor of Illinois, of course, could not answer the order.

I have to request that arms be furnished to arm such troops as are likely to be called into service from this State, so that our soldiers may become accustomed to the use of them, or that a license be given to purchase arms to be used for the same purpose, and ultimately turned over to the Government after its troubles are quieted upon its border.

You will excuse the frankness and freedom of this communication. The great interests involved and the anxiety of the whole people have induced me to thus address you, and I feel assured that you will receive it with the good-will with which it is intended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 7, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I believe a majority of those mustered into service in the six regiments would go for three years, but whether the discharge now of such persons as have enlisted for three months, but will not go three years, would be right and proper is a question I will leave the Department to determine. I have many companies in camp waiting your decision as to the number of additional regiments you will take for three years.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 7, 1861.

Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis:

The Adjutant-General will give you full instructions in a day or two. There will probably be two regiments called from your State, under the second requisition of the President.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, May 7, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I have received requisition for only one regiment; that regiment is for three months, and has gone forward. I will muster the rest for

three years, or during the war; but how many shall I muster in? How many more do you want from this State? Shall I uniform the men you yet want? Answer.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor of Iowa.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 7, 1861.

Governor S. J. KIRKWOOD,
Davenport, Iowa:

The Adjutant-General will in a day or two give you full information as to the quota, &c., under the second call of the President.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[MAY 7, 1861.—For Lincoln's authority to Anderson for the organization of volunteer troops from the State of Kentucky and from the western part of the State of Virginia, see Series I, Vol. LII, Part I, p. 140.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 7, 1861.

His Excellency I. WASHBURN, Jr.,
Governor of Maine, Augusta, Me.:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d instant. It gives me pleasure to authorize Fort Sullivan and its grounds at Eastport to be used by your troops for drilling, &c.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 7, 1861.

Governor J. A. ANDREW,
Boston:

Your dispatches referred to the Adjutant-General,* who will advise you immediately.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, Mass., May 7, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In presenting W. L. Burt, esq., of the Suffolk bar, I impart my entire confidence that he will correctly represent my wishes, which I think are in accordance with the good of all and which are entertained with entire deference to your counsels. My main desire is that Massachusetts may be allowed to furnish six regiments, at least, to the corps of three-years' volunteers, and I desire also to receive the order under

* See May 4 and 6, pp. 160, 161.

which they may enlist, showing when, where, and how they are to be mustered into the U. S. service, so that I may move immediately in preparing for your service.

We have several regiments of men enlisted under the militia laws of Massachusetts who would readily turn themselves over to the United States, if acceptable, and if they had the course proper to be pursued pointed out.

I think we have some claim to march six regiments over the ground in Baltimore where our people fell.

Yours, obediently,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

ALBANY, N. Y., May 7, 1861.

But one of our regiments of volunteers under our act of April 16, 1861, has been sent forward. The men who will constitute the remaining thirty-seven regiments are all or nearly embodied, and moving to the depot, under an act for two years' service, as recognized in your acceptance of the propositions of the State of 3d instant. The period of enlistment cannot be changed; though no doubt required two years, [sic] the force can be filled at the end of that time.

R. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 7, 1861.

Governor DENNISON,
Columbus, Ohio:

Cannot yet give Ohio quota under second call of the President. Probably two or three regiments.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 7, 1861.

Governor DENNISON,
Columbus, Ohio:

Your dispatch requesting muskets and rifles to be forwarded has been referred to the Chief of Ordnance, from whom you will hear on the subject.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 7, 1861.

Governor DENNISON,
Columbus, Ohio:

The Adjutant-General will in a few days give you full instructions for mustering troops under the second call of the President. I repeat, in regard to those raised under the first call, it is desirable, preferably, that all the regiments not already actually sent forward should be mustered into service for three years, or during the war. If any persons in

those regiments should be unwilling to serve for three years, or during the war, could they not be got to consent to have their places filled by others who are willing so to serve, and thus enable the regiments to be mustered into service during the war?

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 7, 1861.

I hope you will accept the two Kentucky regiments now in camp near Cincinnati.

W. DENNISON,
Governor.

Governor ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 7, 1861.

Your dispatch of yesterday is at hand, and I have the honor to reply that this Department recognizes no divided authority, and that its authority is paramount to that of General Patterson, who in making the requisition upon you acted without its knowledge or advice.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

HARRISBURG, PA., May 7, 1861.

The troops are all mustered into the service of the United States for three months, and any change in the time of service can only be made by Federal authority. I have no power to change the relations of the Government and would not interfere. We can fill our quota of the call for three years immediately if the order is made.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 7, 1861.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN:

The troops at Harrisburg will be much increased within a very few days. I beg for them your most generous hospitality.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 7, 1861.

Governor SPRAGUE:

His Excellency Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, is hereby authorized to raise one regiment of infantry, to be mustered into the service of the United States for three years, unless sooner discharged; and his offer to furnish a battery of light artillery, in addition to the one now serving with the Rhode Island troops in this city, is hereby accepted.

At the request of Governor Sprague, Maj. John S. Slocum and Surg. Francis L. Wheaton will accompany him to Providence, R. I., and are detailed to aid him in the organization of said regiment. As soon as the enlistments in the said regiment shall warrant, and the officers commissioned in accordance with the laws of the State, Governor Sprague is authorized to make requisition upon the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments for the necessary arms, equipments, camp and garrison equipage for said regiment of infantry and battery of artillery, and be mustered into the service of the United States. The regiment of infantry will be organized in accordance with the mode prescribed by the Adjutant-General's Department of the Army of the United States, which will be hereafter made known to Governor Sprague.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Rutland, Vt., May 7, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In reply to your telegram advising that no more troops from this State should be mustered into service for three months or for less than three years, I beg to inform you that the regiment now in rendezvous at this place, awaiting your orders to go forward, was, under your requisition of the 15th ultimo, detailed by companies from the regiments composing our uniform militia, the call being for three months' service. They are not volunteers, but regular militia uniform companies.

At the late extra session of the Legislature an act was passed (of which I have sent to your address a copy) directing me to enlist and organize without delay two regiments, and in my discretion four more, for the term of two years from and after the 1st day of June, 1861. These two regiments will be enlisted very shortly and put under drill. I have no legal authority to enlist troops for three years, the law specifying that the enlistments shall be for two years from and after the 1st day of June, 1861, unless sooner discharged. Now, unless the General Government can accept troops from this State enlisted or drafted for two years I shall be unable to comply with any future requisition without calling another extra session of the General Assembly.

In regard to the regiment now in rendezvous, it is composed in great part of citizens in business life, who are patriotic and willing to respond to the call of their country in its emergency, but who could not feel willing to enlist for a two or three years' service. Such troops can be raised, and sufficient numbers are pressing into the volunteer ranks, but they are generally of a different class from the uniform companies. I strongly desire that this regiment may be moved forward, if it be but for a frontier service, fearing if they should be ordered back it would dampen the ardor of the many who are now volunteering under the two-years' leave.

Colonel Rains passed by this place to-day, sending word that he will return to-morrow to inspect the regiment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.

P. S.—This first regiment is now quartered in bell tents. Will it be expected that these tents shall go forward with the regiment, or will the General Government provide?

19. F.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 8, 1861.

To the SEVERAL BUREAUX:

SIR: I transmit herewith copy of appointment of John Tucker, esq., as general transportation agent of this Department, and you are hereby instructed to cause to be communicated to him the requirements of your Bureau as they may arise, giving him such reasonable notice of any demands upon him as the nature of the service and the circumstances of the case may allow.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 8, 1861.

JOHN TUCKER, Esq.:

SIR: In the present exigencies of public affairs and the requirements of the military branch of the public service it has become imperatively necessary to appoint a general agent of transportation for the Government, to whom shall be confided the duties consequent upon the transportation of men, supplies, and munitions of war.

Relying on your well-known integrity and high character, you have been selected, and are hereby appointed, as such general agent of transportation, and you are requested to enter upon the duties thereof at the earliest day practicable. Being thus appointed, you are hereby desired to proceed forthwith to Philadelphia and New York, and hold yourself subject to any orders of the Secretary of War, communicated to you either direct or through the proper officers.

It is the purpose of this Department that you provide, and you are hereby authorized to purchase (with the sanction of the Department), charter, or in such manner as may be the best for the public interests, the speediest means of transportation for all troops and those connected with the Army, all munitions of war, and all supplies of whatever nature of which you may be informed by this Department, using every economy in procuring such necessary means of transportation, whether in so purchasing, chartering, or hiring water conveyance or in engaging transportation by land, whatever the character of such conveyance.

You will keep the Department advised of your movements, that communications by mail or by telegraph may reach you without delay. You will keep a careful record of your proceedings, and report to the Department from time to time your action under this authority.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 8, 1861.

JOSEPH H. DICKSON,
Quebec:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, addressed to the President of the United States, expressing your cordial sympathies in behalf of the American Union, and tendering your services to support and sustain the Stars and Stripes. Accept the thanks of this Government for your truly patriotic offer. I cannot doubt your services would be valuable to the Government in this emergency, but I beg to remind you that we are engaged in a contest to put down rebellion, and it behooves us to

exhibit to the world the power of the American Union to vindicate its authority by the hands of her own citizens, and I am happy to add that we rest in the confident assurance of the ability of the loyal citizens of this Government to accomplish this result. I am constrained, therefore, to decline your services.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 8, 1861.

D. McDONALD,
Halifax, N. S.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, addressed to the President of the United States, and I beg leave to say in reply that, while it is highly gratifying to this Government to learn that the people of Nova Scotia sympathize with it in its determination to suppress rebellion, it cannot accept their services in the Army. Be assured, sir, the difficulty of the President of the United States now is, not the want of men to march to the rescue of the Government, but to resist the pressure upon me to accept all who offer their services from the different States of the Union.

Thanking you for your services, I am, sir, respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, May 8, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts, Boston:

SIR: Lieutenant-General Scott has had the honor to receive your letter of the 1st instant, with a copy of the communication dated April 30 to General Butler, in relation to the transport Cambridge.* The Cambridge arrived at Fort Monroe the 4th instant, landed there the camp and garrison equipage intended for the Massachusetts volunteers at that post, and proceeded by the Potomac to this city with the rest of the equipage and all the stores for the Massachusetts volunteers. The supplies have been directed as you desire. General Scott being exceedingly pressed with business and not in good health, commands me to express his gratification and his thanks for the timely re-enforcement of Fort Monroe by Massachusetts troops, and the opportune arrival of camp equipage and supplies for them.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 8, 1861.

Hon. ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, informing me that one regiment of 900 men has

* See Andrew to Butler, Series I, Vol. II, p. 613.

been detached from the militia of Minnesota and is now rendezvoused at Fort Snelling, ready for active service.

You will please accept the thanks of this Department for the prompt response to the call of the President on the patriotism of the citizens of your State.

Respectfully, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 8, 1861.

Governor CHARLES S. OLDEN,
Trenton:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, respecting the tender of the services of General Wright and his division of New Jersey militia. Concurring with you most fully in the views which you express on the subject, I shall endeavor to have them carried out in the matter.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 8, 1861.

Governor EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Albany:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, giving the regiments, strength, and date of departure from New York of the force sent forward from your State in compliance with the requisition of the President, and I again thank you for the very energetic and efficient service you have rendered the Government in the present emergency.

In reply to your inquiry I beg leave to say that "ammunition, subsistence, and other stores requisite for the troops in the field, after they shall have been mustered into the U. S. service," are furnished them by the Government. So are "tents and camp equipage, with transportation for the same." Clothing is also furnished them, but finding it difficult to supply all promptly, some of the States have furnished their troops with it, relying upon the Government to refund the expenditure.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, N. Y., May 8, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Your letter of the 3d instant, written in reply to Mr. Attorney-General Myers' communication of the 1st instant to the War Department, accepting from the State of New York thirty-eight regiments of volunteers for two years, unless sooner discharged, and assuming, at such depots within this State as the War Department may indicate, the instruction, pay, and subsistence of such troops, has been laid before

the Board of Officers formed under an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed April 16, 1861, whereupon the following formal action was taken by them:

Resolved, That the report of the attorney-general be received and entered upon the minutes of the Board. That the agreement entered into by that officer, in behalf of the State, with the Federal Government, be, and the same is hereby, approved and adopted.

I take this occasion to acquaint you with the fact that six of the volunteer regiments are ready to be immediately mustered into the service of the United States (besides Colonel Ellsworth's, now in the field) and that the rest may be expected to be ready in ten days.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. D. MORGAN.

NEW YORK, May 8, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Will the States be called upon for their quota of the last requisition, or will the President accept companies, regiments, or brigades at large? If the latter course be adopted, I can offer a regiment or a brigade already organized and ready for service as U. S. Volunteers. Please answer.

D. E. SICKLES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 8, 1861.

Governor ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

In reply to your telegram of yesterday, I beg leave to say that the inquiry which I had the honor to make of you the day before yesterday was not whether Pennsylvania can fill her quota of men for three years' service, or during the war, under the second call of the President, for it is well known to this Department that she can and will do it; nor was it to ask you to exercise any power not belonging to you. It simply was to inform you that it is now preferred to have all the regiments already mustered into service for three months, which are not actually sent forward, remustered into service for three years, or during the war, should they be willing to do so. To accomplish this end your aid was invoked to confer with the officers and men of these regiments and make known to this Department their disposition on the subject. To this, the material part of the telegram, there is no reply in yours of yesterday. I am happy to say, however, that a telegram has just been received from the colonel of one regiment expressing the willingness of his command to be mustered for service during the war, as I doubt not all the others are if the desire of the Government be made known to them by you. I may add that one of the brigadier-generals of your State has by letter expressed the same willingness, with but few exceptions, on the part of his command. The desire of the Government to have them mustered for three years is, indeed, superinduced by the pressure upon it by three-months' service troops to be so remustered.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 8, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Your telegram is received. I have prepared a circular to be sent to the colonels of all the regiments not sent forward, embracing and recommending most heartily the suggestions in your dispatch, and requiring immediate report to be made to me by the colonels of the regiments of those willing to change time of service. I presume you will instruct the proper officers to remuster those who are willing to change time of service and to reform the regiments according to term of service.

Any deficiency can readily be made up from the camp here.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

MADISON, May 8, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

How many regiments of men enlisted for three years, unless sooner discharged, will be accepted from Wisconsin? Let me know, if possible, that we may proceed to equip them.

A. W. RANDALL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
 Troy, N. Y., May 9, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

MY DEAR SIR: Be pleased to accept my grateful acknowledgments for your communication of the 6th instant. It is especially gratifying to learn that my conduct hitherto in relation to the affairs of the Union merits your high approbation. Although I am aware that with the press of business you have but little time to read letters, yet, as my conduct in connection with the Union Defense Committee of the city of New York may not be properly understood or appreciated by all in authority at Washington, I avail myself of this occasion to present you with a condensed history of the part I performed in the forwarding of troops and supplies for the protection and defense of Washington, which at the time was reported to be in imminent peril.

It was under such circumstances that I visited Governor Morgan at Albany on Saturday, the 20th of April, who informed me that Washington was in great danger of being taken possession of by the rebels. Whilst in consultation with him he received a dispatch to hurry troops to Washington. I did not hesitate to advise the most prompt and energetic measures. At the same time I gave orders to Colonel Tompkins, assistant quartermaster-general, to furnish transportation, and Major Eaton, commissary of subsistence, to supply thirty days' rations to the troops ordered by water to Washington.

On Monday, the 22d ultimo, I repaired to the city of New York. The following day I was visited by General Dix, Messrs. Simeon Draper, Blatchford, Grinnell, General Wetmore, and others of that noble, generous, and patriotic Union Defense Committee. They considered Washington in danger of falling into the hands of the Southern rebels, and no time was to be lost in forwarding troops for its defense, as also supplies. They presented me with their plan to save the capital, which

I approved and accepted in behalf of the United States, and immediately adopted prompt and energetic measures for carrying it out. Ships were chartered, supplies furnished, and troops forwarded with the utmost dispatch to Washington, via the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay to Annapolis. Steamers were sent to protect the ships from capture by two privateers reported to be off Cape Henry. All the vessels carrying troops and supplies were either armed or conveyed to their places of destination. The steamship *Quaker City*, after landing her troops at Annapolis, was ordered to report to Colonel Dimick, commanding Fort Monroe, to prevent the transportation of cannon, &c., from Norfolk to Old Point Comfort to besiege that fort, and also to look out for privateers, and to protect our vessels going up the Potomac and the Chesapeake Bay.

On the requisition of Colonel Dimick I ordered provisions, carriages, ammunition, and implements to Fort Monroe.

Being informed that the troops at Washington were short of provisions, I ordered Major Eaton, until otherwise directed, to send by Perryville to Annapolis 30,000 rations daily; all which was promptly, efficiently, successfully, and without any accident whatever executed, and, as was reported, saved the metropolis from the ravages of war.

Upon the application of the various Governors, I ordered to Pennsylvania 26,080 muskets and 1,037,889 cartridges; to Ohio, 10,000 muskets and 400,000 cartridges; to Indiana, 5,000 muskets and 200,000 cartridges; to Massachusetts, 4,000 stand of arms; to Illinois, 200,000 cartridges; to New Hampshire, 2,000 muskets and 20,000 cartridges; to Vermont, 300 rifles; to New Jersey, 2,880 muskets; to General Sanford, of New York, 16,000 muskets; and to Commissary-General Welch, of New York, at the request of Hon. Mr. Dix, 40 rifles.

I requested the Governor of Illinois by telegraph to secure the arsenal at Saint Louis, and at the same time sent a special messenger to the Hon. Frank P. Blair, urging him to assist in its preservation, by all which means 21,000 stand of arms were secured and sent to Springfield, Ill. Out of these I requested the Governor to furnish to Ohio 5,000 muskets in addition to those previously sent there, and to Wisconsin 3,000 stand of arms.

At the request of Governor Andrew I permitted him to use the forts in Boston Harbor to drill and discipline two regiments of Massachusetts Volunteers, out of which I directed one company should be sent as speedily as possible to Watertown Arsenal and two to protect the armory at Springfield.

Upon a like application from Governor Goodwin, of New Hampshire, I consented to his taking such measures as were indispensably necessary, without any extraordinary expenditure, to place the navy-yard and harbor of Portsmouth in a defensive condition, including such troops as were absolutely required. I further gave my concurrence to the occupancy of Fort Adams by the force ordered there by Governor Sprague, subject to the approval of the War Department. I sanctioned also, upon application of a committee on behalf of the common council of New Bedford, the erection of defensive works at Clark's Point, provided all expense incurred should be paid by the local authorities and the works surrendered to the Federal Government when demanded.

Finally, I issued the necessary orders for the occupancy of Fort Schuyler by Colonel Duryea's regiment, of this State.

Such in part were the duties I performed in the course of ten days, without orders from any quarter. During this time I reported to Lieutenant-General Scott, on the 23d and the 25th ultimo, what I had done

and was doing, without obtaining any reply. Anxious to learn whether the part I was acting met the approbation of the General-in-Chief or the War Department, and apprehensive that my communications might not have been received, I sent Mr. Schuyler, volunteer aide-de-camp, with verbal messages, desiring to learn the wishes of the authorities at Washington, and whether what I was doing met their approbation, being unable to obtain any reply or information. Consequently I remained in ignorance of the wishes of the authorities until late in the evening of the 1st of May, when I received a communication, dated the 28th ultimo, from Lieutenant General Scott, in which I was directed to repair to my headquarters in this city.

It was reported in New York that I was engaged in making contracts for supplies of various kinds to further the objects of the Union Defense Committee, and that these reports have reached Washington. It is due to myself to say that I made no contract of any kind whatever for the committee or in behalf of the Government. At the request of the committee, however, I signed two charter parties for the ships to transport troops and supplies to Washington. I had nothing whatever to do with chartering the ships. I understand the committee paid the expense out of the city funds.

I have the honor to be, with considerations of the highest respect,
your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 9, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCY A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: The citizens of Chicago, with their usual liberality, have been to a very large expense in preparing and fitting for active service a regiment of infantry for war. One citizen, Solomon Sturges, esq., has contributed the sum of \$20,000, and it is the purpose of the city to equip the whole regiment and furnish it with all the arms required, and render it efficient, except Government rifles. One company, however, has 100 new Sharps rifles and 8,000 cartridges. A committee of the citizens of that locality have requested me to ask of Your Excellency that you will make a requisition on me for one additional regiment to come from Chicago, and to be called the Chicago Zouave Regiment, under the command of Col. W. S. Johnson, jr. I cheerfully comply with their patriotic wish, and would respectfully ask of you, if possible, to grant their request. The regiment is composed of the very best material and well officered, and I have no doubt will be very efficient in service.

With much respect, I remain, yours truly,

RICHARD YATES.

P. S.—Telegraph Col. William S. Johnson, jr., Chicago, if you will make the call and accept the regiment.

R. Y.

PORTLAND, ME., May 9, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

MY DEAR SIR: I write simply to say that I am rejoiced to see you conducting affairs with so much spirit and energy. Rely upon it, y

cannot at Washington fairly estimate the resolute determination existing among all classes of people in the free States to put down at once and forever this monstrous rebellion. The masses are far ahead of the politicians in this feeling. I have been surprised as well as gratified to find that our most cautious and money-loving men say that now is the time to establish our Government upon a permanent basis and one that cannot be shaken; that as a matter of business—of dollars and cents—no amount of money necessary to accomplish this object is too great, and that blood shed for such a purpose is well shed. The only fear existing in men's minds is that the Government will stop short of its whole duty; that when the work is half done, and the end clearly seen, parties will spring up among us urging a compromise or something short of entire subjugation, and that we shall yield to the clamor. This, they say, would be a betrayal of the cause of social order. The people are now at your back, full of enthusiasm and wrath. Take advantage of it, and relax no effort until the cause of Government is vindicated and the traitors doomed. While mere invasion is to be avoided, I hold that wherever the public property has been seized it must be repossessed, and wherever rebels appear in arms to resist the laws they should be dispersed. The Government owes protection to good citizens, oppressed by lawlessness, in all the States, and I trust that protection will be afforded.

Excuse me for saying thus much. I could not avoid saying how heartily I approve what you are now doing, and am hoping every day to hear of some decided blow. Our first regiment is all ready, and only deteriorates while staying here. It should be ordered into active service at once.

Your friend, truly,

W. P. FESSENDEN.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXEC. DEPT.,
Council Chamber, Boston, May 9, 1861.

Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The propeller *Pembroke*, gun-boat, in the employ of this State for transport service, will start on Thursday from this port with two companies of troops to fill up the Massachusetts regiments at Fort Monroe. She will have on board a quantity of stores, as per memorandum herewith attached,* to be landed at Fort Monroe, unless otherwise ordered by yourself or the War Department. If not being known whether the Commissary Department of the United States will take charge of the stores, they will be consigned to the senior officer of the Massachusetts troops at that post, who will be authorized to deliver such of them as the Commissary-General of the U. S. Army may be ready to receive.

The *Pembroke*, after discharging men and stores, will be directed to return forthwith to Boston, unless otherwise ordered by yourself or by the Department, at whose service she is placed. The vessel has been bought and armed jointly by the merchants and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A description of the vessel is annexed,* and she may be useful as a gun-boat, transport, or tender. She ought to reach Fort Monroe in about sixty hours of good weather.

* Omitted.

The stores placed on board are such as are deemed needful for troops, are carefully bought both as to price and quality, and, with certain exceptions indicated in the invoice, they are all intended to be at the disposal of the Department, supposing we could incidentally render no better service than this, and they may be carried up to Washington, left at Fort Monroe, or carried around to Annapolis, as the Government shall wish.

Yours, most respectfully and faithfully,

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

NEW YORK, *May 9, 1861.*

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

My brigade will be uniformed and equipped as regulars by the city of New York. I have twelve officers who served in Mexico under General Scott; some of them with distinction. Capt. Don Williamson, late of the U. S. Army, Engineer Corps, is my brigade inspector. He will command one of my regiments if you accept us. The 3,000 troops called for from this State are all mustered, and unless you take us I must disband two splendid regiments eager for service. The city has ordered twelve steel rifled cannon for me. We will go for three years or longer, or for the war, or as regulars. Please answer as soon as possible.

D. E. SICKLES,

Colonel Recdrior Regt. and Actg. Brig. Gen., City Hall, N. Y.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 9, 1861.

Governor WILLIAM DENNISON,
Columbus, Ohio:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, containing a requisition for 25,000 muskets, 1,200 rifled muskets, and 1,300 Harper's Ferry muskets, and I beg leave to say in reply that arms and accouterments at this time can be furnished only to troops mustered into the service of the United States. On examination at the Ordnance Department I find that at least 15,000 muskets have already been furnished to your State, chiefly by orders from General Wool, while the total quota thus far called out by the President from your State does not exceed 10,000 men. This being the case, I feel the less reluctant to decline to meet your requisition at this time, as I feel obliged to do. It is not possible to meet demands for arms to be distributed among the people without very soon exhausting our entire supplies and making disproportionate distributions to different parts of the country. I may, moreover, add that the Government has no Harper's Ferry rifled muskets on hand, and that the small supply of rifled muskets it is obliged to reserve for troops mustered to serve during the war.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 9, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I have sent following letter to the colonels of all the regiments, and will advise you as I hear from them:

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
 Harrisburg, Pa., May 9, 1861.

COLONEL REGIMENT STATIONED AT ———:

SIR: I have been requested by the Secretary of War to let the regiments now in the service of the State know that it is preferred to have all the regiments already mustered into service for three months, which are not actually sent forward, remustered into service for three years or during the war, should they be willing to do so. I therefore deem it proper that you immediately ascertain the preference of your regiment upon this question and communicate the result forthwith to me. Those who do not desire to re-enlist for this additional period can be formed into regiments, or have such arrangements made as to enable them to retire with honor in accordance with their enlistment.

I cannot refrain from saying that it would afford me pleasure to see the regiments so promptly and patriotically offered to the State give this additional and more enduring evidence of continual devotion to their country.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 Washington, May 9, 1861.

Hon. D. COOPER,
Saint Paul:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, in relation to Pug-o-na-ke-shiek, or Hole-in-the-Day, and his braves of the Chippewa Nation. You can say to him that the President as well as this Department is much pleased by his fidelity to the Government, as manifested "by the offer of the services of himself and 100 or a greater number of his headmen and braves to aid in defending the Government and its institutions against the enemies of the country." To yourself I can say it is wonderful with what eagerness the people flock round the standard of our great Republic. It is not possible at this time to ascertain their number, but that number is further increased ——— the present emergency. Now this fact, but more especially the nature of our present national troubles, forbids the use of savages and makes it imperative upon this Department to decline the offer of the Chippewa chief, but with admiration of the sentiments, as expressed, which prompted it.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas an insurrection exists in the State of Florida, by which the lives, liberty, and property of loyal citizens of the United States are endangered;

And whereas it is deemed proper that all needful measures should be taken for the protection of such citizens and all officers of the

United States in the discharge of their public duties in the State aforesaid:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby direct the commander of the forces of the United States on the Florida coast to permit no person to exercise any office or authority upon the islands of Key West, the Tortugas, and Santa Rosa which may be inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the United States, authorizing him at the same time, if he shall find it necessary, to suspend there the writ of habeas corpus and to remove from the vicinity of the U. S. fortresses all dangerous or suspected persons.

In witness whereof I have herunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
May 10, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The Eleventh Indiana Regiment of Zouaves started to Evansville last night in pursuance of your order. They are in fine condition and well disciplined. The other three regiments will march for the same point as soon as they receive their accouterments. It would relieve me from much embarrassment to learn how many regiments of three-years' men you will take.

O. P. MORTON.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, IOWA, *May 10, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

DEAR SIR: I have just received yours of the 6th instant. The First Iowa Regiment is in rendezvous at Keokuk, and I hope will soon be supplied with arms. It will, under the authority of the telegram from you of the 6th instant, have 970 men.

In regard to furnishing arms for the militia, you propose to place 1,000 stand of arms "at Keokuk, in charge of Colonel Curtis, or some other responsible person, to be used in case of emergency." In reply I can only say that if by this it is intended that the arms shall remain in Keokuk until an attack is actually made by Indians, and then be used to repel such attack, such arrangement will not be of practical benefit. Keokuk is at least 300 miles from Council Bluffs, and nearly or quite 400 miles from Sioux City, in which region the Indians will be troublesome, if at all. Between Keokuk and either of these points there are only about 80 miles of railroad, and the balance of the way arms, &c., must be carried by wagon. The Indians might invade our State, do incalculable injury, and be gone beyond our reach long before an express could reach Keokuk and the arms taken to the point of attack. The arms to be available to us must be near the points exposed.

Please consult Colonel Curtis on these matters. He is familiar with the geography of our State, and can give you important and reliable information.

Permit me to repeat that much alarm and uneasiness exist along our southern border. I am daily in receipt of letters from that part of this State, informing me that our people fear a border war with Missouri. We have no arms. I cannot, after diligent inquiry, learn where any can be bought. The quota heretofore sent to this State was based on the census of 1850, and has been very small. So far as arms are concerned, we are defenseless, and must remain so unless supplied by you. Arms in the hands of our people along the Missouri border would not only be a protection to us, but would be of great moral support to the true men in Missouri. I must be allowed to urge again the absolute necessity of sending a liberal supply to this State beyond the quota to arm the troops raised here for the service of the United States. Illinois has received 21,000 stand of arms. She has but a small border exposed and it well settled. She had before a good supply of arms based upon her population. We were unprovided for, and are so yet.

I know well that at this time you are overwhelmed with business but must entreat that this matter have careful consideration.

Colonel Curtis, with whom you are acquainted, and Hon. John A. Kasson, First Assistant Postmaster-General, can give you full information, and I trust you will consult them.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 11, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

How many regiments will you receive from Connecticut for three years' service?

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Hartford, Conn., May 11, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: When in Washington a few days since your Adjutant-General named two regiments as the quota of troops for Connecticut to furnish under the call of the President for troops for three-years' service. Will you have the goodness to name that number in a letter to my address. I have already accepted one regiment for three years, and will be obliged if you will direct Colonel Loomis to muster them into the service.

I am, dear sir, yours, with high regard,

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Hartford, Conn., May 11, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: I have the honor of informing you that the Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, commanded by Col. Alfred H. Terry, embarked

last evening on board the steamship Cahawba, and sailed from New Haven for Washington. The Third Regiment will be in good condition to move next week, and I shall forward them in the same manner.

Trusting the troops will render valuable services to our country, and assuring you of the support and cordial co-operation of this State in your efforts to sustain the authority of the Government, I am, with high regard, your obedient servant,

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, Mich., May 11, 1861.

General SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I am authorized by the Governor of this State to say that four regiments (a brigade) are ready for U. S. service, to be mustered for three years, unless sooner discharged. The Governor desires that they may be accepted as a brigade and move together, if the interests of the service will permit. The regiments are fully equipped, except arms and accouterments for two regiments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. ROBERTSON,
Adjutant-General Michigan.

P. S.—Men enough are enrolled for seven regiments.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., *May 11, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The First Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers waits your orders. We can furnish immediately another regiment for the war.

ISLAHOD GOODWIN,
Governor of New Hampshire.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, N. J., May 11, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have dispatched to you, as my special and confidential messenger, Col. John G. Stevens, to lay before you the condition in which I am placed with regard to the proposed call for volunteers for three years. Colonel Stevens is thoroughly conversant with my views and embarrassments and the importance of keeping public sentiment right in New Jersey and doing nothing to cause a revulsion of that patriotic feeling which has exhibited itself so nobly in this State.

The written communication* which he carries with him will be of secondary interest and importance to you compared with the oral representations he will make to you, because it is impossible to place upon paper and represent in full force the many facts and considerations which I have charged him to lay before you.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

CHS. S. OLDEN.

* See next, *post*.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, N. J., May 11, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War*:

SIR: The recent proclamation of the President of the United States calling for volunteers to serve the United States Government for three years has excited the ardor of the people of this State, and I am overwhelmed with applications from regiments and companies eager to enlist under that proclamation.

I conceived it to be my duty to accept conditionally the offer of many of them, in order that the State might be prepared to furnish her share of the permanent force requisite to sustain the General Government, and I am now subsisting a large force, who are now ready to be immediately mustered into service for three years. These men ought not to be subsisted and withdrawn from their ordinary pursuits unless they are really to be received by the General Government, nor ought the State to be subjected to the burden of their maintenance if they are not needed.

It is of the utmost political importance to this State that at least three regiments of three-years' volunteers should be accepted from the State. I am aware that you do not probably need them at present at Washington, but I would suggest that you should order them to be mustered into service and encamped here at Trenton. Major Laidley, U. S. Army, is now here under orders for this duty, but without instructions to proceed to muster in the volunteers for three years. I earnestly request that he be ordered immediately to muster them in. They could be thoroughly drilled here in camp, and equipped and uniformed at leisure. They would then be ready for active service whenever needed, and they could be transported hence with great facility, either by land or water, to any point to which the Government might at any time order them. Any action desired of this State will be taken by me when authorized by you, and detailed instructions as to the officering, subsistence, and equipment of the troops would be earnestly desired.

Permit me again to impress upon you the great importance to this State of encouraging the present patriotic impulses of its people and of taking permanent pledges for the stability of public opinion by securing the services for three years of at least three regiments of its active population.

I am advised by a dispatch from Brigadier-General Runyon, now commanding the New Jersey brigade at Washington, that he is unable to procure from the U. S. Commissary Department the necessary subsistence for his men and the utensils for cooking their food. He has subsisted them in the best way he could, and has drawn on me for a heavy amount to pay the expense he has thereby incurred. I wish you would give Col. John G. Stevens, the bearer herof, such directions, instructions, or orders on the U. S. commissariat as will secure the comfortable subsistence of the New Jersey brigade.

Regretting that I have to trespass so much upon your time, I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

CHAS. S. OLDEN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, N. Y., May 11, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acquaint you that the following regiments of New York Volunteers were ordered to be mustered into the U. S.

service at the places and dates specified below under the first requisition of the War Department:

New York City.—First Regiment, Colonel Allen, May 9, 1861; Fifth Regiment, Colonel Duryee, May 8, 1861; Seventh Regiment, Colonel Bendix, May 10, 1861; Fourth Regiment, Colonel Hudson, May 10, 1861.

Albany.—Second Regiment, Colonel Carr, May 10, 1861; Third Regiment, Colonel Townsend, May 8, 1861; Fourteenth Regiment, Colonel McQuade, May 10, 1861; Sixteenth Regiment, Colonel Davies, May 10, 1861.

Elmira.—Twelfth Regiment, Colonel Walrath, May 8, 1861; Thirteenth Regiment, Colonel Quinby, May 8, 1861.

Colonel Ellsworth, Eleventh Regiment (New York Firemen), is already in the field, where, it is presumed, it was mustered into the U. S. service. The irregularity of its leaving the State before the requirements of the law and regulations were complied with is not chargeable to this office.

These regiments will be clothed and armed and equipped forthwith, and will be subject to the orders of the War Department, which I have to request may be communicated for the information of the commander-in-chief. At the same time it is desirable to be instructed as to the subsistence of these regiments after they shall have been mustered into the U. S. service.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. MEREDITH READ, JR.,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 11, 1861.

Governor ERASTUS FAIRBANKS,
Rutland:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, and having already anticipated the answer of it by telegraph, nothing more is necessary than its acknowledgment.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Madison, Wis., May 11, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Wisconsin is anxious to furnish at least five regiments of volunteers for the war, for three years or during the war, or for any definite period. Ten thousand men are offered if needed, but we ask to furnish the number of regiments above stated.

Very respectfully,

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

[MAY 13, 1861.—For Tucker to Cameron, in regard to water and rail transportation, see Series I, Vol. II, p. 635.]

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Frederick City, Md., May 13, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

DEAR SIR: I herewith transmit a copy of a letter from Brigadier-General Stites, tendering his brigade for special service. So soon as I can get the necessary papers ready I shall call out the four regiments for which the President has made a requisition upon me. They will be composed of volunteers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. H. HICKS.

[Inclosure.]

HQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., MARYLAND MILITIA,
Elkton, May 10, 1861.

His Excellency THOMAS H. HICKS:

DEAR SIR: Your proclamation of the 6th instant reached me this morning, and as it was not my purpose to issue a brigade order in obedience to General Tilghman's orders, it was quite gratifying to know that I was not liable to censure.

I entirely approve of Your Excellency's course in relation to the position our State should occupy at the present juncture. Secession would be ruin and desolation to two-thirds of our dear old State, and I offer you my most cordial congratulations on the position you occupy. The opinions of all our correct-minded citizens will indorse you, and Cecil County will sustain you fully.

If it should meet your approbation, I would request as a favor that you offer to the Government of the United States the volunteer force of my brigade—say 500 men, or 1,000 if necessary—to guard the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad from the Delaware line through Cecil and Harford counties; and if the offer is accepted I can muster the men into service in three days after receiving the order. The German troops who are at present stationed here could be withdrawn, and I will pledge my own individual honor and the honor of the whole brigade for the fidelity of the guard.

I have this moment had a consultation with Colonel Howard and other officers of the brigade, who most cordially approve of my making the offer, and are ready at a moment's notice.

Believe me, sincerely,

H. S. STITES,
Brigadier-General.

I should be glad to know the result of the offer as early as may suit your convenience.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In the new requisition upon the States for troops will companies of cavalry be received? If so, I am authorized to tender at least one company, who, under the care of Capt. James Starkey, have already a partial organization and have requested me to tender their services to the President. Other companies are organizing for the same purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. RAMSEY,
Governor of Minnesota.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 13, 1861.

Governor E. D. MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

Send to this city by sea and Potomac five regiments of three-years' volunteers. Forward no three-months' men without special orders from the War Department or General-in-Chief.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, N. Y., May 13, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have your telegraphic dispatch of this date. I shall forward by sea and Potomac, as directed, five regiments as soon as they can be armed and equipped—certainly during the present week.

I am, very respectfully,

E. D. MORGAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 13, 1861.

Governor E. D. MORGAN,
Albany:

You will send on immediately the ten regiments returned by Adjutant-General Read to this Department as being mustered into service, but they are expected to come to serve three years or during the war. They may come by sea or by rail through Pennsylvania. Answer immediately.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, N. Y., May 13, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Applications are made to me for the discharge of volunteer militia companies that have been accepted and subsisted by the authorities of this State now in depot, for the purpose of volunteering directly to the Government of the United States, claiming that the Government of the United States will accept their services directly.

Permit me, therefore, to inquire whether, in case the authorities of the State of New York discharge such companies and they are subsequently accepted as militia by the Government of the United States, they are to form and be a part of the thirty-eight regiments which the Government of the United States is to receive from the State of New York.

If they are to be considered as part of the thirty-eight regiments, as above, their requests will not be complied with. If they are not to be so considered, upon certain conditions they will be. It is necessary to have this matter definitely understood.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

E. D. MORGAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 13, 1861.

Governor E. D. MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I have deputed Abraham Van Vechten, esq., to proceed to New York and Albany and communicate to you the views and wishes of this Department in regard to the quota of troops to be furnished by your State, their term of service, and the number to be forwarded immediately to this place.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 13, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I have the honor to say that our regiments at York and Chambersburg are in excellent condition, and will soon be ready for active service. I suggest that the three regiments in Philadelphia, commanded by Colonels Lyle, Morehead, and Lewis, should be removed from the city. I fear they are becoming demoralized. Their removal to any point out of the city will meet my suggestion.

A. C. CURTIN.

MAY 13, 1861.

His Excellency A. C. CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

How many Pennsylvania regiments that have been mustered into service for three months are willing to be remustered for three years?

How many regiments have been mustered into service for three years that are equipped and ready for movement, and have any regiments of this class actually been sent forward?

How many regiments have been mustered in that have not been equipped and have been deemed excess troops by General Patterson? Give the numbers of these particular regiments, and will they serve three years if accepted and provided for now by General Government?

How many regiments are organized in Pennsylvania that have not been mustered into the service of General Government that would be willing to serve three years?

Please answer the foregoing by telegraph and send copy by mail.

SIMON CAMERON.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Philadelphia, May 13, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I am authorized by members of our advanced class in topographical engineering, who expect to graduate in June, to offer the services to the General Government. Accustomed to field practice, as well as to office work, they will be happy to act in any capacity in which their professional knowledge will best advance the great, all-absorbing cause of Union. They are natives of Pennsylvania and other free States, are in age about twenty-one—say nineteen to twenty-four—and may be relied upon either for instrumental observations, with the transit and level, for mapping and the drawing of plans and elevations.

tions, and for the direction of the ordinary operations of the sapper corps. I am the more pleased to be the means of communicating this offer to you now, because I learn from Professor Mahan, of West Point, that one branch of the Engineer Corps, the sappers, are "all away on service," and because the students of U. S. Military Academy are needed, as soon as competent, for drill officers. The services of the patriotic young engineers, whose wishes I represent, would seem indeed to be just those most needed in the present juncture. Awaiting your early reply,

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 ALFRED S. KENNEDY,
President Faculty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

MY DEAR SIR: At the suggestion of many whose opinions are entitled to consideration I have been considering the offer you made me.

The Rhode Island regiment is enlisted for three months, which only fits it for efficient service when the time expires. The second regiment from Rhode Island is now nearly ready. When that is in the field we shall have a force of, say, 2,000 infantry, two batteries of rifled cannon, equal to 2,000 men; in all, a force equal to 4,000 men. I think that if I were serving officially with these troops that I could re-enlist the first regiment at the expiration of their present term by again enlisting them for another three months, and so continue until the expiration of the war.

If, therefore, you consider that the interest of the service would admit of your making me a major-general, and this without any remuneration from the Government, I will suggest the matter to our Legislature, soon to be in session, and have our law so altered as to admit of my acceptance.

The people of Rhode Island would not permit my wholly severing my connection with them, and they would likewise be averse to my holding or accepting a commission of less rank than the one I now hold. Were it otherwise, I would as freely shoulder a musket as wear a sword. I am only anxious for the energetic prosecution of this war to an honorable peace, which can only be obtained by a conflict of arms; and then, if God so wills it, I will resume my business avocations, in which lies my only ambition.

I think the cause might be strengthened and our enemies somewhat depressed by such an appointment. Of this you are the best judge. I am not obliged to sever my connection with our forces until about the 20th instant, at which time our Legislature will be in session.

If you think favorably of this matter, the within memorandum will be sufficient to present to our Legislature for their action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. SPRAGUE.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 Washington, D. C., May, 1861.

Governor Sprague is hereby tendered the position of major-general in the Army of the United States, and he is permitted to delay his acceptance until after the action thereon by the Legislature of his State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Saint Johnsbury, Vt., May 13, 1861.

L. THOMAS, Esq.,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

SIR: I have appointed recruiting officers, and directed the immediate enlistment of two regiments of soldiers for the service of the State and the United States, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of Vermont, approved April 26, 1861, a copy of which I herewith inclose.

I require, in addition to the arms now on hand for these two regiments, 1,360 rifle muskets, and I would respectfully solicit an order from your department upon the superintendent of the U. S. Armory at Springfield for said muskets, to be delivered so soon as the twenty companies of these two regiments shall have been inspected and organized under the superintendence of the adjutant and inspector-general of Vermont.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,
ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 17, 1861.

Respectfully referred to the Colonel of Ordnance for so much as relates to arms.

By order:

JAS. B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
May 18, 1861.

Respectfully returned. Arms can be issued only to troops actually mustered into the U. S. service. Our supplies will not admit of furnishing any other than smooth-bored arms.

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Ordnance.

[Inclosure.]

AN ACT to provide for raising six special regiments for immediate service for protecting and defending the Constitution and Union.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont as follows:

SECTION 1. The Governor is hereby authorized and required to raise, organize, and muster into the service of this State, without delay, two regiments of soldiers; and at such a time as in his discretion it may appear necessary, four other regiments, each regiment to consist of the regimental officers following; that is to say, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one surgeon, surgeon's mate, and chaplain, with such staff officers as are provided for by the laws of the United States; for each company one captain, one first lieutenant, and one second lieutenant. Each of said regiments to consist of ten companies and of 780 officers and men.

SEC. 2. In order to raise such regiments, the Governor is authorized and directed to establish such recruiting stations, and appoint such recruiting officers as he shall think fit for the recruiting of able-bodied volunteers for said regiments; and in case the two regiments to be

mustered into service without delay shall not be filled within six days next after any further requisition shall be made on this State by the President of the United States for military aid, and before the 10th day of June, A. D. 1861, he shall cause a sufficient number of the citizens of this State able to do military duty to fill said regiments to be drafted for service in said regiments from the several towns in this State, in proportion to their population; but such drafts shall be made as to make the number of each town, both volunteers and drafted men, as nearly equal as practicable in proportion to the population of the various towns; and in case the four regiments provided for in the discretion of the Governor shall not be filled in fifteen days after the issuing of an order therefor, the same shall be filled by draft, as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. No person shall be received as a volunteer pursuant to this act whose age shall be less than twenty-one years, except by the written consent of his guardian, if he has one, or who shall be less than five feet four inches and one-half in height, or who shall have any such physical infirmity as to render him unfit for actual service.

SEC. 4. Such volunteers and drafted men, or such suitable substitutes as shall be furnished by them, shall be required to serve this State, and the United States, when duly called for, for the period of two years from and after the 1st day of June, A. D. 1861, unless sooner discharged from service.

SEC. 5. Each officer, volunteer, and drafted man, or substitute, from the date of his commission of volunteering, or being drafted or substituted, shall be subject to the rules and articles provided for the government of the armies of the United States now in force, or which may be hereafter in force.

SEC. 6. The Governor shall provide suitable and sufficient instruction in drill and the military art in general for such men as fast as they shall volunteer, or be drafted or substituted as aforesaid; and as fast as a sufficient number shall be received as volunteers, or be drafted or substituted, as aforesaid, they shall be formed into companies and regiments, under the direction of the Governor, as provided in section 1 of this act.

SEC. 7. As fast as such companies shall be so raised and formed the same shall be duly uniformed, armed, and equipped, and shall be regularly drilled and instructed at such places as shall be selected by the Governor for that purpose, and shall for that purpose go into barracks or encampment until ordered into actual service.

SEC. 8. The colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, chaplains, and quartermasters for said regiments shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor, and the colonels shall appoint the staff officers of their respective regiments, and the surgeon and surgeon's mate shall be selected by the regimental officers. The quartermasters upon entering upon the duties of their office shall give bonds to the treasurer of the State in such sum and with such sureties as the Governor shall direct and approve, which bonds shall be filed in the office of the treasurer, and in case of breach, prosecuted under the direction of the auditor of accounts.

SEC. 9. Each company shall elect officers. The commissioned officers shall receive their commissions from the Governor; the warrant officers their warrants in accordance with the usages in the Army of the United States.

SEC. 10. The commissioned officers shall receive the same pay and rations as are received by like officers in the Army of the United States. The non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates shall receive

from the time of their enlistment until they shall be ordered into actual service the same pay provided for like officers, musicians, and privates in the Army of the United States, and \$7 per month each additional thereto; and after they shall be mustered into the service of the United States they shall receive, in addition to the compensation paid by the United States, the sum of \$7 per month each.

SEC. 11. The \$7 per month pay provided for non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates by this act shall not be paid at the expiration of each month, but shall remain in the treasury of the State. The amount there accumulated to the credit of any soldier shall be used and appropriated by the treasurer to pay such orders as may be drawn on him, under authority of law, for the support and maintenance of the family of such soldier. But if the pay so accumulated to the credit of any soldier shall not be drawn from the treasury on such orders, it shall be paid to such soldier or his legal representatives at the expiration of his term of service.

SEC. 12. The Governor is hereby authorized and directed to procure immediately a sufficient quantity of arms and equipments for the six regiments herein provided for.

SEC. 13. When it shall be necessary to draft men in pursuance of any of the provisions of this act, it shall be done in the manner provided by the fourth section of an act entitled "An act relating to the militia, approved October 30, 1844."

SEC. 14. Whenever any company of the uniformed militia of this State shall be ordered into service by the Governor agreeably to the provisions of this act, the officers and men comprising such company or companies shall be subject to the same regulations and entitled to the same pay as the officers and men comprising companies organized under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 15. The listers of any town neglecting to make the returns required by this act shall forfeit and pay to the State treasurer for the benefit of the State the sum of \$50, and it is hereby made the duty of the auditor of accounts to prosecute the same to effect; and it shall be the duty of the adjutant and inspector general to forward suitable blanks to the town clerks of the several towns in this State for the listers to fill, to carry out the provisions hereinbefore enacted.

SEC. 16. The provisions of this bill shall in no manner interfere with the present organization of the uniformed militia.

SEC. 17. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved April 26, 1861.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON:

MY DEAR SIR: I am earnestly devoting my energies to saving money for the Government, and you may depend upon it that there is occasion for it.

Owing to the sickness of Mr. Thomson and the absence of Captain Loper (at Washington), I could not till to-day obtain a list of the vessels chartered by them, and it may now be incomplete. In it I find nine charters "by the day," and fifteen "by the month or as long as wanted," beginning from April 20 to May 7. Of these chartered by the day I have already got rid of all but two, besides having ordered some of the others to return here before I could get the information as to the terms of the contract. I will see that all of them are discharged before their

term expires, except such as are absolutely required, which in my judgment can be reduced for the transportation between Perryville and Annapolis to two steamers for passengers and three good propellers. Some of the charter party are at enormous prices.

I shall go to New York to-morrow night if necessary, to discharge all vessels engaged by parties there that can be dispensed with. I hear of parties who have gone to Washington to sell their vessels. I assure you with the utmost confidence that for transportation purposes there is no occasion for you to be in haste about buying anything. Anything that is required for this purpose can be bought or chartered without any difficulty and at fair prices.

As to gun-boats or steamers for blockading purposes, the case may be different. I inclose a description* of a new propeller, *La Union*, which I should think would be about what is wanted for blockading small ports. She is entirely new, the price about \$25,000, which, I suppose, means something less. I will have an exact description of another smaller propeller to-morrow, also entirely new. I find that I can have a large number built of any description of gun-boats in sixty days. Unless the emergency is great, do not buy old ones, which will be constantly out of order. I will send plans and bids in a day or two from experienced and honest contractors.

I am most anxious to protect you from imposition, and if you will refer the parties who have vessels for sale or charter to me the Government interests shall be protected.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN TUCKER.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 14, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

MY DEAR SIR: The great discomforts of the troops which I have witnessed in Washington (and you will remember our visit to a Pennsylvania regiment at the Inauguration ball room) has caused me much reflection as to how it could be properly remedied. Here, too, we have constant and well-founded complaints about the suffering and almost starvation of the troops. Many of them are literally beggars. At Harrisburg the soldiers, I hear, have been at times treated more like brutes than men, and this, too, when an abundance of army rations are at command. The great difficulty seems to be in distributing and serving the food properly. We all know that the efficiency of an army depends on their health; we know equally well that their health cannot be preserved without proper regard to their food. In a conversation on this subject with my friend, A. S. Devin, esq., who informs me that he has taken an active part in providing barracks and food for the troops at Elmira, I have been so much impressed with the great advantages of that system over any that I have witnessed, I have prevailed upon him to go to Washington to see you and to give you the full details of it, which he can do so much better than I can in a letter. If this system strikes you as favorably as it does me, Mr. Devin will give you all information as to the cost of it in full detail, and if desired, will introduce you to parties who will enter into a contract to carry the proposed plan of so greatly adding to the comfort of the men by a proper system into effect, and who will execute it in strict good faith, and, as I believe, all things considered, with economy to the Government. I want you

* Omitted.

to listen to Mr. Devin, although I know how much you are pressed for time. I feel the importance of the subject so much that were it not for other matters, about which you know, I would accompany him to Washington.

The Ohio troops now here have been on our streets as beggars for food, and unless there is some more regard for our patriotic soldiers I fear our great movement will be demoralized.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN TUCKER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 14, 1861.

Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL,
Troy, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa, referred to this Department by you.*

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 14, 1861.

Governor WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,
Hartford:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 11th instant, and in reply beg leave to inform you that one regiment is fixed as the quota from Connecticut under the call of the President for troops for three years' service, or during the war. The Adjutant-General will immediately give directions for mustering into service your regiment.

I am happy to inform you of the safe arrival of the troops from your State under the first call of the President, and I beg to thank you for the very cordial and efficient co-operation of your State in the efforts of this Government to sustain its authority.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 14, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

By telegraph April 20 and written dispatch April 23, I tendered you six additional regiments, stating that I should put them in camp subject to the Government order, at least for a time. By written dispatch of April 26 you say that if the six regiments put into camp by me should be disposed to volunteer for three years they would be accepted. By written dispatch of May 3 you say it is contemplated to make another requisition for troops to serve during the war. By two different telegraphs received May 3 you say as soon as determined how many regiments will be received from this State, which will be in a day or two, I should be informed. By telegraph of May 7 you say the

* See Kirkwood to Wool, May 6, p. 163.

Adjutant-General will give full instructions in a day or two, and that probably two regiments would be called from this State. We have received no information from Adjutant-General or any other source, although I have telegraphed frequently asking answer.

The men are on hand in camp at heavy expense to the State, and it is due to them and the State that an answer be promptly given.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 11, 1861.

Governor ISRAEL WASHBURN,
Augusta :

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, tendering the services of a battalion of flying artillery. I regret to say that it is deemed inexpedient by the General-in-Chief to accept such a volunteer corps, nor is it deemed advisable at this time to put a force in Fort Knox.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

BALTIMORE, *May 11, 1861.*

General LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. :

SIR: I have the honor to report to you, in obedience to orders from His Excellency Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland, that I have issued orders to the colonels commanding two regiments of my brigade, Maryland militia, to call out volunteers for their respective commands, for service in the Army of the United States, in pursuance of the requisition of the President of the United States of date the 15th ultimo.

The colonels commanding the two regiments of Maryland militia (to complete the quota from this State) have been ordered by His Excellency Governor Hicks to report to me for orders; and, awaiting your orders, I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JOHN R. KENLY,
Brigadier-General, Maryland Militia.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS MARYLAND MILITIA,
No. 2. } *Frederick, May 11, 1861.*

1. Brig. Gen. John R. Kenly, of the Third Brigade, Maryland Militia, is assigned to the command of the four regiments Maryland militia called out in pursuance of the proclamation of the President of the United States dated at Washington the 15th day of April, 1861.

2. The commanding officers of the regiments designated for the service of the United States by general orders from these headquarters of this day's date will report to General Kenly for orders and instructions.

THO. H. HICKS,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Maryland Militia.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, May 11, 1861.

Governor AUSTIN BLAIR,
Jackson, Mich.:

General Scott requests Your Excellency to send the regiment of volunteers under Col. O. B. Willcox without delay to this city, via railroad to Baltimore and this city.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 11, 1861.

Governor ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
National Hotel:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 13th instant, and beg leave in reply to inclose a copy of General Orders, No. 15, from which you can obtain the desired information.*

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: I am authorized by a telegraphic dispatch received late last evening from Adj. Gen. John B. Sanborn to tender the President a second regiment of Minnesota Volunteers for three years, or the war, and I would respectfully ask that their services may be accepted, as from their frontier experience they are already familiar with whatever of hardship there is incident to the life of the soldier, and will, I assure you, prove themselves among the most gallant and useful of the immense host now entering the service of the Government. The following is a copy of the dispatch referred to, viz:

SAINT PAUL, May 13, 1861.

Hon. ALEXANDER RAMSEY:

The Twenty-third Regiment Minnesota Militia, Colonel Robertson, in full, and tenders its services for three years, or during the war. Hope it will be accepted.

Answer.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Adjutant-General Minnesota Militia.

I will remain in this city during the week, and can be addressed at the National Hotel; after that, address me Saint Paul, Minn.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. RAMSEY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 14, 1861.

Governor ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
National Hotel:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, tendering the services of Colonel Robertson's

*See p. 151.

regiment, and in reply beg leave to say that the quota of troops assigned to the State of Minnesota will be furnished by you as its Chief Magistrate, to whom he should properly make his application.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 14, 1861.

Governor CHARLES S. OLDEN,
Trenton, N. J.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 11th instant, presented to me by Col. John G. Stevens, and it gives me pleasure to say that I believe Mr. Stevens' interview with the Department has been entirely satisfactory to him. Having fully advised him in regard to the troops yet desired from New Jersey, he has departed for home, and will be much better able verbally to inform you in regard to the inquiries of your letters than I can by writing.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 14, 1861.

Governor E. D. MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

This Department has accepted the Seventy-ninth Regiment, New York Highlanders, for three years' service.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

ALBANY, N. Y., *May 14, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Advised you by mail yesterday that five regiments would be forwarded to Washington the present week. I intend to accomplish it. Nothing can prevent but equipments. Five others will follow, in all, next week. The above ten regiments will be for two years or for the war.

E. D. MORGAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 14, 1861.

Governor A. G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Send on immediately over the Northern Central road through Baltimore three regiments, if armed and equipped and willing to be mustered into service for three years or during the war, of the troops which are in excess of the quota of your State, and could not be accepted by you under the first requisition of the President.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War

HARRISBURG, PA., May 11, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Have received answer from General Keim that of his division of six regiments that most, if not all, would go for three years; also from seventh regiment, accepting. No regiment as yet mustered in for three years; no officer here to attend to it. But one regiment entirely equipped, but are equipping one regiment per day. Some five or six regiments not mustered into service would go for three years. Will answer more fully by mail this evening on receipt of necessary information.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 Washington, May 11, 1861.

ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed herewith you will find the plan for the organization of the volunteers for three years' service.* Ten regiments are assigned to Pennsylvania, making, in addition to the thirteen regiments of three-months' militia already called for, twenty-three regiments.

It is important to reduce rather than enlarge, and in no event to exceed it. Let me earnestly recommend to you, therefore, to call for no more than twenty-three regiments, of which ten only are to serve for three years, or during the war, and, if more are already called for, to reduce the number by discharge.

In making up the quota of three-years' men you will please act in concert with Lieut. Col. Andrew Porter, who will represent this Department, and, so far as possible, make it up by taking in preference regiments already offered for three months, having of course due regard to a fair distribution of the forces among the different sections of the State.

If it should be agreeable to Your Excellency it would be especially gratifying to this Department to have some of those regiments offered for three-years' service from Allegheny and other western counties, including the Wilcat District, brought into service under the quota for your State.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 May 11, 1861.

Governor A. G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

A report just received from General Patterson† renders it necessary to countermand the dispatch sent to you this morning. Do not act until a special messenger, who will be sent by the train of cars this afternoon, will reach Harrisburg and confer with you.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

* See General Orders, No. 15, p. 151.

† See Series I, Vol. II, p. 636.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 14, 1861.

ALFRED S. KENNEDY, Esq.,
Philadelphia:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 13th instant, tendering the services of the graduating class of the Polytechnic College of the State of Pennsylvania to the Government. You will please answer these young gentlemen that this Department fully appreciates the patriotism which prompts their offer, and that it shall receive the consideration which it deserves. It might be well for you to communicate the names of the students, their respective ages, residences, &c.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

SPENCER F. BAIRD, Esq.:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 14, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 11th instant, inclosing the communication from students of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institution, tendering their services to the Government. You will please assure these young gentlemen that this Department fully appreciates the patriotism which prompts their offer, and that it shall receive the consideration which it deserves.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Governor JOHN A. ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 15, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to forward you, inclosed herewith, the plan of the organization of the volunteers for three years, or during the war.* Six regiments are assigned to your State, making, in addition to the two regiments of three-months' militia already called for, eight regiments. It is important to reduce rather than enlarge this number, and in no event to exceed it. Let me earnestly recommend to you, therefore, to call for no more than eight regiments, of which six only are to serve for three years, or during the war, and if more are already called for, to reduce the number by discharge. In making the quota of three-years' men, you will please act in concert with the mustering officers sent to your State, who will represent this Department.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governors of other States, May 16, 1861, for their several quotas, as follows:

Connecticut.—One regiment for three years, or the war, in addition to the two regiments of three-months' militia already called for.

Illinois.—Six regiments in addition to six three-months' regiments.

Indiana.—Four regiments in addition to six three-months' regiments.

Iowa.—Two regiments in addition to one three-months' regiment.

* See General Orders, No. 15, p. 151.

Maine.—One regiment in addition to one three-months' regiment.
Michigan.—Three regiments in addition to one three-months' regiment.
New Hampshire.—One regiment in addition to one three-months' regiment.
New Jersey.—Three regiments in addition to four three-months' regiments.
Ohio.—Nine regiments in addition to thirteen three-months' regiments.
Vermont.—One regiment in addition to one three-months' regiment.
Wisconsin.—Two regiments in addition to one three-months' regiment.)

OMAHA, NEBR., May 15, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Is Nebraska to have the honor of furnishing any portion of the ninety-days' volunteers for the U. S. service?

ALVIN SAUNDERS,
Governor of Nebraska.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 May 15, 1861.

Governor RAMSEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

The quota of troops from your State for three years or during the war, under the second call of the President, is one regiment. The plan of organization contained in Order No. 15 has already been forwarded you by mail. As soon as the regiments are ready the mustering officer sent to your State will muster them into service, who has already been instructed to do so.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governor Robinson, Kansas, and to the Governor of Nebraska.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 May 15, 1861.

Governor E. D. MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

You will send immediately five regiments to this city and nine regiments to Fort Monroe of three-years' volunteers, all of which are now in the city of New York.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
 Albany, N. Y., May 15, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: I am in receipt of your telegram of this date, of which the following is a copy:

Governor EDWIN D. MORGAN:

Your letter informing me of the action of your military board leaves no doubt of a misunderstanding as to the acceptance of troops from your State. It was my inten-

tion to accept only twenty-eight regiments, and not thirty-eight. This Department can now accept only eleven under the second proclamation of the President, to serve for two years, or during the war.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

As a singular misunderstanding seems to exist between the Government of the United States and that of the State of New York in regard to the troops to be furnished by the latter for the service of the former, permit me to call your attention to the facts upon which the government of the State has acted.

Before any requisition was made by the General Government upon the State of New York for troops, the Legislature of this State had passed the act, a copy whereof is hereto attached, marked A,* and had also passed another act appropriating \$500,000 for the purpose of procuring arms, which latter amount has already been sent to Europe for the purpose authorized by the act.

Your requisition for seventeen regiments was filled, so far as necessary, from the uniformed militia of the State, and the State government proceeded to organize the force of 30,000 men authorized by the act annexed; but as it was apparent the means provided by the Legislature, after so large a remittance for the purchase of arms, as above mentioned, would not enable the government to pay and subsist this force, and would only be sufficient to uniform, arm, and equip it, and as the constitution of our State prohibits the contraction of any debt not authorized under its provisions by law, the Board of Officers formed under the said act, on the 29th day of April last, dispatched to the seat of the General Government the attorney-general of this State, one of the said Board, to treat with the General Government as to the disposition of the force they proposed to raise. The attorney-general reported to the said Board that he had made a communication to the Secretary of War of the United States, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, marked B, bearing date the 1st instant,† and your reply thereto, which is hereunto annexed, marked C, bearing date the 3d instant.‡

An examination of these documents will show that an explicit agreement on behalf of the United States is contained therein to receive from the State of New York, at the depots in this State, thirty-eight regiments of men, to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged, and to assume the instruction, pay, and subsistence of that force. Upon the faith of this agreement the Board of State Officers formed by said act, marked A, have accepted the services, enrolled, and formed into companies all of said force; have organized already more than half into regiments, and the remaining companies await only the necessary action of being formed into regiments and the election of regimental officers. In the mean time the State has incurred very heavy expenses in the pay and subsistence of the men to compose this force and in transportation to depots; has made contracts, now in progress of rapid fulfillment, for uniform and equipment, including tents and necessary camp equipage, for the use of thirty-eight regiments, and thus provided for the expenditure of the whole of the liberal appropriation made by its Legislature in and for the General Government.

If under these circumstances the course intended to be pursued by the General Government is truly indicated by the telegram above copied, it is apparent that the troops already raised by this State beyond twenty-eight regiments must be at once disbanded, and the large amount expended in the equipment, or contracted for, and the faith of the State pledged for the fulfillment of the contracts on her behalf,

* See p. 250.

† See p. 143.

‡ See p. 151.

must be lost to the public, besides producing, it is to be feared, an unfavorable influence in repressing the patriotic zeal of the State, and persuaded if the above telegram was dictated by you it was without recurring to the terms of the agreement entered into with the State, copies of which are, as above, hereto annexed, and the origin of which are on file in your office, and do not doubt that upon an examination of the case the General Government will execute in good its agreement with this State.

I beg further to suggest that although the voluntary exertion of unofficial persons and bodies may evince commendable patriotism their intervention between constituted authorities leads to irregularity, uncertainty, and inextricable confusion. The interference of private and unofficial persons, claiming to act under some kind of order from the General Government, with the movement of troops of this State has already been productive of mischief, and the offer by like persons of troops from this State to the General Government has, I presume, been the source of misunderstanding. This State will insist upon regiments raised by its legally constituted authorities being received by the General Government, without regard to any you may receive ordered by individuals claiming to come from this State, some of whose offers are reported to have been accepted by the United States; and I beg that any orders requisite as to troops here not mustered into service of the United States may be addressed and transmitted direct to the undersigned, commander-in-chief of the militia of this State.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. D. MORGAN

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 15, 1861.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Chairman, &c.:

DEAR SIR: The Governor of New York has been requested to send immediately to this city five regiments and to Fort Monroe nine regiments of troops, to serve during the war. Should the Governor decide to do so, you are hereby authorized to do it. These troops are to be made up of the fourteen regiments now in New York City, which are designated by the Union Defense Committee of said city.

Yours, respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 15, 1861

ABRAHAM VAN VECHTEN, Esq.,
Albany, N. Y.:

That there may be no further misunderstanding on the subject, I Secretary directs me to inform you that this Department can accept only eleven regiments to serve for two or three years, or during the war, making twenty-eight regiments from New York in all; that is to say, seventeen for three months and eleven for the war.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Chief Clerk.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 15, 1861.

His Excellency WILLIAM SPRAGUE,
Governor of Rhode Island:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, and respectfully beg leave to inform you in reply that it has received the consideration due to its distinguished source.

It is not doubted that if you were serving officially with the Rhode Island troops now here in service your influence with and over them would be such as to induce them to re-enlist at the expiration of their present service for another period of three months, and so continue until the expiration of the war, and it would afford this Department great pleasure to adopt this suggestion, if practicable in other respects, and thus secure to the Government the benefit of the valuable services you could render it in the manner suggested. But I regret to say this mode of retaining troops in service appears to me, after mature consideration, to be attended with such serious objections in other respects that I would not be justified to adopt it. Others now in service would regard it as a precedent for themselves, and claim it to be applied to themselves, and the result to be feared flowing from it might be the demoralization of the troops mustered into service for the war. Fearful of this, and unwilling to make a larger draft upon the patriotism of your gallant State than is absolutely necessary, the Government prefers to content itself with the service of one regiment from Rhode Island for three years, or during the war, rather than adopt a mode of retaining that now in service which might possibly prove injurious in its influence upon the troops now in service for the war.

In regard to the other suggestion of your letter, I can only say now that, with all my own inclinations in favor of it, I am yet met with obstacles in the way of its consummation which are embarrassing and difficult for me to overcome at this time. The President and his official advisers have deemed the interest of the public service to demand the promotion of General Benjamin F. Butler, and he has accordingly been appointed a major-general. This gives the New England States one officer in the Army of the new appointments of the highest rank, and as there will be at present necessarily only a few of this grade, the President will be obliged in making the selections [to choose from] another part of the Union. Still anxious, however, to secure to the Government your services during the war, may you not yet be able so to arrange matters as to enable you to serve as a brigadier-general?

With assurances of my high regard, I am, sir, very respectfully,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 15, 1861

Governor ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,
Madison, Wis.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, addressed to the President of the United States, and by him referred to this Department, giving an account of the proceedings of a meeting of the Governors of a number of the States, held at Cleveland, on the 6th [3d] instant, and containing suggestions in regard to the condition of public affairs.

The assurance of those who composed the meeting that the people of the States whom they represented are prepared to sustain the President and his Administration in every effort which may be made to suppress the present rebellion is gratifying to the President and those connected with him in the administration of the Government, and honorable to the people of the States those high functionaries represented at the meeting.

Concurring fully with you and your associates as to the necessity of giving attention to the country immediately contiguous to the line between the free and slave States, I beg leave to assure you that all the steps deemed necessary to be taken have already or are now being taken. Before this letter reaches you you will have received a dispatch from this Department informing you of the number of regiments desired from your State to serve during the war, which will be mustered into the service as soon as practicable, and ordered to be marched into the field where they may be most needed.

I learn from your communication that in Wisconsin there is a need for arms now. These, I beg to assure you, will be furnished immediately to all your regiments on being mustered into service. Difficulties like those you mention to have occurred under the first call of the President, in regard to the arms for Wisconsin, are naturally incident to an occasion like that then existing, and I trust that it will not happen again. I regret that the people of your State should for a moment doubt the disposition of the Government to do full justice to them, and to give them as large a quota of troops to be furnished for the war as can consistently be given to her, and I trust the requisition now made will be entirely satisfactory to them.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 16, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I have this day ordered five of the new regiments to report to Major-General Dix without delay. They will be equipped and ready to march on Saturday.

E. D. MORGAN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, May 16, 1861.

His Excellency Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: The President is afraid that the fourteen regiments he agreed to accept from the New York Committee of Safety yesterday, for three years, may be deducted from the long-term volunteers he had before accepted from Your Excellency, and I write, by his desire, to say that the former are not to be deducted, but added to the latter. Five of the fourteen regiments are wanted here at once, and the other nine at Fort Monroe as soon as practicable. Please hold the other long-term volunteers, which have not advanced, ready to proceed to the points which I shall designate to-morrow.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

[Indorsement.]

MAY 17, 1861.

The accompanying paper will speak for itself. It was sent to be shown to the Secretary of War, but, failing to find him, the telegram was dispatched to Governor Morgan, as time pressed.

It will be seen that I said to His Excellency that I would to-day indicate the disposition the War Department wished him to make of the remaining long-term New York Volunteers, some thirty-odd regiments; I know not precisely how many. As I am not able to see the Secretary, I beg to suggest that he will request the Governor or authorize me to request as follows:

First. That five of those remaining regiments be sent here as soon as armed, equipped, &c.

Second. That the remainder of the New York quota, say all west and north of Albany, be collected in healthy camps of instruction, near wood, water, and abundant supplies of food and straw, and convenient to railroads or navigable waters; no camp to exceed four regiments, or a brigadier's command.

My meaning is that we should first make ourselves, particularly the Government, safe in this capital; then send the next seven or eight regiments to occupy and intrench themselves on Arlington Heights; then the next surplus force in an expedition against Harper's Ferry, &c. In the meantime nine or ten regiments, over and above the garrison at Fort Monroe, will have arrived there for aggressive purposes. Who shall command that fort and direct the operations alluded to?

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 17, 1861.

Governor S. J. KIRKWOOD,
Davenport:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant,* and beg leave to inform you that the same has been referred to the Chief of Ordnance for his consideration and action.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Clay, May 17, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

The two Kentucky regiments are organized and in camps. Majors Burbank and Oakes have in my presence mustered them in for three months. They were accepted for the war. Please send orders for mustering in, as they were accepted. Equipments are here and on the way from New York.

Respectfully,

GUTHRIE AND TERRELL,
Colonels, Commanding.

* See Kirkwood to Wool, p. 163.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 17, 1861.

His Excellency THOMAS H. HICKS,
Governor of Maryland:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 13th and 14th instant, informing this Department that—

In pursuance of the requisition of the President of the United States of the 15th day of April, I (you) have issued orders to Brig. Gen. John R. Kenly, of the Third Brigade, Maryland Militia (Baltimore), to take command of the four regiments of Maryland militia which I (you) have ordered to be called out to be mustered into the service of the United States.

It becomes my duty to inform you in reply that the United States Government has now no occasion for the services of the four regiments of militia for three-months' service called for by the proclamation of the President of the 15th of April last, and does not desire said regiments to be mustered into service now. It is proper that I should add, for your information, that the President has commissioned the Hon. James Cooper, of Frederick, to accept the services of volunteers to serve for three years, or during the war, to make up the quota assigned to Maryland under his second proclamation, and that in pursuance of said commission he has already accepted a sufficient number of companies to fill that quota, and reported to this Department their readiness to be mustered into the service.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 17, 1861.

Governor SAUNDERS,
Omaha, Nebr.:

None of the Territories have been called upon to furnish troops for three months. I telegraphed you yesterday that Nebraska was called upon now to furnish a regiment for three years.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 17, 1861.

The GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO:

SIR: I have the honor to forward you, inclosed herewith, the plan of the organization of the volunteers for three years, or during the war.* Two regiments are assigned to your Territory. In making up this quota of three-years' men you will please act in concert with the mustering officers sent to your Territory, who will represent this Department.

Hon. F. P. Stanton has been specially delegated to proceed to Kansas and New Mexico to give attention to the interests of those affected by the present condition of affairs and the consequent movement of troops, with whom you will please to confer on the subject. The troops called into service from your Territory are intended for its protection, both against hostile Indians and domestic foes. They will be posted by order of the proper commanding officer with a view to these objects.

* See General Orders, No. 15, p. 151.

The regular troops now in service will be mostly withdrawn from your Territory, and it is intended that the troops raised by you shall take their place.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 17, 1861.

Governor E. D. MORGAN:

You will order the troops rendezvoused at Elmira, when ready to come on to Washington, to come by way of Williamsport, Harrisburg, and York.

SIMON CAMERON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 17, 1861.

Governor EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Albany:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 13th instant, the one informing this Department that you should forward five regiments during the present week, and the other inquiring whether, in case the authorities of your State discharged companies which had been accepted by you and they are subsequently accepted by this Department, they may become a part of the number of regiments which it has been agreed to receive from New York. The misunderstanding which has arisen about the acceptance of volunteers from New York, and which will be made the subject of reply to a letter just received from you by the hands of a special messenger, has caused this inquiry from you, and I will answer fully at my earliest convenience.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

ALBANY, *May 17, 1861.*

General WINFIELD SCOTT:

Your telegram 16th instant is received. I dispatched Judge-Advocate-General Anthon with a letter to the Secretary of War, which is intended to explain the position of our military engagement with the General Government. I earnestly desire that you should see it. Twenty-five regiments have been organized for two years. The remaining companies for thirteen regiments are enrolled for the same period, and the regimental organization for such thirteen will be completed probably in one week, as directed. Five of the above will be sent to Washington and nine to Fort Monroe. The remaining regiments will be subject to your orders. Maj. Gen. John A. Dix will control the force at New York. He will command the First Division, consisting of two brigades—nine regiments. Maj. Gen. James S. Wadsworth will have charge of the Second Division, of two brigades—eight regiments. The remaining twenty-one regiments will be divided and officered in the same manner.

E. D. MORGAN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May 17, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

We have forty organized companies not attached to any regiments. I see you have accepted additional regiments from New York, making forty-two in all from that State. In this you have done right. I ask immediate authority to add our forty companies for three years to the Ohio contingent.

The condition of Western Virginia, the uncertainty of Kentucky, make this increase every way important.

This will give Ohio twenty-six in all.

W. DENNISON,
Governor of Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
Department of the Interior, Washington, May 17, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 15th in answer to mine of the 13th. Your views as to the three-months' enlisted troops are undoubtedly correct. I am in hopes with the permission of the Department that those from Rhode Island will continue through the war. I am highly gratified in having your favorable consideration to my proposition, and see that the action of the President and his legal advisers will prevent its consummation at this time. Your kind remarks as to a desire for my services as proposed is highly appreciated, but for reasons contained in my note, as well as for other considerations, I am led to believe I can be of more service to the cause in my present position than in that you honor me by offering. I am, however, at your disposal, and beg to be used in any manner so as to be made, in however slight a degree, serviceable.

With high regards, I am, your obedient servant.

WM. SPRAGUE.

SAINT JOHNSBURY, *May 17, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I shall respond without delay to your requisition for another regiment. Volunteers for three years are already enlisted, awaiting equipments and arms.

ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 17, 1861.

Governor ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,
Madison, Wis.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, informing this Department that your State is anxious to furnish at least five regiments. Anxious as your people are to furnish the volunteers, they are no more so than I am to gratify their wishes; but this I cannot do, but have done the best I could by giving you three regiments—one for three months and two for three years.

Truly, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 22.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 18, 1861.

Paragraph 4, General Orders, No. 15, of May 4, 1861, fixing the money-value of clothing for volunteers, is modified so as to allow to the militia in the service of the United States the same money allowance for clothing as is provided for the Regular Army.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Hartford, Conn., May 18, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 16th instant is at hand, in which you say "one regiment is assigned to your State in addition to the two regiments of three-months' militia already called for—three regiments." You also add:

Let me earnestly recommend to you, therefore, to call for no more than three regiments, of which one only is to serve for three years, or during the war, and if more are already called for, to reduce the number by discharge.

Allow me to say that this communication presents the subject in a different light from that in which I have been acting. The position of matters stands in this manner with me: You first made a call for one regiment for three months. I called that, and, independent of your action, organized two others for three months, and tendered their services to the War Department, which were declined. I then went to Washington and stated my position first to General Scott, as I first saw him, and he said the Department could not use the three-months' men to advantage, but wanted men for three years. I told him that if he would accept the two regiments already organized, I would organize two more to take their places when their time should expire. He said that under such circumstances or with such assurances the Department would accept them. I called on Your Excellency the next day and merely stated in a very brief manner my business, and I understood Your Excellency to say that you had decided the previous day to meet my wishes in the matter. I did not enter upon any explanation at length, but as your decision must have been based upon the arrangement made with General Scott, I felt that I could not be mistaken in regard to the number of regiments to be raised. I accordingly returned to send forward as soon as they could be made ready the two additional regiments for three months and two others for three years. I was also desirous of tendering the Government a third regiment for the war, to be furnished with and drilled in the use of Colt's breech-revolving rifle, with the further idea that the same would be incorporated into the Regular Army. My design, in connection with Colonel Colt, who tenders and offers to arm the regiment without expense to the Government, is to make that regiment the best and most complete of any offered from any State, and to drill them at the expense of this State until it shall be thoroughly prepared for active service.

For this purpose I dispatched Col. William A. Aiken to inquire whether you would accept such a regiment in addition to the two for three years. The verbal message brought by Colonel Aiken was that the Department would not accept the regiment of riflemen in addition to the two for three years, but that it would be accepted in connection

with one for three years. I have therefore acted in accordance with the above understanding, and the third regiment for three months embarked to-day on board the Cahawba steamer. The fourth regiment, or the first for three years, is now rendezvoused in this city and ready to be mustered into service, and I trust Your Excellency will direct Colonel Loomis to perform this service.

The regiment of riflemen is also rendezvoused, and we are now drilling the men by companies, and do not propose to have it mustered into service for fifty or sixty days. I need not say that if, in my desire to render essential service, I have been the means of embarrassing the Government, it will cause me deep regret. My desire is to have this State co-operate with your Department in the most thorough and efficient manner. With this brief statement I beg Your Excellency to confirm the views herein expressed, with the assurance that no State large or small, shall send you better troops or stand by you in all your embarrassments and perplexities more firmly than this Commonwealth.

I am, sir, yours, with high consideration,

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 18, 1861.

Col. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND:

The six additional regiments for three years, or the war, called for from Illinois, are ready. It is important they should be received immediately, as they are in camp at expense of State.

These six and also four other regiments were raised by the State for thirty days, pledged to enter service when called for, and all of them want to go. Urge that instructions be sent immediately to muster a many of these regiments as you can into service. It will save thousand daily.

RICHD. YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, N. J., May 18, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 16th instant, inclosing plan of organization of the volunteers for three years, or during the war, and assigning three regiments to the State.

The three regiments are now ready, and only await orders to the mustering officer, Major Laidley, who is now here awaiting orders, to be mustered into the service. I have not called out more than the three regiments, because I have not been authorized to do so by you; but the occasion required their services this State would willingly furnish twice as many regiments to serve during the war.

I have consulted the mustering officer, Major Laidley, and it is my intention to encamp these regiments at Trenton as soon as they are mustered in, and I shall then proceed at once to furnish them with clothing, camp and garrison equipage, pursuant to my contract recently entered into with the Quartermaster-General of the United States. Permit me to hope that the mustering officer will receive immediate orders to muster them into service, that they may at once be drilled daily and systematically.

It is my intention to officer these regiments with skillful and competent officers. The colonels will probably all be retired officers of the Regular Army, and I believe I shall be able to find experienced gentlemen for all the field appointments.

It is my desire and shall be my care to make these regiments fit to take and keep the field against any enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHS. S. OLDEN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 18, 1861.

His Excellency EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York:

SIR: The President has instructed me to say that the order for the fourteen regiments from the State of New York, made the 15th day of May, A. D. 1861, included the brigade of five regiments commanded by General D. E. Sickles.

Yours, truly,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Hon. Hamilton Fish, chairman Union Defense Committee, New York.)

UNION DEFENSE COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS OF NEW YORK,
Office No. 30 Pine Street, New York, May 18, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: We learn from a telegram received from you that Mr. Sickles has represented to your Department, or it has been represented in his behalf, that there are in this city five regiments attached to his brigade, and we are requested, or it is expected, that the said regiments will make a part of the fourteen regiments ordered by the President through this committee to be sent to Washington and Fort Monroe. There is no such brigade as the one referred to in this city known to General Sandford, General Dix, or General Ewen, nor to this committee. Probably the action of the Department is based upon the expectation of some future organization of a brigade, but of its actual existence now no information is possessed by this committee.

Your obedient servant,

S. DRAPER,
Chairman Executive Committee.

NEW YORK, May 18, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

In your orders to Governor Morgan have you not forgotten to add the concluding words of your order to our committee, viz: "The fourteen regiments are to be selected by the Union Defense Committee of New York"? We are carrying out your order to us strictly and rapidly. We ask the above question because we hear that the Governor is going to send five regiments to Washington and nine to Fort Monroe.

S. DRAPER,
Chairman.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 18, 1861

General DANIEL E. SICKLES:

SIR: I have been instructed by the President to say that the 14 regiments from the city of New York forming your brigade are accepted for the war, and are included in the order for the fourteen regiments from the State of New York, made the 15th day of May, A. D. 1861

Yours, truly,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War

HDQRS. ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER MILITIA, FIRST BRIGADE,
Camp Defiance, Cairo, Ill., May 19, 1861

Hon. A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

SIR: I am authorized by the colonels of regiments constituting the First Brigade of Illinois Volunteers, now in service of the General Government, to tender their services with the command to you for war or for three years. I deem it my duty to say to you that as a call has been made for more force from this State, and we having been mustered in for three months, having been uniformed and equipped we should be pleased to hear that we are to be accepted. I therefore make the tender to you of the First Brigade of Illinois Volunteers which I have the honor to command.

Very respectfully,

B. M. PRENTISS,
Brigadier-General

(Same to Simon Cameron, Secretary of War.)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, May 19, 1861

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK,
Albany, N. Y.:

The President having accepted the fourteen regiments of long-term volunteers equipped by the New York Committee of Safety, in addition to the thirty-eight tendered directly by Your Excellency, exclusive of the three-months' men now here and the fourteen having been called to this place and Fort Monroe, I will ask that six of the thirty-eight regiments be also sent here as soon as equipped, and the remainder of the two-years' regiments be assembled at rendezvous, to become centers of instruction, in Northern and (preferably) Western New York. The place Your Excellency best can choose. A rolling surface or porous should be chosen. Other conditions are proximity to wood, water, abundant subsistence for men and horses, and railroad or canal transportation. Each camp should be the rendezvous of four or eight regiments. As most of these regiments are not likely to take the field much before frost, they will have ample time for the discipline and tactical instructions, without which they would be unequal to the campaign for which they are intended.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WINFIELD SCOTT

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May 19, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

Your letter of the 16th received to-day, advising that only nine regiments will be received for three-years' service from Ohio, confounds me, and unless promptly revoked and all of the twenty-two regiments be received for that full term, will be fatally destructive. Messrs. Swayne and Wolcott leave immediately for Washington at my special request to remonstrate against any reduction.

W. DENNISON,
Governor of Ohio.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 20, 1861.

In reference to the national reputation of Miss Dix as connected with objects of philanthropy and usefulness, she is authorized to exercise a general supervision of the assignment of nurses to the hospitals, general and regimental, occupied by the troops at Washington and its vicinity, subject to the advisement and control of the Surgeon-General's Office in matters of detail, numbers, &c., and excepting such hospitals as already have a permanent organization of nurses. This is respectfully recommended to all commanding officers and enjoined on all medical officers of the regular and volunteer forces to aid her in her benevolent views.

R. U. WOOD,
Acting Surgeon-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 20, 1861.

Governor YATES, *Springfield, Ill.:*

The Adjutant-General has given instructions to the U. S. mustering officer to muster the three-years' men of the Illinois quota.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 20, 1861.

Maj. Gen. JOHN M. THAYER,
Omaha, Nebr. Ter.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, with accompanying inclosures, addressed to His Excellency the President, and by him referred to this Department. The subject more particularly alluded to in your letter has engaged the attention of this Department, and such measures have been or will be taken as are commensurate with its acknowledged importance.

Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 20, 1861.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., *New York:*

The concluding words of my order to your committee were not intended to confer authority to send on troops independent of Governor Morgan,

but were meant to give such authority only in case of Governor Morgan's refusal to comply with the order. John Tucker is the only duly authorized transportation agent of this Department, and no obligations contracted for that purpose can be recognized or acknowledged if made by any one else.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Pa., May 20, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 13th instant, and in reply desire to say that the regiments that have been mustered into the service of the State for three months are, so far as I am at present able to ascertain, willing to be mustered in for three years, and although some recruiting may be necessary at the end of the three months to fill the ranks of the regiments, it is known that this can be done with such ease and promptness that little if any delay will occur thereby. No regiments have as yet been mustered in for three years. Several of the regiments are already equipped and have gone forward.

I learn that General Patterson, under an order given him by me, claims that his entire division has been mustered into service. An order was issued by me on the 17th of April last, under what was then deemed the immediate danger to the capital of the country, directing Major-General Patterson to march his division at once. Under this order General Patterson now claims that the following regiments, viz, First Regiment Artillery, Col. F. E. Patterson; Second Regiment Infantry, Col. W. D. Lewis, jr.; Third Regiment Infantry, Col. J. T. Owen; Fourth Regiment Infantry, Col. T. G. Morehead; Fifth Regiment Infantry, Col. Peter Lyle; Sixth Regiment Artillery, Col. Charles P. Dare; Seventh Regiment Rifles, Col. John F. Ballier, and a regiment of infantry, commanded by Colonel Gray, commonly called the "Scott Legion," which regiments General Patterson contends were mustered because the first seven named had a legal existence in his division at the time of my order, and the eighth was at once taken to make up the division. I make this explanation in justice to Major-General Patterson, and desire also to express my obligations to him for valuable assistance and advice, but I respectfully submit that the order to advance his division on the 17th of April, the greater portion of which was not carried out until the 14th of May, as will be seen by the fact that Colonels Lyle's, Lewis', and Morehead's regiments only left Philadelphia on that day, while I was compelled, in my great anxiety to protect the General Government, to throw into Washington City regiments without uniforms, arms, or accouterments. Under such circumstances, would it not be manifestly unjust that the men who fell into line early and marched weeks ago in obedience to my orders should now be called "excess regiments," while those who remained at their homes and (perhaps more wisely) secured full uniforms, arms, and accouterments are to be preferred? It cannot be denied that it would demoralize the whole force, and destroy the effect of our now united State feeling, were any of the regiments now organized, encamped, and almost ready to send forward to be disbanded, or, indeed, turned over to the State. They were regularly mustered in by the authorized officer of the U. S. Army selected by the War Department, and I respectfully submit that they

should all be taken care of by the United States. I therefore append a list² of all, noting those that were mustered in by my direction and those claimed to be admitted by the order to Major-General Patterson.

It is almost impossible to say how "many regiments are organized in Pennsylvania that have not been mustered into the service of the General Government that would be willing to serve three years." I know of eight or ten regiments so organized and about 300 companies pressing upon me for admission, all apparently eager and willing to serve for any period you may see fit to indicate. I feel quite safe in saying that in one week Pennsylvania could furnish twenty additional regiments and throw them into camp ready to be mustered into the service of the United States.

I have been thus explicit in relation to this subject because I regard this question as one of vital importance to the service, and upon the decision of which by the War Department much of its efficiency will depend.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Saint Johnsbury, Vt., May 20, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have applications in two or three instances for permission to organize cavalry companies to be offered for the U. S. service. The present militia laws of this State make no provisions for cavalry, and the object of this note is to inquire whether if one or more companies of cavalry should voluntarily organize and offer their services they will be accepted by the Government, it being understood that they will enlist for three years or during the war, their arms being furnished them by Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 21, 1861.

Governor RICHARD YATES,
Springfield:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt [of your letter] of the 8th [9th] instant, and in reply regret to say that it is impossible to accept any more troops from Chicago, however strongly disposed to do so.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *May 21, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Shall be in Washington Thursday night, with offer of our six regiments of three-months' soldiers for the whole war. I pray you accept them.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

* Omitted.

MAY 21, 1861.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

The undersigned colonels, commanding the six regiments composing the First Brigade of Indiana Volunteers, now in the service for three months from the 27th day of April, 1861, tender the services of the brigade for three years, unless sooner discharged. We would ask leave to recruit vacancies caused by the prolongation of the term of service.

E. DUMONT,
Colonel Seventh Regiment.
 LEW. WALLACE,
Colonel Eleventh Regiment.
 WM. P. BENTON,
Colonel Eighth Regiment.
 R. H. MILROY,
Colonel Ninth Regiment.
 T. T. CRITTENDEN,
Colonel Sixth Regiment.
 M. D. MANSON,
Colonel Tenth Regiment.

[Indorsement.]

MAY 24, 1861.

If the Secretary of War can accept the regiments named within I shall be greatly gratified.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 Washington, May 21, 1861.

Hon. SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD, *Iowa:*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two letters from you dated on the 10th instant, in regard to furnishing arms, and suggesting that there is a large quantity of arms and ammunition at Fort Kearny. This Department is not advised of any surplus arms and ammunition at Fort Kearny. If there are any such, the commanding officer's duty would be to send them to an arsenal. Government arms and ammunition can be supplied only to troops mustered into service.

Very respectfully, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
 Des Moines, Iowa, May 21, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

DEAR SIR: Your telegraphic dispatch of May 15, informing me that two more regiments of volunteers were required of this State, reached me on the 17th instant. I immediately ordered the ten companies selected as the Second Regiment to rendezvous at Keokuk by the 25th instant, there to be mustered into the service of the United States. I have also selected the companies to form the Third Regiment, and have sent orders to them to rendezvous at the same place by the 3d of June proximo at furthest. I hope both regiments will be promptly at Keokuk by the time named.

The want of telegraphs and railroads in the interior of our State causes delay in the transmission of orders and the movement of troops, or these regiments would be at the place of rendezvous much sooner. I received May 18 Orders, No. 15, giving plan of organizing these regiments, but have not yet received the official requisition for them. I have taken measures to furnish these regiments with tents and uniforms as speedily as possible. I regret that I could not learn from your office whether it would be desirable for me to furnish these things. Had such information been given me in reply to my dispatch of May 6, I could have had tents and uniforms ready for the Second Regiment on its arrival at Keokuk. As it is, they will be there as soon as they can possibly be procured.

Should it be desirable to designate outside the Regular Army an officer of rank higher than colonel to command the Iowa regiments, I respectfully suggest that the appointment of Hon. S. R. Curtis, of this State, to that position would in my judgment be a good one, and very satisfactory to the troops and the people of this State.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 21, 1861.

Governor CHARLES ROBINSON,
Topeka, Kans. :

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to forward you, inclosed herewith, the plan of the organization of the volunteers of three years, or during the war.* One regiment is assigned to your State. In making up this quota of three-years' men you will please act in concert with the mustering officers sent to your Territory [State], who will represent this Department. Hon. F. P. Stanton has been specially delegated to proceed to Kansas and New Mexico, to give attention to the interests of those affected by the present condition of affairs and the consequent movement of troops, with whom you will please confer on the subject. The troops called into service from your State are intended for its protection both against hostile Indians and domestic foes. They will be posted, by order of the proper commanding officer, with a view to these objects. The regular troops now in service will be mostly withdrawn from your State, and it is intended that the troops raised by you shall take their place.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War :

AUGUSTA, May 21, 1861.

SIR: One regiment of Maine Volunteers was mustered into the service of the United States in April by Captain Gardner, U. S. Army, and is now at Portland. This is the First Regiment. Another regiment, the Second, was forwarded on Tuesday, the 14th instant, from Bangor, upon the authority of a letter and telegrams from Senator Morrill, saying that it was the request of the Department. This regiment is, I

* See General Orders, No. 15, p. 151.

learn, now at Willets Point, N. Y., where it has been detained by the breaking out, since the regiment left, of the measles. These regiments are well uniformed and equipped, and provided with tents, camp equipage, &c., and are composed of hardy and vigorous men, who will make admirable soldiers. They are already enlisted for and bound to serve two years, and are officered as directed in the President's requisition of April last. There is another regiment ready to be tendered, well uniformed, equipped, and otherwise provided for, to make up Maine's quota under General Orders, No. 15, May 4, 1861. This regiment is now at Rockland, and if rendezvoused there could be forwarded to Boston direct by steam-boat. I will be very much obliged to you if you will advise me what officer of the U. S. Army will be detailed to muster this regiment into the service of the United States and of the time when it may be mustered. This regiment is enlisted for three years.

In addition to the above there are in this State a sufficient number of companies organized for three more regiments for three years' service, or during the war, which I have supposed it would be well, in whole or in part, to put into camp at some convenient and healthy place within the State for drill and instruction, to the end that if there shall be occasion for more troops from Maine hereafter they will be ready to march at a moment's notice and be well instructed and disciplined troops. Your letter of the 16th was received yesterday.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 21, 1861.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Adjutant-General, Detroit, Mich. :

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 11th instant, informing me that the Governor of Michigan desires that the four regiments referred to in your letter "may be accepted as a brigade and move together, if the interests of the service will permit." However desirable and gratifying it would be to the regiments mustered into the U. S. service from Michigan to serve together as a brigade, the interest of the service will not permit it. I inclose you a copy of General Orders, No. 15, which will indicate the plan of organization adopted by this Department, and to which the regiments from all the States must conform.*

Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 21, 1861.

GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to forward you, inclosed herewith, the plan of organization of the volunteers of three years or during the war.* One regiment is assigned to your State [Territory]. In making up this quota of three-years' men you will please act in concert with the mustering officers sent to your Territory, who will represent this Department. The troops from your Territory just called into service are intended to

* See p. 151.

take the place of the regulars withdrawn from the forts and posts in your Territory; in a word, they are not intended to be marched elsewhere, but assigned for the protection of your own people and interests against hostile Indians and foes.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 21, 1861.

Hon. CHARLES S. OLDEN,
Trenton, N. J.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 18th, containing information that the three regiments from New Jersey are now ready. With many thanks for the prompt and satisfactory manner in which you have responded to the call of the President for the quota of troops assigned to New Jersey,

I remain, truly, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, N. Y., May 21, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The Department has already been informed of the appointment of two major-generals (Dix and Wadsworth) to command the seventeen regiments of New York Volunteers called out under the President's first proclamation. Many of the additional twenty-one regiments specially accepted from the State by you have been mustered into the service of the United States and the others will speedily follow. The question very naturally arises, What provision is to be made for officering the brigades and divisions to be composed of these twenty-one regiments? If the same organization as that of the first seventeen regiments be contemplated, then your authority for the appointment of two additional major-generals and four brigadiers, with their staff officers, and for their muster into the service of the United States, is respectfully requested. Two of the two-year's volunteer regiments will leave New York to-morrow.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. D. MORGAN.

NEW YORK, *May 21, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

All right about brigade with Union Defense Committee and Governor. Please telegraph Hamilton Fish, chairman, 30 Pine street, that my brigade will go into encampment on Staten Island for the further order of the Department. Please do this immediately and send duplicate to me by telegraph.

D. E. SICKLES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
May 21, 1861.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

MY DEAR SIR: Why cannot Colonel Small's Philadelphia regiment be received? I sincerely wish it could. There is something strange about it. Give these gentlemen an interview, and take their regiment.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 21, 1861.

Capt. JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
Washington City:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, tendering the services of the "Defenders of Washington" as a home guard for the defense of the city.* As your company is composed exclusively of soldiers who served their country nobly and patriotically in the war of 1812, this tender has afforded the Department great pleasure, and it would gratify me very much to be able to accept it, but the Government has already mustered into its service so large a force from this District that I feel compelled, very reluctantly in your case, to decline accepting any more. Relying upon the well-tested patriotism and loyalty of the "Defenders of Washington," should any occasion arise hereafter rendering their services necessary,

I remain, very truly, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 22, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: A short time since, by request, I sent instructions to several district attorneys toward the North to co-operate with your special agents in making effectual your orders to take possession of the written messages in various telegraph offices. Several of the attorneys have made report to me of the seizure of the papers and other reports are expected daily.

Having no important matter to communicate, I only notify you of these facts and of my desire to co-operate with you in full.

Most respectfully,

EDW. BATES.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 22, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The sudden and large increase of the Army, more especially of the volunteer force, has called the attention of this office to the necessity

*This tender of service was accompanied by a list of members, consisting of Capt. John S. Williams, First Lieut. Edward Simms, Second Lieut. Landon W. Worthington, Third Lieut. Fielder R. Dorsett, and seventy-two others.

of some modifications and changes in the system of organization as connected with the hygiene and comforts of the soldiers, more particularly in relation to the class of men who, actuated by patriotism, have repaired with unexampled promptness to the defense of the institutions and laws of the country. The pressure upon the Medical Bureau has been very great and urgent, and though all the means at its disposal have been industriously used, much remains to accomplish by directing the intelligent mind of the country to practical results connected with the comforts of the soldier by preventive and sanitary measures. The Medical Bureau would in my judgment derive important and useful aid from the counsels and well-directed efforts of an intelligent and scientific commission, to be styled "a commission of inquiry and advice in respect of the sanitary interests of the U. S. forces," and acting in co-operation with the Bureau in elaborating and applying such facts as might be elicited from the experience and more extended observation of those connected with armies with reference to the diet and hygiene of troops and the organization of military hospitals, &c.

This commission is not intended to interfere with, but to strengthen the present organization, introducing and elaborating such improvements as the advanced stage of medical science might suggest—more particularly as regards the class of men who in this war of sections may be called to abandon the comforts of home and be subject to the privations and casualties of war.

The views of this office were expressed in a communication of May 18, 1861, in a crude and hasty manner as to the examination of recruits, the proposed organization of cooks, nurses, &c., to which I beg leave to refer.* The selection of this board is of the greatest importance. In connection with those gentlemen who originated this investigation, with many others, I would suggest the following members, not to exceed five, to convene in Washington, who should have power to fill vacancies and appoint a competent secretary:

- (1) Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.
- (2) Prof. Alexander Dallas Bache, LL. D.
- (3) Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.
- (4) Jeffries Wyman, M. D.
- (5) W. H. Van Buren, M. D.

It would be proper also to associate with this board an officer of the medical staff of the Army, to be selected by the Secretary of War, familiar with the organization of military hospitals and the detail of field service.

Respectfully submitted.

R. C. WOOD,
Acting Surgeon-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 22, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM MCKEE DUNN, or
Hon. DAVID KILGORE,

Washington, D. C.:

(Care of J. D. Defrees.)

I wish you to go to the War Department and to the President and tender the six regiments of three-months' men for three years. They are in fine condition, well uniformed and disciplined. Urge their immediate acceptance and instructions to muster into service.

* Omitted.

By a dispatch dated May 6 I was authorized to accept them for three years. I now tender them, and want instructions sent to the mustering officers.

The four regiments in the last call will be ready in a few days. Answer by telegraph. Don't delay.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 22, 1861.

Hon. DAVID KILGORE:

By an agreement gotten up with two or three colonels, Colfax has gone on to tender the six regiments of three-months' men for three years. This could only be done properly by the Governor. The attempt is to supersede me with the men and officers. He will be there to-morrow morning. Push the matter I gave you in charge by the former dispatch.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1861.

Governor EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

I wish to see you face to face to clear these difficulties about forwarding troops from New York.

A. LINCOLN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, N. Y., May 22, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that of the thirty-eight regiments accepted by the Federal Government from this State thirty-one regiments have been ordered to be mustered into the service of the United States, and that the remaining seven will be ready in three or four days.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. MEREDITH READ, JR.,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 22, 1861.

Col. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, U. S. Army:

SIR: You are directed to proceed without delay to New York City and make known the views and wishes of this Department to the Governor of New York and the members of the Union Defense Committee in relation to the troops to be furnished from the State of New York, and you are hereby authorized to express to those gentlemen the views of the Department, which have been fully made known to you, and exhibit this letter to them as your authority for so doing.

Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, May 22, 1861.

General SIMON CAMERON:

I have telegraphed to General Scott that my brigade awaits his orders. Shall address the General-in-Chief in due form to the same effect by mail this evening. This will, I hope, remove all difficulty and meet your approval.

D. E. SICKLES,
Acting Brigadier-General, City Hall.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 22, 1861.

His Excellency WILLIAM DENNISON,
Governor of Ohio, Columbus:

SIR: By the President's call for 75,000 militia for three months' service you are requested to furnish thirteen regiments, and by the call for additional troops for three years' service a demand was made upon you for eight other regiments, making a total of twenty-one regiments. I understand they have all been mustered into the service for three years, and I now desire to say to Your Excellency that they will all be received for that period.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 22, 1861.

Governor ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

By reference to General Orders, No. 15, of the War Department, a printed copy of which I herewith forward you,* giving the plan of organization of the volunteer forces called into the service of the United States by the President, you will perceive that all regimental officers of these volunteers, from colonel down to second lieutenants, inclusive, are appointed by the Governors of States. Having thus confided to you the appointment of all these officers for the regiments furnished by your State, you will, I trust, excuse this Department for impressing upon you in advance the necessity of an absolute adherence in your appointments to the following suggestions, which are deemed of the highest importance by the General-in-Chief, under whose advice they are submitted to you:

First. To commission no one of doubtful morals or patriotism and not of sound health.

Second. To appoint no one to a lieutenancy, second or first, who has passed the age of twenty-two years, or to a captaincy over thirty years, and to appoint no field officer (major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel) unless a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, or known to possess military knowledge and experience, who has passed the respective ages of thirty-five, forty, forty-five years. This Department feels assured that it will not be deemed offensive to Your Excellency to add yet this general counsel: that the higher the moral character and general intel-

* See p. 151.

ligence of the officers so appointed, the greater the efficiency of the troops and the resulting glory to their respective States.

Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, New Mexico and Nebraska.)

HARRISBURG, PA., May 22, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

We are about to forward fifteen regiments under our late law and desire to muster them into service. Will you please to permit Captain Simmons or Captain Hastings to do the duty for us? It is important it should be commenced in the morning. Answer,

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 22, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM SPRAGUE,
Governor of Rhode Island:

DEAR SIR: It is the desire of this Department that as soon as the Second Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers are ready to be mustered into service and ready to move forward, you will please take charge of the same and bring them on to this city by railroad, via New Jersey Central, East Pennsylvania, Lebanon, and Northern Central Railroads.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 22, 1861.

Hon. ERASTUS FAIRBANKS,
Saint Johnsbury, Vt.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, and beg leave to say in reply that but one regiment of cavalry is to be raised under the proclamation of the President calling for volunteers, and that regiment will be assigned to the Western States.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 23, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

Col. Thomas A. Scott has been appointed to take charge of all Government railways and telegraphs or those appropriated for Government use.

All instructions in relation to extending roads or operating the same on Government account must emanate from his department.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 23, 1861.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis :

The quota for Indiana of three-years' service is four regiments and no more. You have the selection of the regiments, and can select from among those mustered into service for three months, or from others offering to serve for three years. The whole matter is in your hands. The Department cannot accept beyond the quota assigned. This is in reply to your dispatch to Messrs. Dunn and Kilgore.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War :

SIR: As you have long since been informed, a regiment has been mustered in on the part of Minnesota for three years or the war. This regiment has in a manner been broken up under the requisition of your Department for a detail of six companies to relieve the regulars in the several posts on our Indian frontier. I trust, therefore, for many reasons that will speedily occur to you, that the State may be allowed to furnish a second regiment for three years or the war.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. RAMSEY,
Governor of Minnesota.

NEW YORK, May 23, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War :

Governor Morgan considers the first ten regiments received as thirty-days' men, outside of the call for three-months' men. He considers himself entitled to send thirty-eight regiments additional. The Defense Committee has dispatched two regiments to Washington, two more to Old Point to-day. The other ten are full. The men are all enrolled and are to be inspected Saturday. They are selected from over thirty organizations, which enlisted when the authority for fourteen was given.

Sickles has no brigade. He has merely a regiment, which is not one of the fourteen. Bartlett's acceptance produces a bad effect. Governor Morgan will be here to-night. I will try to reduce the number of his regiments, but until I see him can give you no encouragement. I understand that a committee goes on to-night about Sickles and Bartlett.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Colonel Twelfth Infantry, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 24, 1861.

As soon as the regiments of three-years' volunteers comprising the quotas called for from your respective States are organized and equipped I will ask that those not otherwise ordered be assembled at rendezvous to become camps of instruction. These Your Excellencies best choose.

A rolling surface or porous soil should be chosen. Other conditions are proximity to wood, water, abundant subsistence for men and horses, and railroad or water transportation. Each camp should be the rendezvous of four or eight regiments.

As some of these regiments may not be called into activity much before frost, they will have ample time to acquire discipline, habits of obedience, and tactical instruction, without which they would be unequal to the campaign for which they are intended.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

(To the Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, and Minnesota.)

NEW YORK, May 24, 1861.

General JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,
Chief Engineer:

SIR: The military authorities of the State of New York have determined to substitute rifle guns for the 6 and 12 pounder smooth-bore batteries now constituting the equipment of its artillery to the extent of one gun per 1,000 men of the force the State is called upon for service in the field, the desire being to have such artillery ready whenever the General Government should ask for that arm, or the State should need it at home. The same description of rifle gun has been adopted as lately ordered by the Ordnance Department from the West Point foundry. The State has ordered a gun for the 12-pounder carriage to carry rifle shot (hollow) of $2\frac{1}{2}$ diameters in length for distant range, 2 diameters for medium range, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ diameters for short ranges. For the 6-pounder carriage a lighter gun is ordered to fire a rifle shot of 2 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ diameters, and from the two all the present ammunition, as solid, spherical case, grape, and canister, can be indiscriminately used. The bore of those two guns is that of one present 6-pounder field piece, to wit, 3.67 diameters. The $1\frac{1}{2}$ diameter shot will be used as spherical case, the 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ diameter shot with bursting charges. The caissons to be provided with a small proportion of grape and canister for very short ranges and rapid fire. The Ordnance Department has ordered a lighter and a heavier gun, one of the 6-pounder carriage of 2-inch bore, the other for an 18-pounder siege carriage of the present 12-pounder bore. You will observe this State has ordered guns exclusively for the 6-pounder bore, calculated to fire indiscriminately all the present 6-pounder ammunition as well as the elongated shot for the two guns, excepting the $2\frac{1}{2}$ diameter shot, which must be confined to the heavy gun and for long ranges. The weight of this gun will be about 200 pounds less than that of the brass 12-pounder gun now in use mounted on the same carriage. The only difficulty in the introduction of these rifle guns with elongated shot is to carry a sufficient number of rounds in the caissons and in the limber chests. To this end the shot of different diameters in length are to be apportioned with same rounds of grape and canister in the ammunition chests, whereby the entire load shall be kept within that capable of being rapidly maneuvered by six horses.

The guns are now in process of construction and are to be delivered at the rate of one per day from and after the 26th instant, with 200

rounds of shot. The State has nearly all the 12 and 6 pounder carriages and caissons in its arsenals ready to receive this new armament to the extent it is now prepared to introduce it, but it has no battery wagons and no forge wagons either in its arsenals or in possession of its organized militia. Four 12-pounder carriages and caissons, four battery wagons, and four forge wagons have to be provided with the usual implements to complete the material, together with the harness, for these rifle batteries. They are on hand in considerable numbers at the Watervliet Arsenal.

Now, the object of this communication, written by request of Governor Morgan, is to request that the State be allowed to receive these carriages, caissons, wagons, &c., to the extent specified, either as a part of the annual quota of arms that may now or hereafter become due or to receive them at once, and be replaced by the like to be made in the arsenal at the expense of the State; or, if either of these arrangements can be authorized, that the officers at the arsenal be authorized to employ additional workmen and purchase the necessary material to make up the requisite number at the expense of the State. As this last arrangement would cause considerable delay, it is very desirable that one or other of the preceding arrangements be authorized.

Will you do me the favor of learning the views of the Ordnance Department on the most satisfactory arrangement its interest will permit, and procure the authority of the Secretary of War to carry it into effect?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICH'D. DELAFIELD,
Major, Corps of Engineers.

[First Indorsement.]

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
May 27, 1861.

Respectfully referred to the Ordnance Department for its opinion on the within proposition and its alternatives and commended to all the favor it feels authorized to show.

J. G. TOTTEN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel of Engineers.

[Second Indorsement.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
May 27, 1861.

Respectfully returned. There is nothing due to the State of New York on account of quota under the law for arming the militia, and issues in advance on such accounts are forbidden. Loans of Government supplies or their issue, except to troops actually mustered into the U. S. service, are also forbidden. Sales of ordnance stores are restricted to such as are condemned on regular inspection as damaged or otherwise unserviceable. Work at U. S. arsenals except for Government purposes is forbidden at all times, and now the full capacity of those arsenals is not more than sufficient to supply urgent demands for the U. S. service. There is thus want of authority to comply with the written requests and lack of means to furnish at this time supplies for State or home troops unless to the delay of those needed for Government purposes.

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Ordnance.

[Third Indorsement.]

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,

May 28, 1861.

As the requests of the within letter come through Major Delafield from the Governor of the State of New York it is necessary that they be laid before the honorable Secretary of War, to whom, therefore, they are respectfully submitted, with the above remarks of the officer in charge of the Ordnance Department.

[J. G. TOTTEN.]

MOUNTAIN CITY, COLO. TER., May 24, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War:

SIR: Here in these mountains we have hundreds anxious to contribute to the support of the Government and to assist in maintaining the integrity of the flag of our country. If we organize companies will the Government accept our services? If we had the assurance that the volunteers would be accepted there would be no lack of men inured to toil and hardships ready to enlist for the war.

Yours, respectfully,

HENRY M. TELLER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 24, 1861.

Col. B. M. PRENTISS,

Cairo, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and in reply beg leave to inform you that this Department cannot accept the volunteers for either three months, or three years, or during the war, except through the Governors of the respective States, to whom you should properly make your application. This Department assigns the quota to be furnished by each State, and they will be furnished to it by the Governors.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 24, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War:

We ask the Government to accept the Indiana three-months' men for three years.

We have just visited the camp and find them in fine condition.

W. DENNISON,
*Governor of Ohio.*RICH. YATES,
*Governor of Illinois.*GEO. B. McCLURE,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

PORTLAND, ME., *May 24, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I wish to be informed whether a regiment of picked men outside of the State militia to serve during the war would be accepted and equipped by the Government? I am assured that such a regiment can be ready in ten days, and urged to procure its acceptance. They would be of the right sort.

W. P. FESSENDEN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 24, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN,
Portland, Me.:

It is impossible for this Department at this time to accept any more troops from Maine than its quota.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 24, 1861.

Hon. E. D. MORGAN, *Albany, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 21st instant, and beg leave to say in reply that this Department does not at this time desire the appointment of additional major or brigadier generals by Governors of States. I inclose you a copy of Orders, No. 15,* by reference to which you will perceive that these officers are appointed by the President to command the second quota of your troops.

Very truly, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 24, 1861.

J. MEREDITH READ, Jr.,
Adjutant-General, Albany, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 22d instant, informing this Department of thirty-eight regiments accepted by the Federal Government—thirty-one have already been ordered to be mustered into the service and the remaining seven will be ready in a few days—has been received. The number mustered is in direct contravention of the positive order of this Department requesting only twenty-eight to be mustered.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War

NEW YORK, *May 24, 1861*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Governor Morgan telegraphed that he could not come here. To allow me to go to Albany last night. I must see the regiment

* See p. 151.

the Defense Committee to-morrow p. m., and therefore cannot go to Albany until morning. The transport business appears to be properly managed.

W. B. FRANKLIN.

GALENA, ILL., May 24, 1861.

Colonel L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. :

SIR: Having served for fifteen years in the Regular Army, including four years at West Point, and feeling it the duty of every one who has been educated at the Government expense to offer their services for the support of that Government, I have the honor, very respectfully, to tender my services until the close of the war in such capacity as may be offered. I would say that, in view of my present age and length of service, I feel myself competent to command a regiment if the President, in his judgment, should see fit to intrust one to me. Since the first call of the President I have been serving on the staff of the Governor of this State, rendering such aid as I could in the organization of our State militia, and am still engaged in that capacity. A letter addressed to me at Springfield, Ill., will reach me.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 25.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 25, 1861.

I. The plan of organization for the volunteer forces designated in General Orders, No. 15, of May 4, 1861, is so modified as to allow one surgeon and one assistant surgeon to each regiment, to be appointed by the Governors of the respective States after having passed an examination by a competent medical board appointed by the Governors of the States; the appointments to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

General Orders, No. 22, of May 18, 1861, is revoked, and the first two paragraphs of article 4, "Memorandum," General Orders, No. 15, are amended to read as follows:

4. MEMORANDUM.

The officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, organized as above set forth, will in all respects be placed on the footing, as to pay and allowances, of similar corps of the Regular Army: Provided, That their allowances for clothing shall be \$3.50 per month, and that each company officer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer of cavalry shall furnish his own horse and horse equipments, and shall receive 40 cents per day for their use and risk, except that, in case the horse shall become disabled or shall die, the allowance shall cease until the disability be removed or another horse be supplied. Every cavalry volunteer who shall not keep himself supplied with a serviceable horse shall serve on foot.

Every volunteer non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer, who enters the service of the United States under this plan, shall be paid at the rate of 50 cents in lieu of subsistence, and if a cavalry volunteer, 25 cents additional in lieu of forage, for every twenty miles of travel from his place of enrollment to the place of muster—the distance to be measured by the shortest usually traveled route; and,

when honorably discharged, an allowance at the same rate from the place of his discharge to his place of enrollment, and, in addition thereto, the sum of \$100.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, N. Y., May 25, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication to the Governor of this State of the 22d instant, containing suggestions in regard to the provisions of General Orders, No. 15, from the War Department. By the Governor's directions I inform you that the thirty-eight regiments of volunteers have been organized and ordered to be mustered into the service of the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. MEREDITH READ, JR.,
Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, May 25, 1861.

HON. ROBERT CAMPBELL,
Lieutenant-Governor:

DEAR SIR: It gives me pleasure to inclose to you a copy of a resolution of the Board of State Officers, passed at their meeting on the 24th instant, and beg to ask that you will consent to visit Washington and discharge the grave duties to which the resolution relates.

I am, very truly, yours,

E. D. MORGAN.

[Inclosure.]

At a meeting of the Board of State Officers named in act entitled "An act to authorize the embodying and equipment of a volunteer militia and to provide for the public defense," passed April 16, 1861, held at the executive chamber on the 24th day of May, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That a member of this Board, to be designated by the Governor, be, and he hereby is, requested to proceed to Washington and present to the General Government the respectful claim of this Board to have the proportionate number of general officers appointed or elected by the State authorities of this State to the force organized by this Board, so that this State shall have her due position in rank with her sister States in the ratio of her troops in the field as compared to theirs.

I certify the foregoing to be a true extract from the minutes of the Board.

J. H. LINSLEY,
Secretary.

NEW YORK, May 26, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Will you please issue orders immediately to the mustering officer at Elmira to muster into the service of the United States four regiments

full and waiting. Captain Elliott hesitates. I have ordered two regiments (Colonels Quinby and Walrath) to proceed to Washington immediately via Harrisburg and Baltimore.

E. D. MORGAN.

NEW YORK, May 26, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of a letter which I handed to the Union Defense Committee this morning. It explains the position of things with regard to the fourteen regiments which it is to furnish. I am afraid it will not entertain my proposition, but will insist upon raising six regiments instead of four, making ten the whole number furnished by the committee instead of fourteen. The Governor is here now. He read me this morning written authority from you permitting him to furnish thirty-eight regiments in addition to ten already in the field, making forty-eight in all. He is doing his best to get his regiments organized and off. Two have been ordered from Elmira to Washington to-day. This makes five in all dispatched to Washington. I hope and expect that five regiments from the Governor will leave for Old Point in twenty-four hours, but the unlooked-for clashings and delays have made me suspicious of any statements made to me, and it is physically impossible for me to verify them by personal inspection.

I saw General Sickles yesterday. He asserts that he has authority from the Department to raise five regiments—I have not seen his papers—and he requires two or three days' notice, he says, to bring his men together. I have no idea that he can raise them.

Bartlett's Naval Brigade has about 300 men, entirely disorganized and without discipline. I will know more definitely about them to-morrow. My conviction is firm, however, at present that both Sickles' and Bartlett's bodies of men ought to be disbanded and dispersed. The authority for their organization was obtained by misrepresentations made to the President and Secretary of War.

I go to Albany to-morrow with the Governor, and will telegraph to you anything of interest that may occur.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Colonel Twelfth Infantry, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure.]

NEW YORK, May 25, 1861.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Chairman Union Defense Committee:

SIR: When I had the honor of meeting the Union Defense Committee on Thursday, the 23d instant, in obedience to orders from the War Department, which I read to the committee, a memorandum was handed to me by one of the members of the committee, of which the following is a copy:

Second [and] Fourteenth already in Washington.
Ninth [and] Seventy-ninth paraded in uniform yesterday; ready to leave in six hours.

Ten regiments to be inspected on Saturday, 25th instant; all enrolled, but not yet inspected. These are selected from over thirty organizations.

Although my orders from the Department were explicit that I should find out the number of men under the control of the committee, and

express to it the desire of the Department that these men should at once be sent forward, organized as regiments, whether they came up to the full number of regiments which the committee was authorized to furnish or not, yet the express statement of the committee that the ten regiments yet to be furnished would certainly be paraded on Saturday induced me to telegraph the Department the substance of the memorandum quoted above, and to await the result of the contemplated inspection.

The committee is aware of the result of the inspection. Ten regiments did not make their appearance, and the total number of men did not probably exceed 4,500. Of these, it is my opinion, from the cursory examination I was able to make, that at least one-eighth ought to be rejected on account of physical disability, youth, disease, &c., and that therefore there were not present at this inspection more than enough men to make four regiments organized according to the orders of the Department. As it is to be presumed that the officers presenting the regiments had full notice of the time and object of the inspection, I can only conclude that the ten regiments cannot be furnished by the committee in the time contemplated by the Department.

I therefore respectfully recommend to the committee that four regiments be formed by it instead of the ten heretofore contemplated, and that these four be organized in all respects according to the plan of organization given in War Department General Orders, No. 15, dated May 4, 1861. I believe that these four will absorb all of the good officers and men who paraded on Saturday, and I think that the muster of the men whom I have stated above ought to be rejected will demoralize the regiments, and will do no credit to the committee, the city, or the State.

The War Department will, I am sure, be relieved if the committee organize four instead of ten regiments, for the number of regiments called from New York largely exceeds its share, not counting those to be furnished by the committee. I give these suggestions with diffidence, knowing as I do the energetic manner in which the committee has pushed the work it has undertaken; but I am sure that what I have written expresses the wishes of the Department, and I have considered it my duty to bring the matter to the attention of the committee at length.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Colonel Twelfth Infantry, U. S. Army.

NEW YORK, May 27, 1861

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: Although the number of regiments to be taken from this State is probably diminished six by the joint action of the Governor of the State, the Union Defense Committee, and myself, under the orders of the Department, there is nevertheless much confusion and clashing caused by the adverse opinions and interests of those engaged in raising and equipping these regiments. I believe that the knot will be cut at once if an officer of high rank be ordered here to take charge of this whole business. He may be either regular or volunteer, provided he have experience and power enough be given him to stop all unauthorized organizations, and that he be informed of all orders given by the

Department concerning the organizations. Under this officer the orders should be given that no regiment shall leave for the seat of war except by his authority after it shall have been mustered into the service of the United States. The state of the equipment should be looked into by him, and even should a regiment be sent forward improperly equipped under some emergency, he could afterwards send the proper articles forward. No regiment leaves here now that is not unprovided with many things that it is entitled to and that are really indispensable. The deficiency is caused by the ignorance of the persons having the matter in charge. They have had but little advice from experienced officers, and no assistance from any such persons. I have seen several officers of volunteer regiments which are now in Washington. They appear to have come back to get articles of camp and garrison equipage which were forgotten when they started off. These trips should, if possible, be prevented, as they only add to the existing confusion.

It may be objected to my proposition to have a commanding officer here to take charge of this business that Colonel Scott represents the commanding general here. That is true, but he keeps quiet, seems to take but little interest in the whole matter, and is, in short, of no use. The whole of the trouble about this business would have been avoided had the Department had here an energetic and reliable officer, who could have answered questions, given orders, have communicated daily with the Department, and have received all of its orders. It is not too late now to save much trouble and much money by the appointment or detail of such a person. Colonel Keyes is here, and would, I think, like to have a volunteer brigadier-general's commission, probably giving up for it his Army commission. I do not know that he is the best man for the purpose, but I suggest him if no one else be mentioned.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Colonel Twelfth Infantry, U. S. Army.

NEW YORK, May 27, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The difficulty between the Governor and the Defense Committee is only partially healed, but there is one regiment aboard ship for Old Point, and two are to leave for Washington to-night, unless some obstacle arises now unforeseen. Having seen the Governor, I do not go to Albany.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Colonel Twelfth Infantry, U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 27, 1861.

Col. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, U. S. Army,
New York.

Let me know how many regiments for three months accepted by Governor Morgan have been mustered into service, and by whom each is commanded. Also how many for three years accepted by him have been mustered into the service, and who commands each regiment. Answer by telegraph.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New York, May 27, 1861.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

SIR: By request of His Excellency Governor E. D. Morgan, I make the following report for the information of the War Department:

His Excellency has conversed fully with Colonel Franklin, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, who was authorized by the Secretary of War to see him and the Union Defense Committee on the subject of the troops to be furnished by this State to the General Government. Of the fourteen regiments which the Union Defense Committee agreed to send to Washington two have gone. The Governor has authorized the committee to raise four other regiments, to be organized in conformity with the provisions of Army Order No. 15, of May 4, which will be commissioned by him and sent to Washington as soon as they are mustered into the service of the United States. The Governor has also given permission to the committee to send to Washington the Ninth and Seventy-ninth Regiments of the regular New York State Militia, provided those regiments will agree to serve three years unless sooner discharged. It is probable that the eight regiments enumerated above are all that will be sent by the Union Defense Committee. Five regiments of Major-General Dix's division have been sent to Fort Monroe and Washington. Of the remaining four regiments of the First Division, three are under orders for Fort Monroe and one for Washington. Of the Second Division, the regiments of Colonels Taylor and McChesney will be sent to Fort Monroe, and Colonel Wilson's to Washington City. It may be necessary to send forward two regiments to Washington without arms or equipments, which it is understood can be furnished there. If not, please notify me here. Colonels Walrath and Quinby, with their regiments, have been ordered to proceed to Washington to-day from Elmira via Harrisburg and Baltimore. The utmost dispatch will be employed in sending forward the above-named regiments, and no delay is anticipated except what may arise from the want of an immediate supply of arms and equipments for such as may be ordered to Fort Monroe. The balance of the troops required from this State will be placed in camps of instruction unless otherwise directed.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
U. S. Army, Acting Aide-de-Camp to Governor Morgan.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 27, 1861.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

Colonels Carr, Duryee, Bendix, and Allen (four regiments) were last week sent to Fort Monroe and four to Washington, besides six to be sent by the Union Committee. These are to make good what you expected from the Union Committee and the six ordered by the General-in-Chief, on the 19th instant, to be sent by the Governor to Washington.

E. D. MORGAN.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 27, 1861.

General CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I am just informed that U. S. officer at Elmira has mustered several of the thirty-eight regiments for but three-months' service. Will you

give him immediate orders to muster for two years, or for the war? It is absolutely necessary that directions should be given to this effect by the War Department. At New York and Albany all have gone right in this respect.

E. D. MORGAN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May 27, 1861.*

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Will you please notify Colonel Anderson, mustering officer, by telegraph that you authorized twenty regiments from Ohio for three years and that the form of oath will be for three years, if the war so long continues, agreeably to information received by me from Governor Chase. We desire to muster in some regiments immediately. The threatening condition of the border demands it.

W. DENNISON,
Governor.

ORDERS.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 28, 1861.

The six regiments of troops in Indiana and the six regiments in Illinois, all which are now in the service of the United States, and commonly called three-months' men, or any one or more of said regiments may forthwith or as soon as practicable report their readiness to Major General McClellan, and by him, or under his order, be received in and attached to the longer service, commonly called three-years' men; provided that no officer or private is held under obligation to such change and no one of said regiments shall be received into said longer service in which regiment more than one-fifth their number decline the change and in cases of regiments received, the individuals declining, being no more than one-fifth of the whole, may be discharged at once, their places to be supplied as fast as possible by voluntary recruits. Any of the aforesaid regiments not being transferred to the longer service, according to the terms of the order, will remain in their present three-months service.

By special order of the President:

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[Indorsement.]

MAY 28, 1861.

Let this order be entered as it now stands, I holding for further consideration the subject-matter of what I have erased.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 28, 1861.

Governor WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

You are authorized by this Department to organize and have mustered into service two regiments from your State for three years, or during the war.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

*May 28, 1861.*Governor EDWIN D. MORGAN, *Albany, N. Y.:*

If they will be mustered into service for three years, or during the war, the mustering officer may so muster them, but not for two years.

SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Albany, May 28, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In compliance with the authority conferred upon me by the requisition from your Department under date of the 15th ultimo, I appointed John A. Dix, of the city of New York, a major-general on the 8th instant, and advised the Secretary of State of that fact on the 11th instant, and on the 16th I appointed James S. Wadsworth, of Livingston County, to the other major-generalship, and immediately advised the Secretary of State of such selection, to take command of the two divisions (seventeen regiments) called for by your requisition. Of the character of these two gentlemen it is quite needless for me to speak. They are too well known to you to require that. The proximity of New York and the facilities there afforded for transportation demanded that the several regiments (with two exceptions), then immediately required for the temporary defense of Washington, should be taken from the First Division, New York State Militia (regulars), Major-General Sandford's. After placing these in the field propriety required that General Sandford should proceed to Washington to take charge of his division while it remained there. For reasons which I trust are without foundation Generals Dix and Wadsworth are somewhat apprehensive that they may not be recognized at Washington. But believing as I do that they will render eminent service to the country, that their acceptance would be in strict conformity with the requisition already referred to from your Department, and in conformity with the expectations of the people of this State, who have furnished forty-six regiments to the war, beside eleven sent in April to defend Washington, I confidently expect a favorable acknowledgment.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

E. D. MORGAN.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War:

I have finished with the Union Defense Committee and the Governor. Things are now harmonious between them. I await orders.

W. B. FRANKLIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

*May 28, 1861.*Col. W. B. FRANKLIN, U. S. Army, *New York City:*

If you have accomplished all you can you will return and report in person.

SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 28, 1861.

Governor DENNISON,
Columbus, Ohio:

The mustering officer may muster into service for three years, or for the war, any of the three-months' regiments already accepted by you and mustered into service, and this will serve as his authority for so doing.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Saint Johnsbury, Vt., May 28, 1861.

Hon. SOLOMON FOOT,
Washington:

MY DEAR SIR: The Governor is to leave here in the morning and is so hurried that he requests me to acknowledge your letters of the 24th and 26th, received to-night, and to add, referring you to the accompanying act, that unless both of the regiments now raised go into "actual service under the requisition of the President," &c., he will have no power to aid in the support of volunteers' families, although in encampment, and to all intents and purposes powerless to maintain them. He receives with pleasure the encouragement that our men are to have the Minie musket.

Very respectfully, yours,

GEO. A. MERRILL,
Secretary, &c.

[Indorsement.]

MAY 28.

GEORGE A. MERRILL:

I shall be glad to have the two regiments from Vermont if not beyond the quota of that State.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Approved:

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Topeka, Kans., May 29, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: Your favors of 21st instant, with inclosures, are received. The regiment will be organized at once, and I trust will give a good account of itself.

Very respectfully,

C. ROBINSON.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 29, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Let me earnestly recommend that the companies of three-months' men at Camp Dennison be received as three-years' men, with their

present organization of officers. It will cause much dissatisfaction to require one third of the company officers to be taken from the sergeants, and may altogether defeat the enrollment of excellent companies. One of the very best Ohio regiments refuses to go for three years unless its officers remain.

W. DENNISON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 30, 1861.

Major-General BUTLER:

SIR: Your action in respect to the negroes who came within your lines from the service of the rebels is approved.*

The Department is sensible of the embarrassments which must surround officers conducting military operations in a State by the laws of which slavery is sanctioned.

The Government cannot recognize the rejection by any State of its Federal obligations, nor can it refuse the performance of the Federal obligations resting upon itself. Among these Federal obligations, however, no one can be more important than that of suppressing and dispersing armed combinations formed for the purpose of overthrowing its whole constitutional authority.

While, therefore, you will permit no interference by the persons under your command with the relations of persons held to service under the laws of any State, you will, on the other hand, so long as any State within which your military operations are conducted is under the control of such armed combinations, refrain from surrendering to alleged masters any persons who may come within your lines. You will employ such persons in the services to which they may be best adapted, keeping an account of the labor by them performed, of the value of it, and of the expense of their maintenance. The question of their final disposition will be reserved for future determination.†

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, Ind., May 30, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The Hon. Sol. Meredith, the bearer of this dispatch, will present to you the condition of the arms held by the Eighth and Tenth Indiana Regiments. Rifles have been specially sent to Colonel Wallace's and Colonel Milroy's regiments. These regiments are no better in any respect than the others, and the special favor granted them has created intense dissatisfaction in the others, which are left, in great part, with old muskets altered from flint-locks. These special favors to the regiments named were obtained by Messrs. Colfax and Nelson. Mr. Nelson had no authority of any kind from me, and Mr. Colfax had instructions to procure arms generally, and not for any particular regiment. While I was very glad to have that number of good arms come into the State, yet the manner of their distribution has given rise to great trouble and

* See Butler to Scott, May 24 and 27, 1861, Series I, Vol. II, pp. 52, 648.

† Copies of this and of Cameron to Butler, August 8, 1861, on same subject, furnished to Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman (commanding expedition to the coast of South Carolina), October 14, 1861. See Series I, Vol. VI.

dissatisfaction. It is the opinion of all military men here that it would be little better than murder to send troops into battle with such arms as are a large majority of these muskets altered from flint to percussion locks.

Without intending the slightest disparagement to the troops of other States, I feel safe in saying that the Indiana Volunteers are not inferior in material and discipline to any that have entered the field. All officers from other States who have witnessed their maneuvers are most lavish in their praises. Their drill is incessant, and no expense has been or will be spared to put them into the best possible condition and equipment. The reputation of Indiana suffered by incompetent officers in the Mexican war, and the determination is that it shall be redeemed, cost what it may. All we ask is a chance—is a chance.

I have two regiments of State troops enlisted for one year, in addition to those already accepted by the Government, which are in most excellent condition and eager for the fray, and which I hereby tender to the General Government.

On yesterday (the 29th) I loaned from the treasury of the State \$20,000 to Lieutenant Davis, acting U. S. quartermaster, to pay transportation and expenses of troops that have just moved from this State into Western Virginia.

Having so often appealed to you on the subject of arms and with such poor success, I present the subject again with great reluctance, but from a sense of necessity and duty.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 30, 1861.

Governor ANDREW,
Massachusetts:

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you sincerely for the suggestions contained in your letter of the 28th instant,* and regret very much that I had not the good fortune to meet you here during your short visit.

You will have no cause to complain of the want of vigor in the prosecution of the expedition now on foot to suppress the rebellion in our Southern States. The whole power of the Government, with all the resources of our Northern people united, will be used to settle the disturbing elements for all time to come. I have no doubt of the result, and I feel persuaded that as the policy of the Government develops itself to the public it will leave no doubt in your mind.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HAYTIAN BUREAU OF EMIGRATION,
*No. 8 Washington Building, 221 Washington Street,
Boston, June 1, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War of the United States:

SIR: I notice that since the decision of your Department that "the slaves held by rebels who may seek protection in our camps are to be

* Not found.

reported as contraband articles of war" has been published, a great number of negroes have flocked to the fortresses, forts, and war headquarters of our troops now stationed in the rebellion States. Since the number of these contraband articles will soon become too great to be employed in the labors of intrenching, &c., and must occasion great embarrassment to the troops, I take the liberty of making two suggestions to you, and of offering at the same time to carry them out without expense for my personal services to the Government of the United States:

First. The establishment of a central station, to which all living contraband articles (of a black and colored complexion), who may not be needed by the regiments from whom they seek protection, shall be sent until the war is over, or until the Cabinet may decide what final disposition to make of them.

Second. The shipment of all such said articles to Hayti as by the conduct of their former holders, or the decision of the Cabinet, may be declared free to the Republic of Hayti.

As a citizen of the United States I offer to superintend free of charge such a central station as is here recommended. As the agent of the Government of Hayti I offer to provide every negro whom you may confiscate with a comfortable home and a farm in Hayti.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES REDPATH.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, June 3, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: This office not having received any official information as to the entire military force which will be in service, and such information being essential for making its preparations to supply the stores which it is its province to furnish, proposes to assume as a basis an aggregate force of 250,000 men of all arms, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and to give orders for providing the requisite supplies, and to make its estimates accordingly. Your instructions on this subject, either on the specified basis or such other as you may designate, are requested. In connection with this matter of providing supplies for arms, &c., I deem it proper to report that I suggested, some five weeks since, when my views on this subject were requested, the propriety of obtaining from abroad from 50,000 to 100,000 small-arms and eight batteries of rifled cannon, a note of which was taken at the time, but I have not been advised whether any measures have been taken to carry out that suggestion.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Ordnance.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 3, 1861.

Maj. Gen. G. B. MCQUELLAN,
Commanding Department of the Ohio.

SIR: The Secretary of War having directed that the regiments of the Ohio Volunteers may be organized in 1861, you are directed to have them

there are any who do not wish to engage for three years, they may be discharged immediately, or remain and serve out their three months, at their own option; and in case of discharge you are authorized to fill their vacancies.

By order:

Very respectfully, &c.,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 3, 1861.

HENRY M. TELLER, Esq.,
Mountain City, Colo. Ter.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 24th ultimo, asking if the Government would accept of any troops from Colorado Territory, I beg leave to say that this Department has no desire at present to raise troops at so great a distance from the scene of action, the pressure from the States nearer home for admission into the Army being so great as to compel us to decline troops every day.

Very truly, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 3, 1861.

Governor BUCKINGHAM,
Norwich, Conn.:

Send on to this place your three-years' regiments as soon as organized. Report when.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

(Similar dispatches to Governors of Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Wisconsin.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 3, 1861.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

Send to this place via Easton and Harrisburg all your three-years' regiments as soon as organized. Please report the number.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 3, 1861.

Governor EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 28th ultimo has been received by this Department, announcing that you had appointed John A. Dix and James S. Wadsworth as major-generals in command of the volunteers from the State of New York. By the General Orders, No. 15, which I

inclose you,* it will be perceived that the President has reserved to himself the appointments referred to, and in order, therefore, to entitle these gentlemen to command, it would be essential that they should be appointed by the President and be confirmed by the Senate. The high character and eminent abilities of the gentlemen assigned by you to these positions are fully known to and appreciated by this Department, and I am sure that it would have afforded me great pleasure if in the organization of the forces they could have been assigned to the positions for which you have designated them and for which I doubt not they are fully qualified; yet to have suspended the order in this case would have required the President to surrender the appointments to the State authorities in nearly or quite every other case.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 4, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor herewith to inclose two extracts from private letters of the 12th ultimo, addressed to me by Mr. Sanford, our minister resident at Brussels, and to call your attention to the subject to which they relate.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosures.]

Mr. Sanford to Secretary of State.

I have vainly expected orders for the purchase of arms for the Government, and am tempted to order from Belgium all they can send over immediately. Colonel Prémont, who leaves next week, wishes to buy for the Government on some provisional contracts he has made in England, but Mr. Dayton seems to fear taking the responsibility of directing him to do so on behalf of the Government. Meanwhile the workshops are filling with orders from the South. I have taken steps to find what we can get here and in Belgium, and may get the newly-arrived diplomat to join me in a purchase, to be paid for on delivery. It distresses me to think that while we are in want of them, Southern money is to take them away to be used against us.

Mr. Sanford to Secretary of State—Interview with Mr. Thouvenel.

One of the objects of my interview was to be informed concerning large sales of arms which it was said were being made at the Government arsenals at Toulon to agents of the Southern States. M. Thouvenel assured me, in reply to my question, that no such sales had been made to such agents. I went on to say that he would give a practical proof of his sympathy for the Union by refusing to supply arms to such agents or permitting the export of arms or munitions of war to those States. He said that since my former residence here they had changed their legislation with respect to traffic in arms, in consequence of the competition of Belgium and England, and it was now absolutely free, and no

* See p. 151.

permission was necessary for their export, as formerly. He could not, therefore, interfere with it. The Government had itself sold a good many arms of the old pattern to other States—had even sold to Garibaldi, I understood him to say—but they would not sell to Southern agents. I expressed my gratification at this, and asked him if his Government would be willing to sell us Minie rifles or rifled cannon. With respect to the last, he said they had uniformly refused to dispose of any; had lately declined to sell to the Government of Denmark. With respect to Minie rifles, they were not in a position, in the present warlike aspect of things in Europe, to part with any arms of this character—only arms which were replaced by Minie. Still, if the legation would make an application, he would see what could be done.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, N. J., June 4, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Thinking it desirable that you should have more full information as to the situation of the three New Jersey regiments enlisted for three years than I was able to give by telegraph yesterday, I make this communication. The regiments are all full and are here in camp. They have tents and camp equipage, but we have not undertaken to provide ambulances or wagons. The regiments have the best officers it was in my power to obtain. Colonel Montgomery, who commands one regiment, has seen some thirty years' service, and is still in the vigor of life. Colonel McLean, educated at West Point and in service in Florida, commands another regiment, and Colonel Taylor, educated for a time in the Navy, and in service in Mexico, has command of the other regiment. The lieutenant-colonels and majors are efficient men, as I believe. The troops themselves are hardy, able men. This State was authorized by General Sibley, acting quartermaster, to furnish these regiments with clothing, uniforms, knapsacks, &c. Under this authority the State has made contracts for these articles, and our troops will be equipped in two weeks in a manner which has been approved by an inspector sent from Philadelphia by General Thomas to examine the samples after which the equipment is being made.

Major Laidley, the mustering officer here, has made a requisition for arms, which are expected by the time the troops are uniformed. It is, of course, desirable that the troops have their uniforms before they leave here, but they are now at the disposal of the Government, and in an exigency could leave at any time after they are provided with arms.

I consider it very desirable that these regiments should not be separated, but that they serve in the same brigade.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. OLDEN.

BREVOORT HOUSE, New York, June 4, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I received your dispatch of yesterday, asking "How many of the three-years' regiments south of Albany are organized? Order immediately to this place by Harrisburg all that are ready."

There could be no doubt that the three or two years' regiments now at Elmira are meant by the dispatch. I learned from the Governor on Saturday that they only required mustering into the service to make them ready, and I telegraphed him this morning to have them mustered and sent. They have not been mustered before because the mustering officer had been suddenly ordered away. I spoke to General Scott on the day I left Washington about an order to make the organizations of the regiments from the different States conformable to General Orders, No. 15. He seemed to think that it was a matter that ought to be handled very delicately, and that at present it might be an impolitic move. I think, therefore, that it will be well for you to have some conversation with him on the subject before the order is issued. I inclose you a draft of a letter to Mr. Astor, who received the sharp reply from the Department on the subject of the rifled cannon. If you like it, it can be copied, signed and sent to him.

I also inclose an unsigned order to me for my first journey here and back. I respectfully ask that it may be signed and sent back to me, in order that I may draw my transportation from the quartermaster. It is not my business to be criticising the staff departments, but I find that one of the troubles here arises from the fact that Colonel Tompkins will not issue anything to the volunteers unless the requisition be made out in strict conformity to the Army Regulations. This, at first sight, appears proper enough, but as the raw regiments know nothing of the regulations and cannot learn them fast, the insistence upon regulations is a great source of delay. Perhaps the allowance of more clerks in the office here might remedy that defect—the clerks to make out the requisitions in form, to instruct the volunteers. I telegraphed you this morning to ask you whether your order to send all of the three-years' men south of Albany to Washington via Harrisburg included those now here with other orders or not. As the three regiments at Elmira will require the road for two or three days, there will be no delay in the execution of the order.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Colonel Twelfth Infantry, U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I deem it important to place before you as matter of public record the resolution of the Board of State Officers of the State of New York* under which I was deputed to wait upon you and have the interview which yesterday took place between us. At the same time I leave with you a copy of the act of the Legislature of New York, under which the Board of State Officers has acted in the organization of a force of State militia, to be placed at the disposal of the Government of the United States to aid in suppressing the present formidable insurrection. A copy of a memorial addressed to the Governor of the State of New York, which embodies in argumentative form what is deemed to be the right of the State of New York to appoint its general officers, is also herewith transmitted. The contents of these papers were substantially repeated in the conversation with you yesterday. You announced to me in that

* See inclosure, Morgan to Campbell, May 25, 1861, p. 235.

interview had with you the irrevocable determination of the Government of the United States to appoint the general officers for the forces furnished by the government of New York, and to refuse to receive those forces in the event that such determination should not be acceded to. I deem it my duty, respectfully but firmly, to protest against this determination. It imposes on the Board of State Officers, unless they submit to it, the necessity of violating the laws and constitution of the State of New York, which have been framed in conformity to the Constitution of the United States. It destroys and dishonors the distinctive character of the militia of the States which is adapted to the habits and endeared to the minds of the people. It does not agree with the written arrangement which was heretofore made with you by the attorney-general of the State, acting in behalf of the Board of State Officers, and in pursuance of which written arrangement they have organized thirty-eight regiments of volunteer militia. To the undersigned it seems to be an unnecessary and invidious determination, which, while it may command a temporary acquiescence under the pressure of the great dangers impending over the country, will be deliberately revoked when the present exigency shall have been passed so that it may be safely and circumspectly considered. It only remains for the undersigned to report to the Board of State Officers of New York the determination which you have emphatically expressed, in order that they may take such action as in their judgment the occasion requires.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, yours, &c.,

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
Lieutenant-Governor of New York.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

AN ACT to authorize the embodying and equipment of a volunteer militia, and to provide for the public defense.

[Passed April 16, 1861.]

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, comptroller, attorney-general, State engineer and surveyor, and State treasurer, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized and empowered to accept the service and to cause to be enrolled and mustered into the service of the State for two years, unless sooner discharged by the order of the said officers above named, volunteers, in their discretion as to the number, not to exceed 30,000 men, to be officered, organized, and equipped in such manner as the said officers or a majority of them may order and direct, and to be formed and organized without regard to existing military districts; the said force hereby authorized being in addition to the present military organization of the State, and a part of the militia thereof.

SEC. 2. The officers of such organization of volunteers shall be elected and appointed in the manner prescribed by section 2 of article 11 of the constitution of the State, and commissioned by the Governor, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem proper to carry out the provisions of such article of the constitution relative to election and appointment: *Provided, however,* That when any vacancy shall occur among such volunteers while they are absent from the State, the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint and to commission the requisite officers to fill such vacancies.

SEC. 3. The officers and men of the said force shall receive the same pay and rations, while in service under the provisions of this act, as

officers and men of the same rank and arm of service in the Army of the United States, and shall be liable at all times to be turned over to the service of the United States, on the order of the Governor, as a part of the militia of this State, upon the requisition of the President of the United States.

SEC. 4. The officers and men of the said force, except when in actual service, shall be paid only for the time actually spent in their organization, drilling, and instruction.

SEC. 5. The captains of the respective companies organized by virtue of this act, except when in the actual service of the General Government, shall make monthly returns of the service performed by all the members thereof to the colonel of the regiment. The said colonel shall make like returns of the service of the regiment, based upon the said company returns and the service of the regimental officers, to the adjutant-general; and the comptroller, on the certificate of the paymaster-general, shall draw his warrant upon the treasurer in favor of the respective regimental paymasters therefor; and the paymasters of the respective regiments, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall enter into a bond to the people of the State in such sum as the Governor shall direct, and with such sureties as he shall approve, to be evidenced by his indorsing his approval on such bond, conditioned for the faithful application, according to law, of all moneys he shall receive by virtue of his office; and which bond shall be filed in the office of the comptroller, and in case of breach, prosecuted under his direction by the attorney-general.

SEC. 6. All expenditures of arms, supplies, or equipments necessary for the said force shall be made under the direction of the Governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, comptroller, attorney-general, State engineer and surveyor, and State treasurer, or a majority of them, and the moneys thereof shall, on the certificate of the Governor, be drawn from the treasury on the warrant of the comptroller, in favor of such person or persons as shall from time to time be designated by the Governor.

SEC. 7. The force hereby created, when called into actual service, shall be subject to all the rules and articles applicable to the troops in the service of the United States, but no volunteers under this act shall be discharged from service anywhere except in the county where they were organized, unless by his or their request.

SEC. 8. The sum of \$3,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenditures authorized by this act, or any other expenses of mustering the militia of this State, or any part thereof, into the service of the United States.

SEC. 9. There shall be imposed, for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of October, 1861, a State tax, for such sum as the comptroller shall deem necessary, to meet the expenses hereby authorized, not to exceed two mills on each dollar of the valuation of real and personal property in this State, to be assessed, raised, levied, collected, and paid in the same manner as the other State taxes are levied, assessed, collected, and paid into the treasury.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect immediately.

Article 11, Section 2 of the Constitution.

Militia officers shall be chosen or appointed as follows: Captains, subalterns, and non-commissioned officers shall be chosen by the written votes of the members of their respective companies. Field officers of

regiments and separate battalions by the written votes of the commissioned officers of the respective regiments and separate battalions; brigadier-generals and brigade inspectors by the field officers of their respective brigades; major-generals, brigadier-generals, and commanding officers of regiments or separate battalions, shall appoint staff officers to their respective divisions, brigades, regiments, or separate battalions.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

MAY 30, 1861.

His Excellency EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Governor of the State of New York:

Public attention in Western New York has been arrested by the extraordinary collision between the General and State governments on the important subject of the appointment of officers for our militia which we have aided to organize for service in the impending struggle for constitutional liberty. The heart, mind, and soul of our people have been concentrated in an outburst of patriotic emotion and action to sustain the Government of the United States. It is important that we should not be misled into the commission of an irreparable wrong to the cause we are all so anxious and eager to sustain. In a moment of imminent peril, when the forms of law were consuming time in which it was needful to provide on the instant for the preservation of the Government itself, those forms might well be omitted. To follow them might have been the circuitous and therefore the certain path to destruction. Again, those processes of law, ordained for the preservation of personal liberty, like the writ of habeas corpus, may well be and must be suspended when higher and paramount principles, on which the whole fabric of constitutional government reposes, demand the suspension.

We therefore can share the general amazement and scorn excited by the senile attempt to exalt the authority of a single judge, through the process of the habeas corpus, so as to paralyze the military arm of the Government when raised to suppress an insurrection of unparalleled atrocity and danger. We are prepared to concede and maintain that forms of law shall neither be followed nor regarded when employed as the means of overthrowing the Constitution itself. But on the other hand, unnecessary, inconsiderate, and dangerous violations of the Constitution of the country in a vital part ought not to be tolerated, even by that excited and self-sacrificing patriotism which in this crisis is ready to endure and forgive much.

The President of the United States has called on the several States for the militia "to suppress the insurrection" led by ambitious traitors; and "to execute the laws of the Union" which those traitors have violated and trampled under foot. In this he has obeyed the laws of Congress, framed under a specific grant of power in the Constitution. But the same section of the Constitution which confers this power also provides in the consecutive subdivision that Congress shall have power "to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority to train the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

What public exigency demands that this reserve power "to make the appointment of the officers" should be disregarded in respect to the general officers, while it is obeyed in the selection of regimental and company officers?

There was a deep and prophetic jealousy of military power which was embodied in these provisions of the Constitution. The military arm was subjected to the paramount direction and government of the national authority, but the right arm, whose million sinews are strung in the militia alone, was guarded by rooting it in the local pride and spirit and subordinate sovereignty of the States.

What is gained to New York, and Western New York especially, by withholding from our organized regiments of militia general officers of their own or their State's appointment? Why should they be deprived of the supervision, discriminating care, and influence which belong to those higher positions? In the single instance in which an officer has been commissioned in this State as a brigadier-general without the co-operation of the State government has the selection been such as to furnish us any assurance that this unconstitutional and usurped authority will be discreetly wielded? Is Western New York so destitute of military ability that it is needful to violate the Constitution to compensate for her weakness? Is State pride, district pride, local pride so useless an element in military character that it may be disregarded and insulted, and that, too, by an inconsiderate violation of law which wears the appearance of an attempt to retain in the hands of the national Administration the distribution of commissions of general command like so much patronage which has long been appropriated in the distribution of civil offices by successful parties as the perquisites of victory, "the spoils of war?"

To-day regiments are assembled at the depot at Elmira not mustered into the service of the United States, doubting whether they will be so mustered at all, while expectant officers are sounding the drum beat in our streets for recruits to a single brigade in the city of New York, which seems to have received a roving commission to organize an independent force in utter disregard, not to say contempt, of the executive authorities of the State.

It is a great mistake to suppose that this course of administration will be overlooked or forgotten. These regiments, organized under a law for arming 30,000 volunteer militia and appropriating \$3,000,000 for the purpose, are entitled to precedence in this conflict before any other bodies of men who may have been put forward by local committees or aspiring and presumptuous individuals acting without the sanction or supervision of the State.

It will not do to confound the provisions of the Constitution which give Congress power "to raise and support armies" with those other provisions which provide for calling out, organizing, and governing the State militia under which Congress has passed an existing law and under which the President has made his requisition for military aid. Confusion and disorder will inevitably ensue from the unconstitutional experiment which has been inaugurated to divide between the national and State governments the appointment of the officers, conceding to the States the appointment of regimental and company officers and retaining in the national Government the appointment of general officers. Acceptance of regiments from the States thus commanded explodes the idea that they are not militia. Practically it would be impossible to organize them without conceding to the States the appointment of the subordinate officers. The spirit of our agricultural, mechanical, and commercial population, warlike, impulsive, and patriotic as it is, would revolt at the idea of surrendering the appointment of those officers to the General Government. But when these regiments of State militia are thus organized, commanded by officers whose commissions proceed from the States, they cannot be transformed

into a standing army, disassociated from their respective States by calling them volunteers.

Neither will it do to say that the President has only taken the responsibility of a series of acts without authority of law, trusting for his justification to the public exigencies and peril and to the sanction of Congress, by public law, when it shall assemble in July. There was no need for taking such responsibility, because the existing laws authorizing the President's call for State militia were ample and adequate to the exigency, and having invoked the State authorities in their sovereign capacity as States for aid, and having received from the States bodies of men which have been enrolled as militia, there can be no good reason, as there certainly is no power, in Congress to retain them in any other character. What else than militia could the national Government summon from the States? What else had the States to enroll and send forward in response to the summons? The whole spirit of the Constitution is against this experiment to divide commissions, prerogatives, and responsibilities. This is not a foreign war like the war against Mexico, but it is the very case specified in the Constitution—a case of insurrection and resistance to the execution of the laws of the Union, in which the State militia is named as the power to be invoked and employed. If the New York militia has been summoned to the field to aid in suppressing the existing insurrection—if that militia, clothed and armed at the expense of the State, and mustered in the service of the United States, is to remain just what it was created to be, then there is no power in Congress to confer on the President the prerogative of appointing its officers. An example of fearful import may grow out of this mode of appointment if it shall now be persisted in. Who can fail to perceive that it is a wide departure from the jealous fear of military power and despotism, breathed into the Constitution by its framers? Why was it specified in that sacred instrument that the militia, though armed, organized, disciplined, and governed by the United States when mustered into its service, should be commanded by officers appointed by the respective States? This was the great safeguard in time of fervid patriotism and excitement like the present, against the abuse of that patriotism by a concentration of military power for ambitious purposes which might be made subversive of liberty.

In the creation of a standing army, let the Government open its recruiting stations and accept its volunteers; but let us never sanction the attempt now inconsiderately made to appropriate and absorb for such a purpose the power of the State over its own militia.

We call on the Executive Council of this State to persevere in a firm and respectful maintenance of its rightful authority over its militia, and on our members of Congress to unite in holding the national Administration to a strict conformity in this regard to the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

M. B. ANDERSON.
H. HUMPHREY.
O. M. BENEDICT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Saint Johnsbury, Vt., June 4, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I received, yesterday, your telegraphic dispatch, ordering the Second Vermont Regiment of Volunteers to be sent forward by rail to

Washington. The companies comprising this regiment having remained at their several recruiting stations until now, will be mustered into encampment the present week, at Burlington, and be ready for inspection by the U. S. inspecting officer on Monday next, June 10, and on receiving their rifle muskets, which, I understand, are to be furnished upon the order of such inspecting officer, I shall lose no time in ordering them forward.

These companies are raw recruits, but men of great physical force, being, most of them, laborers from farms.

I have ten more companies of three-years' volunteers, which I shall order into encampment at Saint Johnsbury early next week, forming the Third Vermont Regiment, which will be held subject to a future requisition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 5, 1861.

Col. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and have already telegraphed you to have the regiments at Elmira, that are ready, organized and mustered, and then moved on to Harrisburg. It is desirable that in the organization of the regiments for service during the war the plan of organization as announced in Orders, No. 15, be strictly adhered to. The order for your first journey to New York and back has been forwarded to you by mail. I have also addressed the letter proposed by you to Mr. Astor.

If the allowance of one or two additional clerks to do duty in the quartermaster's office at New York will remedy the evil mentioned by you, I am entirely willing they should be employed, in which event it is my desire to designate J. B. Sautsbury, esq., residing in Jersey City, but doing business until recently in New York, as one of them. There will be no difficulty in transporting the troops from Elmira to Harrisburg on short notice.

Truly,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 5, 1861.

Hon. CHARLES ROBINSON,
Topeka, Kans.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, stating that your regiment will be organized at once.

Thanking you for the promptness with which you have responded to the call of this Department upon you, and assured that the Kansas regiment will prove itself worthy of your trust,

I am, sir, respectfully, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, Me., June 5, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The Third Regiment Maine Volunteers, 1,000 strong, left this city to-day and will reach Washington probably Friday. I think you

will like the looks of them. I sent with the regiment forty-five horses and harnesses, costing about \$100 each. My impression is that the horses are very good ones and that they have been purchased at reasonable prices. More can be furnished, with or without wagons, with the next regiment if desired. The Fourth Regiment will be ready to move in a week if it goes without horses and wagons, and in a week from Monday if with. The Fifth and Sixth Regiments are under instruction and will be concentrated in a few days near Portland, where grounds will be secured for a camp of instruction. I will thank you to inform me whether you think there is any prospect of their being called for soon.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, yours,
ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Pa., June 5, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: I would respectfully call your attention to the conversation which I had with you on the 21st of May in reference to a grant of arms to this Commonwealth by the United States Government. You are aware that the State of Pennsylvania has already raised on her own account fifteen regiments of volunteers to serve for three years. It is intended that this force shall go into camp immediately, to receive military instruction, and to be ready to respond to a call for their services at any time from the President of the United States. These troops are now being fully uniformed and equipped in the best manner and have at their head Maj. Gen. George A. McCall, one of the first military men of the country, which fact will be an additional guaranty of their efficiency, either in protecting the southern boundary of this State or in making an aggressive movement on hostile neighbors. The difficulty under which the State labors is the want of suitable military arms to place in the possession of its soldiers. By an inquiry at the Ordnance Office I learned from Colonel Ripley that the department has on hand a large number of altered muskets which would suit the purposes of our military. This gentleman fully concurred in the propriety of having the public arms applied to the wants of this Commonwealth under existing circumstances. An order for 10,000 muskets or rifles, or a proportion of both, either of the new or old style, will enable this department to supply the wants of the volunteers of this Commonwealth, who will form, when armed, a reserve force which may be of the highest importance in the military operations of the Government.

Hoping to have a favorable reply to the foregoing request, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. BIDDLE,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 5, 1861.

Governor FAIRBANKS,
Saint Johnsbury, Vt.:

The two additional regiments of three-years' troops, or during the war, are accepted by this Department.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 5, 1861.

His Excellency ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,
Governor of Wisconsin:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Wisconsin, expressive of the satisfaction it would give it to have a brigade formed of the regiments of infantry called into service from Wisconsin, and give the command of the same to the Hon. Rufus King, in whose fitness and capacity the people of the State have the most implicit confidence. It would give this Department great pleasure to meet the wishes of the General Assembly of Wisconsin, and if it can be done without embarrassment or injury to the public service, its wishes, permit me to assure you, will not be disregarded; but I regret to say that at this time, and in the present state of the organization of the Army, it is impossible for this Department to do so.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

DENVER CITY, COLO. TER.,
June 6, 1861—9 a. m.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: Accept by express the inclosed letter from Capt. A. Pleasanton, with my indorsement. This Territory is at peace, devoted to the Union, and full of energy. The production of gold is very great, and daily increasing in amount.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM GILPIN.

[Inclosure.]

BEAR RIVER CROSSING, May 30, 1861.

His Excellency Governor GILPIN,
Colorado Territory:

DEAR GOVERNOR: Knowing the deep interest you take in the welfare and advancement of this country, I wish to call your attention to the necessity which exists for keeping open the overland communication with California. From what I see and hear I am satisfied that this cannot be done if the military force is removed from the country. The present force is not adequate for all the necessities of the service, and if removed will lead to great disorders and losses on the part of the Government, as well as individuals. I am sorry to say that many of our men are deserting, and some of the officers are resigning, which gives an appearance of disaffection to the whole mass; but such is not the case, and they only need encouragement from the Government by being supplied with recruits and an assurance of support to meet every emergency that may arise. I know you have influence with the Government, and I do not hesitate, therefore, to ask your assistance in urging this matter to their notice, with a request for speedy action. I have been using all my exertions with the officers I have met to induce them to remain at their posts, and I am happy to say have met with success with several. Rest assured I shall do all in my power to

advance the public interest, and I shall be glad to aid you at any time you may think I can do so.

Excuse this hasty note, and believe me to be, Governor, very truly, your friend,

A. PLEASANTON.

P. S.—I shall be glad to hear from you. My address will be Fort Crittenden, Utah.

A. P.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 6, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES S. OLDEN,
Governor of New Jersey:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and I avail myself of the occasion to express the thanks of this Department to you for the prompt and satisfactory manner in which you have responded to the call of the President. Your letter has been referred to the Adjutant-General, who will give it immediate attention and issue the necessary orders.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[JUNE 6, 1861.—For McClellan to Scott, in regard to organization of troops in Western Virginia, and Scott's reply authorizing their muster-in, see Series I, Vol. II, p. 666.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 6, 1861.

JAMES REDPATH, Esq.,
Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st instant. The subject to which you refer is an important one which deserves careful consideration, and shall receive it at my hands as soon as I may find a leisure moment to give it thought.

Should your views be adopted you may hear from me again on the subject.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 7, 1861.

MIXED COMMISSION,
Medical Bureau:

The Secretary of War has learned with great satisfaction that at the instance and in pursuance of the suggestion of the Medical Bureau, in a communication to this office dated May 22, 1861, H. W. Bellows, Prof. A. D. Bache, LL.D.; Prof. Jeffries Wyman, M.D.; Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, M.D.; W. H. Van Buren, M.D.; Samuel G. Howe, M.D.; R. C. Wood, surgeon, U. S. Army; G. W. Cullum, U. S. Army; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. Army, have mostly consented, in connection with such others as they may choose to associate with them, to act as a commission of

inquiry and advice in respect to the sanitary interests of the U. S. forces and without remuneration from the Government. The Secretary has submitted their patriotic proposal to the consideration of the President, who directs the acceptance of the services thus generously offered.

The Commission in connection with a surgeon of the U. S. Army, to be designated by the Secretary, will direct its inquiries to the principles and practices connected with the inspection of recruits and enlisted men, the sanitary condition of the volunteers, to the means of preserving and restoring the health and of securing the general comfort and efficiency of troops, to the proper provision of cooks, nurses, and hospitals, and to other subjects of like nature.

The Commission will frame such rules and regulations in respect of the objects and modes of its inquiry as may seem best adapted to the purpose of its constitution, which, when approved by the Secretary, will be established as general guides of its investigations and action.

A room with necessary conveniences will be provided in the city of Washington for the use of the Commission, and the members will meet when and at such other places as may be convenient to them for consultation and for the determination of such questions as may come properly before the Commission.

In the progress of its inquiries the Commission will correspond freely with the Department and with the Medical Bureau, and will communicate to each, from time to time, such observations and results as it may deem expedient and important.

The Commission will exist until the Secretary of War shall otherwise direct, unless sooner dissolved by its own action.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, Me., June 7, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: A regiment (the Fourth Maine Volunteers) will leave Rockland Monday, June 17. It will be 1,000 strong, well uniformed and equipped, and will take twelve camp baggage-wagons, newly made and of the army size, pattern, &c., two hospital wagons, about fifty horses and harnesses. The regiment goes from the home of Knox and will not unworthily represent the old hero.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 7, 1861.

Hon. ERASTUS FAIRBANKS,
Governor of Vermont, Saint Johnsbury, Vt.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, informing me that one regiment of Vermont Volunteers will be ready for service by the 10th instant and that you will be another in reserve.

Thanking you for the promptness and efficiency of your action in response to the calls upon you from this Department, I am, sir, respectfully, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, June 8, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Since the receipt of your letter of the 6th ultimo every attention possible on the part of this office has been given toward obtaining the necessary data for responding to the various questions therein. In ordinary times, and without the confusion as to the condition of ordnance supplies which was occasioned by irregular and, it is believed, unwarranted orders for taking them from the arsenals, it would not have been difficult to have made a prompt answer to your letter. As it was, immediate measures were taken to answer, which involved the necessity of a correspondence with the respective arsenals. Most of them have responded, and a tabular statement is in preparation, exhibiting in a concise form, convenient for easy reference, the facts called for by the first and fifth questions of your letter. There are still some blanks necessarily left in this statement, from the non-receipt of replies from some of the arsenals, which will be filled as fast as they come in, and the complete statement submitted to you. I ought not probably to have delayed an immediate answer to your letter, as far as was possible, but my desire to answer it in full has caused me to do so. I now reply to the second, third, and fourth questions, and will not defer answers to the others longer than is absolutely necessary to enable me to do so. The cost of manufacturing rifle muskets is \$13.93 per arm, including appendages, such as screw-drivers, wipers, spring vices, and bullet-molds. The Government has no foundry and purchases its cannon. The prices heretofore paid have been 6 cents per pound for iron cannon unchambered, and 6½ cents for chambered; for bronze cannon, 46 cents per pound, except the mountain howitzer, for which 75 cents per pound is paid. No muskets have been purchased. For cavalry carbines, which are patented arms, the price is \$30 each; and for cavalry pistols, Colt revolvers of the latest pattern, \$25. The only work for supplying arms owned by the Government is the armory at Springfield. The present capacity of that armory can give a product of about 2,500 arms a month. Measures are now in as rapid progress as possible to provide additional machinery, tools, and fixtures to double at least that capacity. The orders from this office to the superintendent give him full powers of increasing the product without limit. The service is now deficient in rifle muskets; in siege and field artillery, with carriages and harness; in some calibers of heavy artillery, and carriages for the same; in accouterments and horse equipments; in artillery horses, and in powder and lead. When I say deficient, I mean that the quantities of these articles on hand are not an adequate stock for the present contemplated military force in service. We have supplies of all to meet immediate exigencies, except of rifle muskets, and our supply of this arm, smooth-bored, of good and serviceable quality, will for the present meet this deficiency. All these deficiencies must be supplied by manufacture at the U. S. Armory and arsenals and by purchases from private establishments. These two sources will keep up our supply to meet immediate wants, and in one year, it is estimated, will afford a good stock in store. The estimates of this Bureau, which will be submitted in a few days, will exhibit this subject in full detail. These estimates will not be for less than \$500,000 for the remainder of the present fiscal year, and \$6,000,000 for the next year, to meet liabilities contracted for and probable future expenditures.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES W. RIPLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Ordnance.

KEOKUK, IOWA, *June 8, 1861.*

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: John W. Rankin, a citizen of Iowa and a member of the Senate, leaves for Washington on Monday. The Legislature at its late special session directed me to tender to the Government of the United States a regiment of cavalry. The regiment is organized, with Col. Fitz Henry Warren as colonel. Iowa, through Mr. Rankin, tenders you the regiment, and earnestly urges on you the acceptance. It is composed of bold, brave, able-bodied men.

The three regiments of infantry placed at the disposal of the President are at the rendezvous in this place, anxiously awaiting arms. May I ask you to confer freely with Mr. Rankin, as he will fully represent my views and wishes. I hope that his known partiality for the Secretary of War and his untiring exertions for the success of Mr. Lincoln, as well as his devotion to the Government in the hour of its peril, will give him an easy access to you. Iowa is now ready to do its entire duty. I am overrun with applications of companies for admission into the national service. Our people are loyal, patriotic, and devoted. Their hearts are with you in the national struggle. Their prayers daily ascend for the President, the members of the Cabinet, and for glorious General Scott. Their desire is that the war be speedily terminated, and that 200,000 men in addition to what you have been called, if necessary, to extinguish the unnatural rebellion.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

KEOKUK, IOWA, *June 8, 1861.*

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

MY DEAR SIR: The Iowa Legislature has directed me to urge upon the President of the United States the constitution of a brigade out of the Iowa regiments, or the Iowa and Nebraska combined, and the appointment of a general. I heartily concur with the Legislature, and through you urge a compliance. Such an officer is very much needed. If deemed better our State will promptly furnish a fourth regiment. The Hon. Samuel R. Curtis, colonel of the Second Regiment, is very generally named in connection with the chief officer of the brigade, and I heartily recommend him. In all your engagements I hope you will not overlook the young but loyal and gallant State which by the votes of the people I have the honor to represent.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,

Governor.

J. W. Rankin will fully represent me in this matter.

I join in the foregoing recommendation of Governor Kirkwood, and respectfully but urgently commend the matter to your favorable consideration. Colonel Curtis enjoys in an eminent degree the confidence of all our citizens, and his selection for the position of a brigadier-general would gratify us in the highest degree.

Very respectfully,

WM. VANDEVER,

Second Congressional District of Iowa.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 8, 1861.

Governor ISRAEL WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, and again thank you for the promptness of your action and the excellent manner in which the troops from your State are equipped and fitted out for service. If the two remaining regiments are equipped in the same way, and can be at once mustered and moved hither, let me know by telegraph, and I may immediately have them mustered and ordered here.

Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WILLARD'S,
Washington, June 8, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: His Excellency Governor Andrew directs me to inform you that the first of the six three-years' regiments allotted to Massachusetts will march in three or four days, the remaining five to follow at intervals of four or five days if ordered, fully equipped in every particular. He adds, "We could easily give the men for six more regiments." His Excellency furthermore asks leave to furnish a battalion of 400 picked men under the command of an able officer, furnished with the Burnside rifle.

Very respectfully,

O. H. DALTON,
Agent for Massachusetts.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 31. } Washington, June 9, 1861.

Women nurses will not reside in the camps nor accompany regiments on a march; but those who apply for service and are highly accredited, having certificates from two physicians and two clergymen of standing, and will forward the same to Miss D. L. Dix, at Washington, will receive a certificate in return accrediting them for service in any military hospital of the United States where such services are required.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 10, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the return of my report of the 3d instant indorsed by you:

The Secretary of War approves of the within report of the Chief of Ordnance, but has no recollection of the report about purchasing arms therein mentioned, and desires a more full report on that subject.

In compliance with that desire I have to report: In my letter of the 3d instant it was stated that I had suggested the propriety of obtaining from abroad some small-arms and rifled cannon, not that I had made any formal report on the subject. The circumstances attending that suggestion were as follows:

In the latter part of April last, between the 23d and 27th, I had a conversation with General Scott in relation to procuring with dispatch additional supplies of small-arms and field artillery, which it was then thought might be obtained from abroad by sending an agent to purchase them. I suggested 100,000 rifled muskets and eight batteries (forty-eight pieces) of rifled cannon. The person who was then thought of as the agent was Mr. D. Tyler, of Connecticut, now General Tyler, who was then here and about to return home, but who staid over until something more definite on the subject should be determined. I accordingly mentioned to you at your office the suggestion above referred to, to which you replied in substance that you considered it preferable to obtain the articles at home rather than abroad. In the multiplicity of public affairs then and since pressing on you it is not to be wondered at if this conversation should have escaped your memory. A short time after I was sent for by General Scott, whom I found with the Assistant Secretary of State, when my views on this same subject were asked for, and as my previous suggestions seemed to be considered rather too liberal in regard to the quantity of arms, &c., I stated that I might and would so modify it as to include 50,000 muskets and eight batteries. I have not since learned whether any measures have been taken to carry out either suggestion.

Respectfully,

JAS. W. RIPLEY.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1861.

The Government has already accepted ten regiments from the State of Indiana. I think at least six more ought to be received from that State, two to be those of Col. James W. McMillan and Col. William L. Brown, and the other four to be designated by the Governor of the State of Indiana, and to be received into the volunteer service of the United States according to the "plan of organization" in the General Orders of the War Department, No. 15. When they report to Major-General McClellan in condition to pass muster according to that order, and with the approval of the Secretary of War, to be indorsed hereon, and a copy left in his Department, I direct that the whole six, or any smaller number of said regiments, be received.

A. LINCOLN.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, June 11, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The present condition of our supplies of sabers, swords, and pistols renders it necessary that measures should be taken to increase our stock in time to admit of manufacture before its exhaustion. I therefore propose to order 15,000 cavalry and artillery sabers, 7,000 non-commissioned officers', musicians', and artillerymen's swords; 4,800 swords for staff, mounted, and foot officers, and 5,000 Colt pistols; each kind of swords and sabers in due proportion to the probable requirements of the service.

I also propose to obtain from France, as samples and for the purpose of examination, one of each caliber, both rifled and smooth bore, of the field cannon known as the "Napoleon" gun.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
June 11, 1861.

Notes on subject of contracting for small-arms.

A great evil now specially prevalent in regard to arms for the military service is the vast variety of the new inventions, each having, of course, its advocates, insisting upon the superiority of his favorite arm over all others and urging its adoption by the Government.

The influence thus exercised has already introduced into the service many kinds and calibers of arms, some, in my opinion, unfit for use as military weapons, and none as good as the U. S. musket, producing confusion in the manufacture, the issue, and the use of ammunition, and very injurious to the efficiency of troops. This evil can only be stopped by positively refusing to answer any requisitions for or propositions to sell new and untried arms, and steadily adhering to the rule of uniformity of arms for all troops of the same kind, such as cavalry, artillery, infantry. The U. S. muskets as now made have no superior arms in the world. I say this with confidence, from my entire familiarity with the manufacture of these arms, and from the fact that the celebrated Enfield rifle of England is the result of a long visit and minute examination and close study of the arms made at Springfield Armory and of the machinery and tools and mode of conducting operations there, by three British officers, who were selected by their Government for the special service. They had the machinery for the Enfield Armory made in the vicinity of Springfield from U. S. patterns, and they engaged the services of several of the armory mechanics, one to take the general charge of the Enfield works as master-armorer, and others to take charge of the stocking, forging, and other principal departments of manufacture. It is, in my opinion, decidedly objectionable to enter into contracts for any other arms than those of the regular U. S. patterns. Although there are many persons urgent and clamorous for contracts, and ready to promise the delivery of any kind of arms, of any patterns, and in a short time, I know of none, and I do not believe there are any, who have the requisite machinery, tools, and fixtures for making such arms, and but few who can prepare them in less than one year's time. Even Mr. Colt, who has the most complete private armory in the United States or probably elsewhere, and greater means and facilities for commencing the fabrication of the Government pattern arms than any one else, states that it will require six months for him to make the first delivery. All who seek these contracts want orders for large quantities of arms, which I consider it certain they will not be able to deliver under many years' time, not probably until the present demand for them is over. The Government, however, will be bound to take and pay for all these arms. The best and only proper course to pursue in this matter is, in my opinion, to make no contract now for more than 25,000 arms, with a stringent condition in regard to the time of delivery—I should say

an entire forfeiture of the contract. In this way the ability of each contractor to meet his engagements, both as regards time and the quality of his work, will be ascertained, when additional contracts may be given to those who prove themselves worthy, and the Government will thus obtain arms without disappointment and without involving itself in unnecessary liabilities. The present capacity of Springfield Armory is the product of about 2,500 arms per month, and measures are in rapid progress to double at least that product, with orders to put no limit to the extent of work. The cost of the rifled muskets made there is \$13.93 each, including the bullet-molds, screw-drivers, wipers, and spring vices. I have little doubt they will be made for less than \$13.

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Ordnance.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 11, 1861.

Governor O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana:

SIR: It has been determined to accept six additional regiments of volunteers from Indiana, to be mustered into service for three years, or during the war, according to the plan of organization in General Orders, No. 15, of which regiments those of Col. James W. McMillan and Col. William L. Brown shall be received, and the remaining four to be designated by Your Excellency. All of said regiments when mustered into service, or if the whole number are not mustered such as are, to report to Major-General McClellan.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *June 11, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

By Friday evening the four regiments of three-years' men from Indiana will be completely organized, armed, uniformed, and equipped for the field. Two are stationed at Indianapolis, one at Terre Haute, and one at La Fayette. I have also two regiments and one battalion of five companies of State troops enlisted for one year, armed, uniformed, and equipped, ready to take the field.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

[JUNE 11, 1861.—For Cameron to Lyon, authorizing enlistment of loyal citizens of State of Missouri, &c., see Series I, Vol. III, p. 384.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 12, 1861.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Commanding Department of the Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio:

GENERAL: The President has just learned from the Governor of Ohio of the existence of much dissatisfaction and an increasing excitement among the volunteers at Camp Dennison, growing out of the

partial conversion of the original regiments of three-months' volunteers into regiments organized for three-years' service.

The President greatly regrets this state of things; he only consented to the measure of endeavoring to convert the three-months' into as many three-years' regiments upon such urgent representations, addressed to him by the authorities and by influential citizens of the State of Ohio, of such being the unanimous desire of the volunteers themselves, that he could not doubt but that, in yielding to the solicitations thus made to him, he was deferring, in fact, to the popular will. As the result unfortunately has not been in unison with the anticipations which he had been led to form, and since it appears that serious consequences are apprehended at Camp Dennison unless promptly diverted by the application of some effectual remedy, there remains but to see what remedy will best apply to so embarrassing a case. That proposed by the Governor of disbanding the three-months' men, after paying them off, does not meet with the President's approval. In his view this would not only be to disappoint too rudely the patriotic ardor of these gallant volunteers, but it would be a breach of the public faith under which they were induced to volunteer their services. Upon reflection, therefore, the President has decided that the three-months' men who had been thrown out from their old regiments in consequence of refusing to engage for the term of three years, shall be at once restored to and incorporated into their former regiments and companies, with the same rank, on the same footing, and upon the same terms precisely, in every respect, as when they were thrown out, and with this single difference between them and their new comrades, that their term of service will of course be for a shorter period, and that their old officers and non-commissioned officers who shall be re-enlisted with them will take rank next after those of the same grade already appointed over these three-years' men.

A large excess over the organization prescribed for the three-years' regiments will be in this way occasioned, but it is foreseen and fully sanctioned. All recruiting for these regiments, however, will be instantly stopped, nor will it be resumed until after they shall have fallen below the standard prescribed for regiments of three-years' service, either by the disbandment of the three-months' men upon the expiration of their term of service or by the ordinary casualties of service. Nor shall any more officers or non-commissioned officers be elected or appointed in any of these regiments until after the number mustered with the regiments shall have fallen below the complement prescribed in General Orders, No. 15. Then, and not before, vacancies may be again filled in the manner laid down in that order.

I am, general, &c.,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 12, 1861.

Col. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN:

SIR: You will muster into service for two years all the regiments or companies which have been enrolled into the State service by the Governor of New York, the number so to be mustered not to exceed twenty-two regiments. This order is issued with the understanding with Governor Morgan that the regiments mustered and to be mustered shall move forward to the command of Major-General Patterson within three days from this date, and that about one regiment daily thereafter shall

so move forward until all are forwarded. If this understanding be interfered with by the want of arms to supply the regiments when otherwise ready to move forward, you are authorized to make a requisition on the Springfield Armory for the arms necessary to supply the deficiency.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 12, 1861.

Col. W. B. FRANKLIN, U. S. Army:

SIR: The President having accepted the five regiments of volunteers tendered by General Sickles, you will muster the same into the service of the United States for three years, or during the war, and on being so mustered into service make report thereof to the Department.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

ELMIRA, N. Y., *June 12, 1861.*

Brigadier-General THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report my arrival at this place yesterday morning, and to submit the following statement of the strength and condition of the volunteer forces assembled here:

The aggregate is 5,422 officers and men, consisting of seven regiments under the command of Brig. Gen. R. B. Van Valkenburgh, of the State militia. Two of these regiments (the Twenty-first and Twenty-sixth) have been mustered into the service of the United States for three months. The remaining five are volunteers in the service of the State for two years. The Twenty-first and Twenty-sixth are supplied with arms, accoutrements, uniform clothing, and camp and garrison equipage; are in good order and under fine discipline, considering the short time they have been in service. They could take the field at short notice. They are willing to be mustered in for two years, and probably two-thirds of the Twenty-first would go for three years or during the war. It is also the anxious desire of the remaining five regiments to enter the U. S. service for two years. They will be supplied with clothing and arms within two weeks' time.

The instructions for the mustering officer at this point are not recent or definite, and I respectfully request that instructions may be sent to me with reference to these terms of two and three years. Applications have been made to me to muster in some additional men for the three-months' regiments already formed; but as they are already up to the minimum strength required I have declined, as it would only add to a useless body of men and to the expense of the Government.

I cannot conclude without asking leave to mention something of the appearance and condition of the quarters occupied by the troops. The grounds about the place are eminently favorable for large encampments of troops, affording excellent facilities for drills and exercises and easy access to an abundance of pure water. The most favorable locations have been selected and quarters erected for the troops upon a grand scale. They are constructed of boards, and great attention has been

paid to uniformity and regularity. Buildings for the different companies of each regiment, ninety feet in length by eighteen in width, arranged in parallel lines and at uniform distances from each other, with fine parade and drill grounds in front, and officers' quarters and mess halls in rear, present a magnificent appearance. In the quarters the bunks are arranged with great uniformity, and each regiment has a mess hall in which the entire regiment can be seated at once. In the kitchens the same comfortable regularity prevails, the cooking being done by steam supplied from small engines and boilers in the most expeditious and wholesome manner. Everything that could contribute to the discipline and comfort of the troops has been done in a very systematic and expeditious manner through the indefatigable exertions of the general commanding them, aided by his quartermaster, Colonel Walker.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. W. AVERELL,
Second Lieutenant, Regiment Mounted Rifles.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, Mass., June 12, 1861.

General HIRAM WALBRIDGE,
New York:

SIR: In relation to that energetic method of prosecuting the war which you suggest I have to say that if you can procure, in addition to the last requisition upon this State for six regiments—which will undoubtedly be in the field by the end of this month—a further requisition for ten regiments, thoroughly armed, equipped, clothed, and provided with tents, baggage train, rations, and subsistence stores, these advances will be made by this State and such a requisition answered to the letter within forty days from the reception of the order here; men enlisted for three years, unless sooner discharged. We have already enlisted organized companies enough to make six regiments of the ten referred to as a proposed requisition, and entirely independent of the six regiments already ordered and of any troops now in the field.

I am, very truly, your friend and servant,
JOHN A. ANDREW.

General S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:
First Minnesota Regiment, Colonel Gorman, is ready for marching orders. If wanted, answer.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., June 12, 1861.

RAMSEY,
Governor.

General S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:
SAINT PAUL, MINN., June 13 [12], 1861.

Do you want a Minnesota regiment? If so, Colonel Gorman's is well drilled and armed and can be in Washington in ten days. A full new regiment could not be got up in ten days, but I can have the forts relieved in less time. Answer.

RAMSEY,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
June 13, 1861.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

MY DEAR SIR: There is, it seems, a regiment in Massachusetts commanded by Fletcher Webster, and which Hon. Daniel Webster's old friends very much wish to get into the service. If it can be received with the approval of your Department and the consent of the Governor of Massachusetts I shall indeed be much gratified. Give Mr. Ashmun chance to explain fully.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
June 13, 1861.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

MY DEAR SIR: I think it is entirely safe to accept a fifth regiment in Michigan, and with your approbation I should say a regiment proffered by Col. T. B. W. Stockton, ready for service within two weeks at any time, will be received. Look at Colonel Stockton's testimonials.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 13, 1861.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: This Department wishes to procure from France a sample of a breech-loading gun, or one of each caliber, both rifled and smooth bored, if there be more than one caliber and kind. Will you be so good as to inform me known to the U. S. minister at Paris the wishes of the Department in this respect and to request his aid in carrying them out? You will see by the inclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Forbes,* Mr. Stillman is recommended as a suitable agent to procure the sample of guns.

Regarding payment, I would suggest, as probably the most convenient, that our minister be authorized to make a draft on this Department for the amount, to be charged to appropriation for ordnance stores and supplies. It will be well to procure also a sample of projectiles for rifled cannon of different kinds, if there be more than one, which are used in the French service, with notes as to modes of rifling both field and heavy cannon and of using them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

DETROIT, MICH., June 13, 1861.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Third Michigan Regiment leaves to-day for Washington via Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Baltimore, fully equipped and armed, including ammunition.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Adjutant-General.

* Omitted.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *June 13, 1861.*

General S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Please answer my dispatch of yesterday. The regiment can be with you in ten days, if wanted, and the forts supplied.

RAMSEY,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 13, 1861—4 p. m.

Governor ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

If your regiment that is ready has been mustered into service for three years, or during the war, it may come at once on to Washington by way of Harrisburg.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 13, 1861.

General E. M. BIDDLE,
Adjutant-General Pennsylvania, Harrisburg:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau of this Department has been this day ordered to forward to the address of Governor Curtin, at Harrisburg, smooth-bore muskets to supply the fifteen regiments of volunteers now enrolled and in the service of your State.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, June 14, 1861.

H. BERDAN, Esq.:

SIR: The General-in-Chief, under the reference to him of the subject of sharpshooters by His Excellency the President and the honorable Secretary of War, as set forth in your letter of June 13, 1861, desires me to say he was very favorably impressed with you personally; that a regiment of such sharpshooters as are proposed by you, and instructed according to your system, would be of great value and could be advantageously employed by him in the public service.

Respectfully, yours,

SCHUYLER HAMILTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Military Secretary.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 14, 1861.

Lieut. W. W. AVERIELL,
Mounted Rifles, Elmira, N. Y.:

SIR: Your report of your arrival at Elmira, condition of troops, barracks, &c., has been received at this office. With regard to the regiments

which have entered the service of the State for two years, with a view of being mustered into the service of the United States for the same period, a recent decision of the War Department authorizes their acceptance. You will, therefore, when cases of this kind occur, muster them into the service for two years.

By order:

W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARTFORD, CONN., *June 14, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The three-years' regiment will be ready in a few days, and I will forward the same, and advise you as requested.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

BOSTON, MASS., *June 14, 1861.*

A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: Fletcher Webster has raised a capital regiment. It is well organized and well officered. Its lieutenant-colonel, Cruiger [Bryan?], a West Pointer. Governor Andrew can't well accept it as one of the six. Do, I pray you, accept it. Telegraph me at once.

HENRY WILSON,
U. S. Senate.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 14, 1861—4.11 p. m.

Hon. HENRY WILSON,
Boston, Mass.:

I refer you to Governor Andrew. If he is agreed, Mr. Webster's regiment shall be accepted in addition to the six already accepted. It may be mustered into service for the war.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 14, 1861.

Hon. AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of Michigan:

SIR: A regiment under command of Col. T. B. W. Stockton, of Michigan, has been offered to this Department for acceptance to serve for three years or during the war. The President is willing to accept this regiment if it meets with your approbation, and if it can be got ready for service, full, thoroughly organized and uniformed within two weeks from this date.

Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 11, 1861—10.50 a. m.

Governor RAMSEY,
Saint Paul:

Send to Harrisburg to await further orders Colonel Gorman's regiment. Replace the companies at the forts with companies of the Second Regiment. Report the day the regiment will be at Harrisburg.

S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

MADISON, WIS., June 11, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The Second Regiment will start on Tuesday, the 18th of June. We have no arms. Where will they be procured? Fully provided otherwise.

A. W. RANDALL,
Governor of Wisconsin.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 15, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

DEAR SIR: General McClellan has just sent the following dispatch to General L. Thomas:

In Secretary's order of May 30, authorizing five companies of cavalry and artillery to be mustered in Illinois, the Governor interprets it as meaning five companies of each. What is the intention? I think the service requires at least five companies of each arm, and hope that is the intention. There are in all ten cavalry companies raised by the State of Illinois. I would recommend that all be accepted by the General Government.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

Now, Mr. Cameron, please do get General Scott to accept my ten cavalry companies. We want to be fully ready to take the starch out of the Missouri secession chivalry.

Very respectfully,

RICHD. YATES,
Governor.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, N. Y., June 15, 1861.

Brigadier-General THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I think it proper to acquaint you of the difficulties encountered in procuring the requisite supply of ammunition for the volunteer regiments which the Executive of this State has engaged to put in motion for the field in the next ten days. If there should be any failure to comply with the terms of the arrangement made by the Governor when in Washington, it will be for want of ammunition, as the regiments should not move without a supply. I send herewith a copy of my letter of the 14th instant to the Chief of Ordnance respecting ammunition for Enfield rifles, and hope the request to have it supplied by the Ordnance Department will be complied with.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. MEREDITH READ, JR.,
Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, N. Y., June 14, 1861.

CHIEF OF THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I beg to inform you that the authorities of this State have ordered the purchase and manufacture of 20,000 Enfield rifles and muskets, some of which have been received from England, and with which one regiment of volunteers have already been armed. The issue of this arm will be made from time to time to the troops of this State, and as the supply of the proper kind of ammunition is important, I inquired of the commanding officer at Watervliet whether it could be fabricated by him, and he said it could not. I ought to say that the caliber of the arms already received is .57, and that 100,000 rounds have been furnished to the regiment having the arms; but to continue the preparation of this ammunition and send it forward to regiments in the field is what can hardly be expected from this State. I therefore respectfully ask whether the Ordnance Department will undertake to furnish this ammunition as it does in other cases. It is to be regretted that the caliber is .57, but that was the only arm that could be purchased ready made. Those to be fabricated will be .58, so that the ordinary ammunition can be used. An early reply by telegraph is respectfully asked.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 J. MEREDITH READ, JR.,
Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Springfield, Ill., June 16, 1861.

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

DEAR SIR: When at Washington you were of the opinion that no more troops would be accepted from Illinois. The recent movements in Tennessee and Missouri, I am sure, will change your views on this subject. The hard fighting in this war is to be done on the Ohio and Mississippi, with the Tennesseans and Missourians, and I think you will yet receive every man in Illinois who will volunteer for the war.

In view of the change of your programme to meet the necessities of the case, I wish to recommend the acceptance of the "Yates Phalanx," a regiment composed of hardy mechanics and substantial citizens of Chicago. The colonel of the regiment was in Washington to urge their claims some three weeks ago, but could not get access to the Departments. I hope this regiment may be accepted. Its ten companies are full (there will be no deception on this point) and ready and eager for the fight. They have made application to get into the Missouri army without success. Do, if possible, accept this regiment.

Truly, yours,

RICHD. YATES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 16, 1861.

Hon. A. W. RANDALL, *Madison, Wis.:*

If the Second Regiment does not get its arms before leaving, it will be supplied with them here.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
June 17, 1861.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

MY DEAR SIR: With your concurrence, and that of the Governor of Indiana, I am in favor of accepting into what we call the three-years' service any number not exceeding four additional regiments from that State. Probably they should come from the triangular region between the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, including my own old boyhood home. Please see Hon. O. M. Allen, Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives, and unless you perceive good reasons to the contrary, draw up an order for him according to the above.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
June 17, 1861.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

MY DEAR SIR: With your concurrence, and that of the Governor of Ohio, I am in favor of receiving into what we call the three-years' service any number not exceeding six additional regiments from that State, unless you perceive good reasons to the contrary. Please see Hon. John A. Gurley, who bears this, and make an order corresponding with the above.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 17, 1861.

RODMAN G. MOULTON,
Manchester, England:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, with inclosures, informing me of the shipment of the guns necessary to complete the battery of Whitworth cannon, together with ammunition and machine for manufacturing projectiles, which have been presented to the Government of the United States by a large number of American citizens now resident abroad. Rest assured, sir, that the Government will take good care to place this battery in the hands of those who know how to make it serve the patriotic purposes of the donors.

Thanking you for your kind attention in keeping the Department advised as to the shipment of these guns,

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1861.

Memorandum of battery of six guns, Whitworth cannon with carriages, ammunition, &c., presented to the Government of the United States by American citizens in Europe, consigned to H. F. Spaulding, city of New York; all charges paid to the port of New York.

Arrived per steamer Persia, May 22: Two guns without carriages, 100 rounds projectiles, canister, wads, and fuse (no probe). Arrived per City of Washington (steamer) June 8: Two guns with carriages, 800

rounds as above. Shipped per steamer City of Baltimore, sailed June 5, due about 20th: Two guns with four carriages, 1,700 rounds as above, to complete the battery of six, to arrive per ——— some time in July, a machine and all its parts capable of making 200 projectiles a day for the use of these guns.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 17, 1861.

HIRAM WALBRIDGE,
New York:

SIR: I have read with pleasure the letter of His Excellency Governor John A. Andrew, addressed to you under date of the 12th instant, stating that if you can procure a further requisition by the Government for ten additional regiments from the State of Massachusetts besides the last requisition for six, they will within forty days be sent, thoroughly armed, equipped, clothed, and provided with tents, baggage train, rations, and subsistence stores; men enlisted for three years, unless sooner discharged.

You will please advise Governor Andrew that the necessary requisition will immediately be made, and for your action in the premises accept the thanks of this Department.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, June 17, 1861.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

DEAR SIR: The Hon. Robert Dale Owen is authorized to present for your consideration our cavalry regiment being now raised upon the border. It will be composed of the best material both in men and horses. Mr. Owen will present to you the peculiar claims and condition of the border, differing from the border of any other State. I trust Your Excellency may find it consistent with your views and the public interest to accept of this regiment.

Very respectfully,

O. P. MORTON.

[Indorsement.]

JUNE 22, 1861.

If agreeable to the Secretary of War, I approve the receiving one of the regiments already accepted from Indiana, organized and equipped as a cavalry regiment.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 17, 1861.

His Excellency CHARLES ROBINSON,
Governor of Kansas:

SIR: The Department will accept for three years or during the war two regiments of volunteers from Kansas in addition to the one commanded by Colonel Deitzler and mustered already into service, said regiments so accepted to be the ones commanded by Colonels Phillips and Mitchell, respectively, and the mustering officer ordered by the Adjutant-General to muster them into service is hereby directed to make

such requisitions as may be necessary to supply them with arms, ammunition, clothing, &c., they may require, and also to supply any deficiency that may exist in Colonel Deitzler's regiment.

Respectfully, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

DETROIT, MICH., June 18, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The Fourth Regiment of Michigan Infantry is mustered into U. S. service, and ready to march if it has arms and accouterments. Can they be forwarded to it immediately?

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of Michigan.

CONCORD, N. H., June 18, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The Second Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, numbering 1,046 men, with camp equipage and baggage train, are ready for service. Unless orders are received to the contrary, the regiment will leave Portsmouth June 20, and will proceed directly to Washington as per your order of June 3.

NATHANIEL S. BERRY,
Governor of New Hampshire.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 18, 1861.

Hon. CHARLES S. OLDEN,
Governor of New Jersey, Trenton:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter covering copies of resolutions of the Legislature of New Jersey, urging upon the General Government "the necessity of taking the necessary steps to complete the battery now under contract with the Messrs. Stevens in the shortest practicable time."

The subject referred to in the resolutions is one of acknowledged importance, and demands, and will receive, the earnest attention of this Department. It will be necessary, however, to have the action of Congress upon it before any decisive steps are taken, and it will accordingly be referred to that body for its consideration when it assembles in extra session on the 4th of July next.

With the highest respect, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, N. Y., June 18, 1861.

Brigadier-General THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Colonels Ward's (Thirty-eighth) and Matheson's (Thirty-second) Regiments New York State Volunteers will leave New York for the seat of war on the 19th

instant; O. E. Pratt's (Thirty-first) on the 20th; Lansing's (Seventeenth) on the 21st, and McCunn's (Thirty-seventh) on the 22d instant. Colonel Christian's (Twenty-sixth) will leave Elmira on the 21st.

The Governor, when in Washington, understood it was the wish of the Secretary of War that the regiments should all be sent to General Patterson's command, but after his return to Albany a telegram asked that the several regiments at Elmira should be sent to Washington via Harrisburg. Being not then ready because not mustered, and because ammunition was not furnished in season by the United States, regiments were ordered from New York City instead. Thinking it probable that Colonel Franklin, U. S. Army, in New York, is in possession of the Secretary of War's views as to the destination of these regiments, I have directed the brigadier-general in command of the New York depot to confer with him on the subject before dispatching the regiments to the seat of war.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. MEREDITH READ, JR.,
Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 19, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to inclose for your information a transcript of a dispatch from our minister resident in Belgium, Mr. Sanford, of the 21st [25th] of May. His suggestions are commended to your consideration.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Brussels, May 25, 1861.

SIR: In view of the manifest want of arms in the United States to meet the present emergency, I have made inquiries here and at other points as to the means of supply, and have come to the conclusion that no considerable amount of arms of modern pattern can be procured in Europe at first hands. All the great centers of manufacture of which I have any knowledge are without any stock on hand of importance, and are far behind their orders. All Europe is arming in view of the probabilities of war, and this fact and the change of the old musket for the modern rifled gun have caused an extraordinary activity in this branch of manufacture, and the demand seems to be far in advance of the supply, and this has led to speculation and enhanced prices. The principal workshops in this country are in and about Liege, and their productive capacity—which is, however, rapidly increasing—is now about 10,000 per week. They are mostly employed by foreign Governments, Piedmont being a large customer, and the English Government having contracted there for 180,000—the cost being there less than in England, say from 35 to 40 francs, according to completeness and finish. I learn also on inquiry that the markets at Saint Etienne, in France, are all overburdened with orders, and that the prices have advanced from 42 francs (the Government regulation price) to 78 for the Minie, Government pattern. The capacity of supply of the two principal centers for the manufacture of arms in England is about the same as at Liege, but a large trade is carried on in Birmingham in guns bought here and in Germany.

There is a large cannon foundry in Liege, where the Government manufactures rifled cannon, and has sold them to various Governments. In answer to my application the Minister of War informs me that they will sell no more, having determined to employ their works to their full capacity for the change in that arm which the Government is about to make in its service, and that they will thus be employed for two years. I presume that any desired amount of cannon of old pattern (smooth-bore) could be purchased of different Governments, and it strikes me that the most expeditious method of supplying ourselves with rifled cannon would be to procure these and have them rifled in our own workshops. I have little doubt that some rifled cannon, but not in large quantities, can be procured in Prussia and Sweden. They furnished many for the war in Piedmont. The iron guns of the latter are esteemed the best of that material in Europe. The steel cannon made in Prussia surpass anything of the kind yet known. I have already informed you of the rule of the French Government respecting parting with rifled cannon; it will part with none. I think that we might procure from it as a great favor 25,000 or 30,000 Minie rifles. Such was the impression drawn from my conversation with M. Thouvenot on the subject.

It seems to me highly important that an agent acquainted with the language and authorities should be employed to go immediately to Northern Europe, to see what could be procured of the various German Governments or that of Sweden and at the private manufactories. Speculation will soon be excited in view of this new demand from the United States, and the prices will be greatly augmented. As an instance in point, I will mention that an order was given but last week in Birmingham for 20,000 muskets for one of our States at £5 apiece, the price of which the day previous was £2 10s., and it is to be presumed that these merchants will make speculative purchases over Europe to meet the new demand from our side of the Atlantic.

There is one other subject in this connection which I deem not inappropriate to bring to your notice. I observe that the President is about to increase very largely the number of men in the standing or Regular Army. It has occurred to me that in view of the preference likely to be given to the volunteer service, and the consequent difficulty of procuring a sufficient number of army recruits through the ordinary channels at home, it might be advisable to seek them elsewhere. The German Legion of 10,000 men for the Crimean war was recruited by England in Hamburg, and were excellent soldiers. I have no doubt the same number of able-bodied men who have been in the army could be obtained there now in a few weeks for the bounty of steerage passage to the United States. I have many applications, as I doubt not have all our legations and consulates in Northern Europe, from men desirous of serving in our Army—among these quite a large proportion of officers; and I am certain there would be no difficulty in procuring, if desired, large numbers of soldiers who have seen active service in the army.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
H. S. SANFORD.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, June 19, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

SIR: Recent liberal issues of muskets have reduced our stock below what it ought to be to meet prospective demands. There should be

an additional supply of 100,000 at least of the latest pattern, as made at the Springfield Armory, and they should be obtained with the least delay possible. The U. S. Armory cannot be relied on now for more than 3,000 muskets per month, and it will be necessary to resort to contracts. In this connection I would respectfully refer to the notes on the subject of contracting for small-arms which were recently prepared here, were commended to your acceptance and firm adherence by Lieutenant-General Scott, and were approved by you. The following extract from those notes indicates the material points to be observed, viz:

It is in my opinion decidedly objectionable to enter into contracts for any other arms than those of the regular U. S. patterns. The best and only proper course to be pursued in this matter is, in my opinion, to make no contract now (with any one person) for more than 25,000 arms, with a stringent condition in regard to the time of delivery—I should say an entire forfeiture of the contract. In this way the ability of each contractor to meet his engagements, both as regards time and the quality of his work, will be ascertained, when additional contracts may be given to those who prove themselves worthy of receiving them.

If four contracts for the above number of muskets, to be made exactly according to the latest Springfield pattern so as to interchange in all their parts with arms of that pattern and with each other, can be made and executed in nine months, or as much sooner as possible, it will be advisable to do so. As regards the price, I consider the time of the delivery of the arms as more important than their cost. They can be made for \$12 each, including appendages, but a liberal profit on the cost should be allowed. The present cost at the U. S. Armory is \$13.93.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Ordnance.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 19, 1861.

His Excellency O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana:

SIR: By order of the President this Department will, with your consent, accept any number, not exceeding four, additional regiments from your State to serve during the war, and to be selected by you. It is, however, the desire of the President that these regiments shall be made up and taken from the First, Second, and Third Congressional districts of the State, and this order is given with that expectation.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 19, 1861.

His Excellency SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor of Iowa:

SIR: This Department, with your approval, will accept, in addition to the two regiments already mustered, four regiments to serve during the war, to wit: One regiment of cavalry, commanded by Colonel Warren, and three regiments of infantry, commanded respectively by Colonels Dodge, Worthington, and McDowell; the cavalry regiment and the infantry regiments commanded by Colonels Worthington and McDowell to be mustered into service at Burlington, and that commanded by Colonel Dodge at Council Bluffs.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 19, 1861—3.20 p. m.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

With your approval the Department will accept Colonel Webster's regiment, and have it immediately mustered and ordered on to Washington.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WHEELING, VA., June 19, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

DEAR SIR: We have, under order received in reply to my dispatch to you and Mr. Chase, a regiment about full, at Clarksburg, with two companies of cavalry. Arms and equipments for both foot and horse companies are wanted. May I beg you to forward them at once, as delay in getting them tends to discourage enlistments, while the men armed and well equipped and drilled have the opposite effect. From present indications our section is to be made the Flanders of the war, and I want as many of our people as possible in the service. I hope it may be in your power to send us the same gun as the 2,000 you gave Mr. Applegate, of Wellsburg, and with which Colonel Kelley's regiment and the troops on the island, mustered in by Major Oakes, are armed, with at least 50 or 100 rounds of cartridges to each. Send cartridge-boxes, &c. The guns, &c., can be sent to me, care J. B. Ford, agent, Wheeling, Va. I will see they get to Clarksburg.

Sincerely hoping your health is entirely restored, I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. CARLILE.

P. S.—May I beg the favor of an early reply.

J. S. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 19, 1861—1 p. m.

Governor A. W. RANDALL,
Madison, Wis.:

This Department accepts the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Regiments to serve during the war, if ready to be at once mustered, and this will authorize in that event the U. S. mustering officer to muster them into service.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
June 20, 1861.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

MY DEAR SIR: Since you spoke to me yesterday about General J. H. Lane, of Kansas, I have been reflecting upon the subject, and have concluded that we need the services of such a man out there at once; that we better appoint him a brigadier-general of volunteers to-day, and send him off with such authority to raise a force (I think two regiments better than three, but as to this I am not particular) as you think

will get him into actual work quickest. Tell him when he starts to put it through. Not be writing or telegraphing back here, but put it through.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

[Indorsement.]

General Lane has been authorized to raise two additional regiments of volunteers.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 20, 1861.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Commanding Department of the Ohio:

GENERAL: I am directed to say to you that when instructions were sent from this office not to discharge three-months' men from your Ohio regiments reorganized for three years, contrary to their own wishes, it was not designed to encourage them to remain, or that you should take back men already discharged or sent home on furlough, but, on the contrary, that they should be encouraged to quit the service so far as this might be done without compromising the good faith of the Government.

If they persist in remaining for the full time they have engaged to serve, they must be permitted to do so, but in such case it is suggested that you had better form them into a detachment or detachments separate from the three-years' men.

In relation to the authority of the Governor of Ohio over your troops, I am directed to remind you that as soon as the men are sworn into the service of the United States your command over them becomes absolute and exclusive.

I am also directed to inform you that the generals of three-months' militia have no different relation to three-years' volunteers from that which they hold to the regular forces.

I am, general, &c.,

A. BAIRD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Hartford, Conn., June 20, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

DEAR SIR: In consequence of delay in receiving officers of the Army to take charge of the battalion which Colonel Colt proposed to arm with rifles the soldiers have become disaffected, and now decline going into the Regular Army of the United States. As they had not been sworn into the service of the Government I had no power to hold them. I have therefore been under the necessity of appointing their officers and organizing them into a regiment of volunteers for three years. I much regret this, but under the circumstances this course was unavoidable.

I am, dear sir, yours, with high regard,

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 20, 1861.

Governor YATES, *Springfield, Ill.:*

Will accept your ten companies of cavalry, if ready immediately to be mustered into service.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 20, 1861.

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President:

SIR: I tender and ask the acceptance for service for three years or during the war the following regiments of troops from Kansas in addition to the three regiments from that State heretofore accepted, viz:

One regiment of infantry, including two companies cavalry and two companies artillery, Col. James Montgomery. One regiment of infantry, including two companies cavalry and two companies artillery, Col. William Weer. General Cameron concurs with me in the existing necessity for two additional regiments, and will cheerfully make the order on your suggestion.

Respectfully,

J. H. LANE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 20, 1861.

General JAMES H. LANE:

DEAR SIR: This Department will accept two regiments for three years or during the war in addition to the three regiments the Department has already agreed to accept from the Governor of Kansas, to be raised and organized by you in Kansas. Orders will be given to muster the same into service immediately on being ready to be so mustered, and on being mustered the requisite arms, &c., will be furnished on the requisition of the mustering officer, who is hereby authorized to make the same.

By order of the President:

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

BOSTON, MASS., June 20, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I have just received a telegram from Hiram Walbridge stating that the President authorizes him to announce to me that ten additional regiments will be immediately called from Massachusetts. This is most gratifying intelligence. Please telegraph me at once official requisition, so as to justify my making contracts immediately for outfits.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: His Excellency Governor Austin Blair, of Michigan, in a letter to me under date of the 15th instant, in expressing an earnest

desire to have the State of Michigan allowed an opportunity of increasing her active forces in the service of the United States, states:

Now what I want is to be allowed to furnish four more regiments just as soon as the Government please if they will furnish the arms, and if they cannot, then as soon as I can get them, which I imagine can be done in a reasonable time.

Should you believe the public interest promoted by the acceptance of the regiments to which the Governor refers, I am confident they would be inferior to no troops in the field, and it would be regarded with pleasure by him and the worthy and gallant people he represents.

Yours, truly,

H. WALBRIDGE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 20, 1861—11.20 a. m.

Governor BLAIR,
Lausling, Mich. :

Send on your Fourth Regiment by Elmira and Harrisburg. They can be furnished with arms, &c., here or, if necessary, at Harrisburg.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 20, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War :

The Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers left Portsmouth for Washington at 8.30 this morning.

GILMAN MARSTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 20, 1861.

Col. JOHN W. GEARY,
Philadelphia, Pa. :

Whenever your regiment, either at Philadelphia or any other place, is fully ready to be mustered an order will be issued to do it.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, June 21, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request, made to me orally on the morning of the 6th of June, I have examined the apparatus and witnessed the balloon experiments of Mr. Lowe, and have come to the following conclusions:

First. The balloon prepared by Mr. Lowe, inflated with ordinary street gas, will retain its charge for several days.

Second. In an inflated condition it can be towed by a few men along an ordinary road or over fields in ordinarily calm weather from the places where it is filled to another twenty or more miles distant.

Third. It can be let up into the air by means of a rope in a calm day to a height sufficient to observe the country for twenty miles around and more, according to the degree of clearness of the atmosphere. The ascent may also be made at night and the camp lights of the enemy observed.

Fourth. From experiments made here for the first time it is conclusively proved that telegrams can be sent with ease and certainty between the balloon and the quarters of the commanding officer.

Fifth. I feel assured, although I have not witnessed the experiment, that when the surface wind is from the east, as it was for several days last week, an observer in the balloon can be made to float nearly to the enemy's camp (as it is now situated, to the west of us), or even to float over it, and then return eastward by rising to a higher elevation. This assumption is based on the fact that the upper strata of wind in this latitude is always flowing eastward. Mr. Lowe informs me, and I do not doubt his statement, that he will on any day which is favorable make an excursion of the kind above mentioned.

Sixth. From all the facts I have observed and the information I have gathered I am sure that important information may be obtained in regard to the topography of the country and to the position and movements of an enemy by means of the balloon, and that Mr. Lowe is well qualified to render service in this way by the balloon now in his possession.

Seventh. The balloon which Mr. Lowe now has in Washington can only be inflated in a city where street gas is to be obtained. If an exploration is required at a point too distant for the transportation of the inflated balloon, an additional apparatus for the generation of hydrogen gas will be required. The necessity of generating the gas renders the use of the balloon more expensive, but this, where important results are required, is of comparatively small importance.

For these preliminary experiments, as you may recollect, a sum not to exceed \$200 or \$250 was to be appropriated, and in accordance with this Mr. Lowe has presented me with the inclosed statement of items,* which I think are reasonable, since nothing is charged for labor and time of the aeronaut.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH HENRY,
Secretary Smithsonian Institution.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 21, 1861.

Governor ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,
Augusta, Me.:

Oblige me with a statement of the number of regiments organized by you in your State and mustered into service for the war, and the number accepted by this Department not yet mustered, if any, and when these will be ready to muster.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

(Sent also to the Governors of the following-named States: Goodwin, Governor of New Hampshire; Fairbanks, Governor of Vermont; Buckingham, Governor of Connecticut; Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts; Morgan, Governor of New York; Olden, Governor of New Jersey; Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania; Dennison, Governor of Ohio; Blair, Governor of Michigan; Randall, Governor of Wisconsin; Kirkwood, Governor of Iowa; Ramsey, Governor of Minnesota; Morton, Governor of Indiana; Yates, Governor of Illinois.)

*Omitted.

NORWICH, *June 21, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

Only one regiment from this State accepted and mustered for the war. No other accepted. Can give you one in ten days and another in about thirty. Will you accept them?

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Norwich, Conn., June 21, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Your telegram was received to-day, inquiring the number of regiments organized by this State and mustered into the service for the war and the number accepted by the War Department not mustered, if any, and when they will be ready.

I replied by telegraph, and repeat the answer, that I have received from your Department a call for only one regiment for three years, and that has been mustered into the service, and is now in the field. I can probably have another regiment organized, uniformed, and armed (but not drilled and disciplined) in ten days, and another in less than thirty days, and two others soon after. How many will you receive? Advise me, and your requisition shall have my prompt and earnest attention. Address me at Hartford.

Yours, with high regard,

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 21, 1861.

Hon. R. YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant. Immediately upon its receipt I telegraphed you that your regiment of cavalry would be accepted as soon as it was ready to be mustered in, and further answer by mail is therefore unnecessary.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *June 21, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

Ten regiments have been mustered for three years. Two more will be mustered by the 24th. The regiments for three months at Cairo ready to be mustered. I desire to tender you ten more regiments, full. They can be mustered as soon as mustering officer is able to do it. Do accept them. Our arms are the old altered muskets, unfit for service, and more than one-third in hands of troops are not nipped. Send us at least 10,000 stand of best arms. Please answer immediately.

RICHD. YATES.

DAVENPORT, *June 21, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

There have been mustered into service in this State one regiment for three months and two regiments for the war. Telegram from G. M.

Dodge from Washington on yesterday says you have accepted three additional infantry regiments and one of cavalry from this State. Is it correct? Think I can have them at rendezvous in two weeks from to-day.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

AUGUSTA, ME., *June 21, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON:

Six regiments organized, four of which are in Washington. The fifth is accepted and marches next Wednesday. The sixth is accepted and will march seven or ten days later. No others organized, but intend to raise another or more if desired.

I. WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor of Maine.

BOSTON, MASS., *June 21, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON:

Six regiments were called for and have been mustered in, of which one has marched and five remain awaiting camp equipage, nearly ready. Will have ten more ready to march in forty days.

JNO. A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, Mass., June 21, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Agreeably to your request I have begun operations to secure you ten new regiments. We have the material for six of the ten already organized into companies, which we will proceed to organize at once into regiments. One regiment under Col. Fletcher Webster, already fully organized, will be the first of the ten made ready. Enough other companies are now organized to make another, or sixth, regiment, and four more will be started. The contracts for tents, horses, wagons, overcoats, and other equipage are already on foot, and will be fully ready in the forty days, and the men will be tendered for mustering in to your mustering officer in due season at the proper points in Massachusetts.

I am glad the United States Government intends to pursue the war with such vigor and force, and I firmly believe that the preparation of an ample army, properly equipped in season for operations on a grand scale, aggressive and peremptory in character and majestic in proportions, to sweep the field in the autumn, will command the enthusiastic welcome and support of the country. We shall not flatter a moment in our preparation of equipments, so as to present our regiments (as nearly as circumstances will permit) prepared according to the standard of the Army, at all events equipped so that they may pitch their tents on any field you may assign to them, where they will fight whatever foe appears, and I doubt not will eat their allowance, too, unless your commissariat should fail, or a miracle be wrought.

I am, yours, obediently and respectfully,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

DETROIT, *June 21, 1861.*

HON. SIMON CAMERON:

Four regiments infantry are organized in this State and mustered into service for the war. The First, Second, and Third are at or near Washington. The Fourth will leave on Monday next. Three additional regiments have been organized by the Governor, the officers and non-commissioned officers of which are in a camp of instruction at Fort Wayne. They are not uniformed or equipped, but can be on short notice.

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of Michigan.
Per W. J. GIBSON,
Military Secretary.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *June 21, 1861.*

General S. CAMERON:

One regiment (Colonel Gorman) is mustered into service for the war. A second is accepted, and will be ready to muster in some eight days.

S. P. JENNISON,
Private Secretary.

CONCORD, *June 21, 1861.*HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

One regiment has been mustered by this State for three months and one for three years—Colonel Tappan's and Colonel Marston's. Both are now at the seat of war. No others ordered by your Department have been accepted. The State tenders further regiments.

N. S. BERRY,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
*Trenton, June 21, 1861.*HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: There are three regiments organized by me in this State, each containing the maximum of men, band, and officers prescribed by General Orders, No. 15, and which have been mustered into the U. S. service to serve during the war. The First Regiment, Col. W. R. Montgomery; the Second Regiment, Col. G. W. McLean, and the Third Regiment, Col. George W. Taylor, all of whom have served as officers in the U. S. Army. These regiments are encamped here under command of Colonel Montgomery, and are being fully uniformed and equipped with camp and garrison equipage, under contract with the U. S. Quartermaster-General. They are already armed, and will be equipped and ready to move by the 27th instant. Should anything occur to prevent their being ready by that date I will report to you by telegraph. These troops are unprovided with baggage train and ambulances, which I mention that the deficit may be supplied at their point of destination by the proper department. No other regiments or companies have as yet been accepted by the Department of War from this State. I shall await your orders as to when, how, and where the three regiments are to move.

Your obedient servant,

CHS. S. OLDEN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, June 21, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In reply to your telegram of the 21st instant to the Governor, I have the honor to make the following statement:

Thirty-eight regiments of volunteers have been enrolled and accepted by the War Department. Thirty-three of them have been mustered for two years. Five of them are yet to be mustered, being those whose muster was arrested by the refusal of the mustering officer to muster except for three years, and to whom orders were subsequently given (June 12) through Colonel Franklin. They will be mustered by the 24th instant. In addition to the above there are four regiments of New York State militia, viz, Second, Ninth, Fourteenth, and Seventy-ninth for three years or during the war; also the Garibaldi Guards (Colonel D'Utassy), raised for the occasion. These last five regiments are those accepted from the Union Defense Committee by the Federal Government.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIEVER.
(For the Adjutant-General.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Columbus, Ohio, June 21, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Your telegram to Governor Dennison is placed in my hands. The status of Ohio troops is as follows, twenty-six regiments the total:

First. Eleven regiments under first call at Camp Dennison until the 20th of June, when three marched for Virginia; three not mustered in; will be on Tuesday next. The change from the three-months' to the three-years' enlistment caused vacancies, to which companies have been assigned for immediate duty. The eleven regiments are for the war.

Second. At Camp Chase, near Columbus, are four regiments—two mustered in; other two will be mustered in by Tuesday next; all for the war. There is a deficiency of arms, however, except for the purposes of drill, having only the altered musket.

Third. Two regiments, now near Washington, have not fully declared their purpose as to an extended enlistment. The Governor has proposed to extend the time, lest the active canvass of the question should demoralize the present command.

Fourth. Nine regiments, organized as State regiments, have, under the critical circumstances, been placed at the disposal of General McClellan, and advanced into Virginia. Of this force (8,800 men) a majority offer for three years, and yet they have been so distributed in the various detail of duty devolved upon them as to render impossible the immediate reorganization of the regiments. The commanding general deemed it hazardous to open up the matter. The delay originated solely in their sudden transfer to the border and the overruling necessity of their advance into Western Virginia.

While, therefore, twenty-six regiments are really available for present purposes, four in Virginia and two near Washington are not reorganized so as to count in the quota of twenty-one regiments of three-years' troops.

If a larger portion of the Ohio force be needed eastward, there are two complete regiments in Cincinnati which could be mustered in forty-eight hours and two more in four days thereafter. This, however, would increase the Ohio quota beyond the designated number, conceding to the two Eastern regiments further time.

The Governor deems that good faith to the Government forbids any unnecessary delay in mustering the three-years' troops and of such as have acquired military training as far as possible, while he appreciates the circumstances that have prevented some of the three-months' troops from immediate decision as to the longer term of service.

In the meantime State troops have so performed military duty that an equivalent force has been put into the field, and it is hoped that the general cause has not suffered.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

H. B. CARRINGTON,
Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOHNSBURY, VT., June 21, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I have two regiments mustered into service for the war, accepted by your Department, one of which is ordered forward and will leave Burlington for Washington on Monday next. The other is mustered at Saint Johnsbury and can be equipped ready to march in two weeks if inspected and supplied with muskets. Can immediately afterward organize another regiment if desired.

E. FAIRBANKS,
Governor of Vermont.

MADISON, June 21, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON:

In accordance with dispatch reaching us on the 10th, accepting six regiments in all if ready in three weeks, our First and Second have left for the East. Captain McIntyre is now mustering the Third. The Fourth is in camp ready to be mustered in. The Fifth and Sixth will be in camp as soon as he is ready to muster them. All will be ready to move on the limited time or in a very few days thereafter.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Governor of Wisconsin.

[JUNE 21, 1861.—For Governor Peirpoint's application for the protection of Virginia by U. S. troops against invasion and domestic violence, see Series I, Vol. II, p. 713.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 22, 1861.

Col. H. K. CRAIG,
Chief of Ordnance:

The Colonel of Ordnance will take measures to procure 300 wrought-iron field pieces, 6-pounder caliber, from the Phoenix Iron Company,

price to be determined by the Ordnance Department and to be less than that of bronze pieces of the same caliber; a portion (two-thirds) of these guns to be rifled. The Ordnance Department will also report immediately which of the rifled projectiles heretofore submitted to the Government, including that now experimenting upon at the Washington Navy-Yard by Captain Dahlgren, is best adapted to this caliber, and will advise the War Department upon the best mode of procuring a supply of rifled ammunition to meet the exigencies of the present war. Dispatch is more important than even the selection of the very best model in this case.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *June 22, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The six regiments of three-months' men first mustered into the service are now in Virginia. Four regiments have been mustered in for three years in addition, making in all ten. Those four are fully armed, uniformed, and equipped, ready for the field, and are in very fine condition. The call bearing date June 11 for six more regiments can be filled and the men ready for the field in twenty days from this time. The contracts for accouterments, clothing, and equipments of every kind will be let on Monday, to be filled in fifteen days. I am embarrassed by the appointment by the President of colonels for three regiments. It has a bad effect, and is regarded as the work of politicians at Washington and as an indignity to the Executive of the State, who has all the responsibility of raising the regiments. These colonels had no regiments when they were appointed and asked me to furnish camps, clothing, and equipments for them. Is there a new call for four more regiments? If so, I can furnish them all ready in twenty days. Please answer at once. I will have two companies of cavalry ready on Monday. Answer.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, June 22, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

The engagement I made with you on Wednesday week, namely, that commencing on third day after my return I would forward to Washington equivalent to one regiment volunteers daily for twenty-two days, is thus far kept. First week ends to-night, and Fourteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-eighth, in all seven regiments, have certainly been forwarded, and perhaps Thirty-seventh left New York City this evening. Apparently nothing will prevent the carrying out of my promise for next week and until the whole number has been moved, except want of arms, and I trust even in this respect the War Department is not to be disappointed.

E. D. MORGAN.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

HARRISBURG, PA., June 22, 1861.

Col. J. A. Wright, of my staff, will proceed to Washington on Monday noon to give answer to your dispatch of yesterday and to settle with you definitely all questions in regard to it.

A. G. CURTIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 23, 1861.

Brig. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Comdg. Department of Northeastern Virginia, Arlington House:

GENERAL: You are authorized to receive and muster into the service of the United States such citizens of the State of Virginia as may offer their services as cavalry soldiers. You will muster them in by companies or individuals, to be afterward formed into companies at your discretion.

Very respectfully, &c.,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 23, 1861.

Governor OLIVER P. MORTON,
Indianapolis:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 22d instant, and to inform you that, in addition to the six regiments accepted on the 11th instant, four more were accepted on the 19th instant.

I have also the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter addressed to the President by the hands of Hon. R. D. Owen,* and to inform you that the regiment of cavalry tendered is accepted, conditioned, however, that it shall be one, or take the place of one, of infantry already accepted. In other words, this regiment shall come in under the acceptance of either the 11th or 19th instant. I regret to learn that the acceptances of the 11th and 19th by the President, in which certain colonels are named, have embarrassed you, and I assure you nothing could have been further from the intention of the President or of this Department than the thought of doing so.

Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

ALBANY, N. Y., June 23, 1861.

The Seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteers was omitted from copy of my telegram to you last night in giving names of regiments dispatched by me during the past week.

E. D. MORGAN.

* See June 17, p. 275.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 36. } *Washington, June 24, 18*

I. The organization of volunteer regiments mustered into the service of the United States for a longer period than three months must conform strictly to that prescribed in General Orders, No. 15, from this office, dated May 4, 1861.

All persons in excess of that organization will be immediately discharged, but will receive pay and allowances to the time of their discharge. The rate of such pay and allowances will be that authorized by section 1 of the act of Congress approved March 19, 1836.

II. The duty of buying horses for the light artillery service is referred from the Ordnance Department to the Quartermaster's Department.

* * * * *
By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, June 24, 1861

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The present organization of the Ordnance Department is intended, and is only suitable, for an army on a peace establishment. Its strength is now entirely inadequate to the proper discharge of many duties pertaining to it—duties which cannot be omitted or neglected without serious injury to the public interests, and with jeopardizing the national honor and safety. The fortifications defending the approaches to all the principal cities and harbors must have their armaments placed as soon as possible in a state to resist the attack of hostile vessels of war. Each of the districts, say of the Chesapeake and its tributaries, of the Delaware, New York and Boston Harbors and other points on our entire sea-coast, should have an ordnance officer assigned to the special care of attending to the armament of the fortifications of that district. There should be an ordnance officer with each column in the field. The duties at the arsenals have been so much increased as to tax to the utmost the energies of the limited number of officers now available for duty at them, and it may be truthfully and confidently asserted that not one of the larger and more important arsenals is adequately provided with officers; nor will the present strength of the Ordnance Corps admit of it. The least admission is an increase to meet the necessities of the public service is an organization like that of the Quartermaster's Department as regards the senior officers, and an addition of six second lieutenants. This will add to the Ordnance Corps only nine officers, an increase very moderate on the present military organization, and absolutely necessary for the proper discharge of the duties pertaining to the armament and equipment of the armies and fortifications of the nation.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Ordnance

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 24, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your information the copy of a dispatch of the 7th instant from the minister of the United States at London relative to certain purchases of arms and ammunition made by Colonel Frémont in England and France for the use of the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, June 7, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: After mature reflection I have decided, in conjunction with Mr. Dayton, to assume the responsibility of drawing upon the Government of the United States for a considerable sum of money, to be applied in payment of certain purchases of arms and ammunition made by Colonel Frémont, both here and in France, for the use of the United States.

Aware of the degree in which I exceed my authority by taking such a step, nothing but a conviction of the need in which the country stands of such assistance and the joint opinion of all the diplomatic agents of the United States at the moment in Paris has induced me to overcome my scruples. Having, likewise, great confidence in the capacity and the energy of Colonel Frémont, who goes out to offer his services in the cause, I am not unwilling to promote his desire to bring with him the materials for effectively and promptly organizing a portion of the contemplated additional force. The mode and extent of this operation are limited in the following manner: Contracts have been entered into by Colonel Frémont for the manufacture of cannon and shells in this country, as specified in the papers which he will take with him, to the amount of \$75,000. Messrs. Peabody & Co. have agreed to advance the money on the joint draft of Mr. Dayton and myself. The Hon. Simon Cameron, the Secretary of War, at thirty days after sight. Mr. Morse, the consul, has been fixed upon to audit the accounts in a regular manner.

A further purchase has been made of rifles by Colonel Frémont in France, for which he desires us likewise to provide funds in advance. To this Mr. Dayton also consents within certain limits, which he defines in his letter to me dated yesterday. I have therefore agreed to raise the funds in the same way for the security of 10,000 rifles to the amount of about \$125,000. If, however, the Government should be disinclined to take these latter and accept the bills, Mr. Dayton requests that Mr. Stevens, president of the Bank of Commerce, in New York, may be notified, as from communication with him previous to his departure he has reason to believe that he would at once take the arms as security for the acceptance of the bills.

I am constantly receiving offers of service and of all sorts of military implements, but excepting in the preceding instance my uniform reply is that I have no authority to make contracts, neither do I desire to receive any.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES FRANÇOIS ADAMS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Omaha, Nebr. Ter., June 24, 186

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War*:

SIR: I desire to call the attention of your Department to a few facts disclosed by a letter just received at our executive office from one of the most respected and reliable citizens of this Territory. I make the following quotations from the letter:

Our Wisconsin friends opposite this portion of the Territory are quite excited and very anxious that the Nebraska regiment may be stationed in the southern part of the Territory near the Missouri border. In Holt and Andrew Counties, Mo., Union men are badly treated, and while they may be in the majority, having no arms they are overawed to a great extent.

I have just learned this morning that "something is up" among the Otoe Indians. The Choctaws have been up among the Kaws, Sacs and Foxes, Otoes and Pawnee and delegations have gone from all to the Choctaw Nation to hold a conference on something. The Otoes are sullen, and not at all disposed to be communicated with. However, I think if the General Government can in any way hasten the back payments due to them we can manage the Otoes. I have believed for months past we shall have difficulty with the Indians, and time only confirms me in that opinion.

I desire to state, in addition to the above, that in one county at least in the extreme southern part of this Territory there is believed to be an actual majority of secessionists.

I am also reliably informed that the Mormon emigrants, who are now crossing the Missouri River in great numbers at a point six miles above this city en route to Salt Lake, sympathize warmly with the secessionists. This emigration is much larger this year than usual, and comes mainly from England. I am satisfied, from what I have myself seen and heard, that, as a class, these people have little or no respect for the Government and institutions. They exercise a great influence over the Indian tribes located in this and the adjoining Territories, many of whom are at the present time dissatisfied with the Government. They were disposed to make common cause with the secessionists in their own Territory and Missouri, the Indians also becoming their allies, they could easily exterminate the whole loyal population between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains before relief could be obtained from the Government.

In view of these facts, I would respectfully request that one or two regiments of troops, in addition to our own, now nearly full, may be disposed in this Territory as to prevent the secessionists in Missouri and Southern Nebraska and the Mormons and Indians on our western borders from uniting for our destruction.

We have been obliged to put forth every energy to raise the regiment called from our Territory by the President; it will be a serious drain upon our sparse and limited population to furnish it. However, I am confident that it will be ready for service in ten days.

In addition to this regiment called into the three-years' service, the citizens of every settled precinct are organizing companies for home protection. In this connection I beg leave to state that the quotas of arms heretofore received by this Territory have been most shamefully squandered; so much so, in fact, that at the present time we have not a single stand of arms wherewith to arm our volunteer companies. We should have immediately 1,000 stand of arms to distribute among the companies already organized for home protection. This year's quota has not yet been received. Can it not be sent forward immediately? Will you advise me when and how I can draw for them?

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. PADDOCK,
Secretary and Acting Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 25, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Recurring to our conversation of this afternoon I beg to recommend that measures be at once taken to prepare carriages, caissons, ammunition wagons, battery wagons, and harness for the iron 6-pounder guns, rifled and smooth, which you inform me you have ordered.

The Ordnance Department must have some supply in store, but to supply these guns to replace those which will be broken, lost, or destroyed in service a full supply for all the new guns ordered would not be too many to procure.

As the arsenals are already taxed it would be well to send to some of the great railroad car-shops, now idle, artillery carriages as models from which they can quickly manufacture all that are needed. They have the machinery and the stock, the workmen skilled in precisely this sort of work, and should have been long since employed in furnishing this most effective material of war.

With new troops, such as must be employed in this contest, a full supply of field artillery is of even greater importance than with veterans.

There are many foundries in the country which could manufacture the projectiles needed for these rifled guns. They should be set to work.

Harness should also be procured by contract.

I submit herewith a sketch* of a projectile which I do not think is embarrassed with any patent claim, and which, I have no doubt, would be cheap and effective so long as the caliber is not over six pounds.

M. O. MEIGS,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, June 25, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of the 22d instant I shall order from the Phoenix Iron Company 300 wrought-iron field pieces—200 rifled and 100 smooth bore. Before giving the order it will be necessary to furnish the company with a drawing to work by. The drawing is now in preparation by the Ordnance Board. Permit me to suggest and recommend that all these guns be rifled. This is essential to uniformity of ammunition and will secure efficiency for all the guns instead of only two-thirds of them. The diameter of the bore cannot exceed 3.35 without making the projectile (suitable for a rifle cannon) too heavy for convenient transportation in the field. This bore will give such projectiles about ten pounds weight. I propose to fix the price at \$250 per gun, which will be about 25 cents per pound of wrought iron, as I estimate the finished gun's weight to be more than 1,000 pounds; under this weight, rather than above. A liberal price even for the first guns of this kind, and allows gain for profit. Of the rifled projectiles heretofore sub-

* Omitted.

Government, that proposed by Captain Dyer, and tried in common with many others proposed by different persons, is best adapted to the wrought-iron field guns. This projectile is an expanding elongated one, with a cup of soft metal cast on the rear end. It differs but slightly from the rifle projectile known as Dimick's, and is almost identical with that experimented on at the Washington Navy-Yard by Captain Dahlgren, judging from the little that is known, except by that officer, of the latter projectile. The best way of procuring a supply of rifle-cannon ammunition to meet present exigencies is to obtain the cast-iron shot and shells by purchase and to prepare the ammunition at the arsenals. Although Captain Dyer has no pecuniary interest whatever in the projectiles, which he proposed solely as the result of his studies on the subject and for the benefit of the public service, I do not deem it proper to recommend the adoption of his projectiles because he is an officer of the Army and because projectiles of nearly the same description can be obtained from Mr. Dimick. I recommend that projectiles of both kinds (Dyer's and Dimick's) be procured and put in use for a trial in the field of their relative merits.

Respectfully,

JAMES W. RIPLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Ordnance.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, IOWA,
June 25, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

DEAR SIR: A complication exists here growing out of the acceptance of three additional infantry regiments from this State. When I received from G. M. Dodge information that these additional infantry regiments had been accepted, I had not any knowledge of the independent regiment ordered by Major Lauman except from rumor, and immediately proceeded to make up the three regiments from companies pressing me for service. To-day Major Lauman calls on me, expecting his independent regiment to be one of the three; but the three are already made up, and the companies so far notified that it is impossible for me to do anything else than receive them as made up. This throws Major Lauman's independent regiment out, which is to me a matter of great regret, as the companies will make a splendid regiment.

If the public service will require a still additional regiment from this State, and you will request or accept it, I will recognize Major Lauman's regiment, and place it in quarters and in uniform as soon as the means at my command will permit.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 25, 1861—4.20 p. m.
Governor CHARLES S. OLDEN,
Trenton, N. J.:

Your telegram to the Secretary of War is referred to me.* Please send the three New Jersey regiments to Washington by rail on Friday.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

* See letter of June 21, p. 287.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, June 25, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I believe eight regiments left our State for Washington last week. I feel confident as many will leave the present week and during the next week or about the time of the assembling of Congress. I hope to have all that have been accepted by the General Government in the field.

I am, very truly, yours,

E. D. MORGAN.

HARRISBURG, PA., June 25, 1861.

Col. J. A. WRIGHT,
Washington:

Dispatches received.* Call on the President, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of War made last week, and ask His Excellency if he will take a major-general and two brigadiers named by me, either by giving them commissions in the U. S. Army, or otherwise, with the fifteen regiments; explain to him how this corps has been raised; call his attention to the act of Assembly and to the assignments therein contained for these officers and the direction to appoint them.

A. G. CURTIN.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1861.

[Governor A. G. CURTIN:]

DEAR SIR: I send you, herewith, report of an interview with General Cameron, which is decisive, and on which you will have to act. General Cameron thinks he has taken responsibility enough and will await action of Congress. He thinks if three-months' [men] go home, they will in a short time, when another call is made, be the more anxious to re-enlist. As to taking your major-general and brigadiers, says he would not do it if General Jackson was the major-general. As to this point he seems absolutely positive on the ground of having no authority to do so, though at same time speaks favorably of McCall and Biddle. This leaves you in position of twenty-five regiments disbanded at end of three-months' service and fifteen regiments on your hands, refused by Secretary of War, unless on the condition stated, and no representation in the Army of the United States. However, General Cameron intends recommending a large increase in the Army and under it, if ordered by Congress, we will, of course, have a representation. This may be or not before the disbandment of our present forces. My impression is, the Departments here have scarcely any defined plan for the future and cannot have until the action of Congress. The refusal to take your major and brigadier generals is not peculiar to Pennsylvania, but the necessity has been forced on them on account of the pressure from nearly all the States to force all kinds of men on the Government. I sent you copy of inclosed letter yesterday by telegraph, General Cameron desiring immediate answer, saying he is holding back from accepting regiments until this matter is definitely settled with you. You had better telegraph General Cameron as soon as you receive this, deciding at once what you will do.

* Not found.

To make a résumé: The case stands, if you accept the offer, the major and brigadier generals are left on your hands and the twenty-five regiments disbanded at end of three-months' service, and you have fifteen regiments in service.

If you refuse the offer, you have the fifteen regiments on hand, well officered, and twenty-five regiments disbanded, unless as they may be affected by action of Congress.

I read my official letter to you of this date to General Cameron and he approves it. I will await your answer. Telegraph me at same time you answer Cameron. In this state of things there is of course no use talking about clothing, tents, or wagons. But if the fifteen regiments go into U. S. service, the United States will provide wagons and you are desired to procure tents and necessary camp equipage.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN A. WRIGHT.

[Inclosure.]

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1861.

His Excellency A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR: I had an interview with General S. Cameron, Secretary of War, this morning. He declines taking any action in the matter of mustering in three-months' men into the three-years' service to fill up requisitions on you for ten or thirteen regiments, preferring to await the action of Congress, which meets on the 4th of July next. He would accept at once the fifteen regiments of your Reserve Corps if made up to the maximum in accordance with General Orders, No. 15, but positively declines from want of authority to accept any officer higher than colonel, as indicated in that order. He does not desire you to prepare, but recommends your procuring tents and necessary camp equipage. General Cameron desires an immediate answer whether your fifteen regiments of Reserve Volunteer Corps will be offered on condition specified.

I am, sir, yours, respectfully,

JOHN A. WRIGHT,
Aide.

[JUNE 25, 1861.—For Cameron to Peirpoint, relative to affairs in Virginia, &c., see Series I, Vol. II, p. 723.]

[JUNE 25, 1861.—For Cameron to Carlile, in reference to organization of forces in Western Virginia, see Series I, Vol. II, p. 723.]

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Washington:

HARRISBURG, June 26, 1861.

I have received the official report of my aide, Colonel Wright, of an interview had with you relative to the re-enlistment of our Pennsylvania troops now in the field, and of your having declined to act in the

matter until the meeting of Congress, as also of your offer to take the fifteen regiments now in camps in course of organization, known as the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, provided they were brought up to the number indicated in General Orders, No. 15. While I am gratified that you should be willing to accept the fifteen regiments indicated, it would be in my opinion greatly unjust to the men already in the field and who have suffered so many inconveniences and privations by reason of their promptness, to supplant them entirely, as possibly might be the case if the fifteen regiments alone were accepted and those men thrown out at the end of their enlistment. I therefore beg to inquire whether the Department, if so authorized by Congress, will retain in the field such regiments from Pennsylvania now in service as may be willing to re-enlist, and if facilities will be offered said regiments to recruit to the proper standard. Several have already proffered their services and have been indicated by me to Colonel Porter, of the U. S. Army, who until recently had charge of this matter at this place.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 27, 1861.

Col. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN,
Brevoort House, New York:

If the five regiments organized by Mr. Sickles are ready let them be mustered into service. If they are not ready within three days they cannot be received.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 38. } Washington, June 27, 1861.

* * * * *

II. The existing regulations upon the subject of the appointment of sutlers in the Army are hereby rescinded, and henceforth these appointments will be made by the Secretary of War.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 27, 1861.

[General SCOTT:]

It being the fixed purpose of the Government to protect all loyal citizens in their constitutional rights, and to defend the States against domestic violence, invasion, insurrection, or rebellion, you are hereby directed to send an officer to Tennessee, to muster into the service of the United States 10,000 men, to receive pay when called into active service by this Department. Each regiment formed therefrom will be commanded by field and company officers of their own selection.

The Ordnance Bureau will forward to Cincinnati, Ohio, 10,000 stand of arms and accouterments and ample supplies of ammunition, to be

carried thence through Kentucky into East Tennessee by the officer designated by you for mustering the men into service, for distribution among the men so mustered into service. You will also direct an officer to muster into service at the same time in Southeast Kentucky four regiments, to be commanded and officered in the same manner as is herein provided for the Tennessee regiments. All the regiments aforesaid will be raised for service in East Tennessee and adjacent counties and in East Kentucky; and in addition thereto there shall be received and mustered one regiment, to be raised in Western Tennessee.

You will send an officer with a sufficient command on the Kentucky trace to stop all supplies passing over the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

You will authorize the officers designated by you for mustering into service as aforesaid to receive into the service of the United States such additional loyal citizens (to furnish their own arms) as may offer their services on the terms aforesaid.

The State of Tennessee is added to the Military District of Kentucky, under General Anderson's command.

By order of the President:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[Indorsement.]

JUNE 29, 1861.

Approved.

A. LINCOLN.

[JUNE 28, 1861.—For Peirpoint to Cameron in regard to organization of three regiments in Western Virginia, see Series I, Vol. II, p. 730.]

SPRINGFIELD, *June 29, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

A communication from you to Capt. T. W. Ferree, of Joliet: "The Governor of Illinois has been notified that the Department will accept of several additional regiments." Your dispatch to me said ten companies of cavalry. How many regiments of infantry will you accept? have tendered ten.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, Mass., June 29, 1861.

Adj. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by His Excellency Governor Andrew to request that you will inform him what measures are to be adopted for mustering out of the U. S. service such of the Massachusetts three-

months' militia as may be desirous of returning home at the expiration of the term for which they were enlisted.

Probably two-thirds of the men will be anxious to re-enlist, but it may be necessary to have the regiments return home for reorganization. Will the United States arrange for transportation to this State of such regiments; or is it desired that this State should make the necessary arrangements? Are they to be mustered out of the U. S. service abroad, or after their return home? Any information upon this subject which you can communicate will be most acceptable, as the commanders of regiments are constantly addressing inquiries to His Excellency.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

HARRISON RITCHIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

Consolidated abstract from returns of the U. S. Army on or about June 30, 1861.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Date of return.
	Officers.	Men.			
Department of Annapolis (Banks).....					No returns.
Department of the East (Wool).....	18	304	457	510	June 30, 1861.
Department of Florida (Brown).....	65	1,594	1,930	2,088	June 30, 1861.
Department of Kentucky (Anderson).....					No returns.
Department of New Mexico (Canby).....	51	1,464	1,941	2,400	June 30, 1861.
Department of Northeastern Virginia (McLewell).....	704	13,000	15,303	16,611	June 20, 1861.
Department of the Ohio* (McClellan).....	1,400	21,884	37,767	54,313	July 2, 1861.
Department of the Pacific (Sumner).....	114	2,004	2,805	3,361	June 30, 1861.
Department of Pennsylvania (Patterson)...	747	16,805	16,094	17,188	June 30, 1861.
Department of Utah (Cooke).....	17	445	661	604	June 30, 1861.
Department of Virginia (Butler).....	307	7,794	9,485	9,020	June 30, 1861.
Department of Washington (Mansfield).....	1,093	30,003	41,160	43,303	June 30, 1861.
Department of the West (Lyon).....	58	1,328	1,717	1,921	June 20, 1861.
Total.....	5,334	103,100	120,804	152,354	

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 1, 1861.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this Department:

The accompanying statements of the Adjutant-General will show the number, description, and distribution of the troops which are now in service.†

It forms no part of the duty of this Department to enter upon a discussion of the preliminary circumstances which have contributed to the

*Only a partial return on file.

†The consolidated abstracts published at intervals of six months in Series III and IV do not represent the full strength of either the Union or Confederate forces. Such classes as unattached officers and men, recruits in rendezvous, and organizations in process of formation are omitted. Only the numbers shown by army and department returns are given.

‡Omitted; but see abstract, next, ante. No returns were forwarded by the Adjutant-General for the Departments of Annapolis, Kentucky, and the Ohio.

present condition of public affairs. The secession ordinance of South Carolina was passed on the 20th of December last, and from that period until the majesty of the Government was made manifest, immediately after you had assumed the Chief Magistracy, the conspirators against its Constitution and laws have left nothing undone to perpetuate the memory of their infamy. Revenue steamers have been deliberately betrayed by their commanders, or, where treason could not be brought to consummate the defection, have been overpowered by rebel troops; the command of disloyal Governors. The Government arsenals at Little Rock, Baton Rouge, Mount Vernon, Apalachicola, Augusta, Charleston, and Fayetteville, the ordnance depot at San Antonio and all the other Government works in Texas, which served as the depots of immense stores of arms and ammunition, have been surrendered by their commanders or seized by disloyal hands. Forts Macon, Caswell, Johnston, Clinch, Pulaski, Jackson, Marion, Barrancas, McRae, Morgan, Gaines, Pike, Macomb, Saint Philip, Livingston, Smith, and three at Charleston; Fort Jackson on the Mississippi; the battery at Bienvenue Dupré, and the works at Ship Island, have been successively stolen from the Government or betrayed by their commanding officers. The custom-houses at New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, and other important points, containing vast amounts of Government funds, have been treacherously appropriated to sustain the cause of rebellion in like manner the branch mints at New Orleans, at Charlotte, and at Wheeling, have been illegally seized, in defiance of every principle of common honesty and of honor. The violent seizure of the U. S. Marine Hospital at New Orleans was only wanting to complete the catalogue of crime. The inmates, who had been disabled by devotion to their country's service, and who there had been secured a grateful asylum, were cruelly ordered to be removed, without the slightest provision being made for their support or comfort. In Texas the large forces detailed upon the frontier for the protection of the inhabitants against the attacks of marauding Indians were ignominiously deserted by their commander, Brigadier-General Twiggs. To the infamy of treason to his flag was added the crowning crime of deliberately handing over to the armed enemies of his Government all the public property intrusted to his charge, thus even depriving the loyal men under his command of all means of transportation out of the State.

A striking and honorable contrast with the recreant conduct of Brigadier-General Twiggs and other traitorous officers has been presented in the heroic and truly self-sacrificing course pursued by Maj. Robert Anderson and the small and gallant band of officers and men under his command at Fort Sumter, and also by Lieut. Adam J. Slemmer, his officers and men, at Fort Pickens. In referring with strongest commendation to the conduct of these brave soldiers under the trying circumstances which surrounded them, I only echo the unanimous voice of the American people. In this connection it is a pleasurable duty to refer to the very gallant action of Lieut. Roger Jones, at Harper's Ferry, and the handsome and successful manner in which he executed the orders of the Government at that important post.

The determination of the Government to use its utmost power to subdue the rebellion has been sustained by the unqualified approval of the whole people. Heretofore the leaders of this conspiracy have professed to regard the people of this country as incapable of making a forcible resistance to rebellion. The error of this conclusion is now being made manifest. History will record that men who in ordinary

times were devoted solely to the arts of peace were yet ready on the instant to rush to arms in defense of their rights when assailed. At the present moment the Government presents the striking anomaly of being embarrassed by the generous outpouring of volunteers to sustain its action. Instead of laboring under the difficulty of monarchical governments, the want of men to fill its armies (which in other countries has compelled a resort to forced conscriptions), one of its main difficulties is to keep down the proportions of the Army and to prevent it from swelling beyond the actual force required.

The commanding officers of the regiments in the volunteer service, both for the three-months' service and for the war, have in many instances not yet furnished the Department with the muster-rolls of their regiments. For the want of these returns it is impossible to present as accurate an enumeration of the volunteer force accepted and in the field as could be desired.

Under the proclamation issued by you on the 15th of April last the Governors of different States were called upon to detach from the militia under their command a certain quota to serve as infantry or riflemen for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged. The call so made amounted in the aggregate to ninety-four regiments, making 73,391 officers and men. Of the States called upon, the Governors of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Missouri peremptorily refused to comply with the requirements made by the Department. All the other States promptly furnished the number required of them, except Maryland, whose Governor, though manifesting entire readiness to comply, was prevented from so doing by the outbreak at Baltimore.

In the States of Virginia, Delaware, and Missouri, notwithstanding the positive refusal of their executive officers to co-operate with the Government, patriotic citizens voluntarily united together and organized regiments for the Government service. Delaware and Virginia furnished each a regiment, both of which are on duty in the field. In a similar patriotic spirit the loyal people of Missouri raised a force of 11,445 officers and men, making in round numbers twelve organized regiments to sustain the Government and to put down rebellion in that State; and so also the citizens of the District of Columbia, emulating these honorable examples, furnished no less than 2,823 officers and men, making in all four full regiments, all of which are yet in the field doing active and efficient service. Thus, notwithstanding the refusal of disloyal Governors to respond, the Government, instead of having been furnished with only the number of troops called for under your proclamation of the 15th of April last, has received and has now in service under that call, in round numbers, at least 80,000.*

Under your second proclamation of the 4th [3d] of May last, call for volunteers to serve during the war, there have been accepted up to this date 208 regiments. A number of other regiments have been accepted, but on condition of being ready to be mustered into service within a specified time, the limitation of which has in some instances not expired. It is not possible to state how many of them may be ready before the meeting of Congress. Of the regiments accepted, all are infantry and riflemen, with the exception of two battalions of artillery and four regiments of cavalry. A number of regiments mustered as infantry have, however, attached to them more artillery companies, and there are also some regiments made up of companies of cavalry. Of the 208 regiments accepted

*The number of three-months' troops actually furnished was 91,811

three years, there are now 153 in active service, and the remaining are mostly ready, and all of them will be in the field within the next twenty days.

The total force now in the field may be computed as follows:

Regulars and volunteers for three months and for the war	235,
Add to this fifty-five regiments of volunteers for the war, accepted and not yet in service	50,000
Add new regiments of Regular Army	25,000
	<hr/> 75,
Total force now at command of Government	310,
Deduct the three-months' volunteers	80,
Force for service after the withdrawal of the three-months' men	<hr/> 230,

It will thus be perceived that after the discharge of the three-month troops there will be still an available force of volunteers amounting 188,000, which, added to the Regular Army, will constitute a total force of 230,000, officers and men. It will be for Congress to determine whether this army shall at this time be increased by the addition of a still larger volunteer force. The extraordinary exigencies which have called the great army into being have rendered necessary also a very considerable augmentation of the regular arm of the service.

The demoralization of the Regular Army caused by the treasonable conduct of many of its commanding officers, the distant posts at which the greater part of the troops were stationed, and the unexampled rapidity of the spread of the rebellion, convinced those high in command the service, as well as this Department, that an increase of the Regular Army was indispensable. The subject was accordingly brought to your attention, and after a careful examination an increase was authorized by your proclamation issued on the 4th [3d] of May last.

This increase consists of one regiment of cavalry, of twelve companies, numbering in the maximum aggregate 1,189 officers and men; one regiment of artillery, of twelve batteries, of six pieces each, numbering in the maximum aggregate 1,909 officers and men; nine regiments of infantry, each regiment containing three battalions of eight companies each, numbering in the maximum aggregate 2,452 officers and men, making a maximum increase of infantry of 22,068 officers and men.

In the enlistment of men to fill the additional regiments of the Regular Army I would recommend that the term of enlistment be made three years, to correspond with the call of May 4 [3] for volunteers, and that all who shall receive an honorable discharge at the close of their term of service a bounty of \$100 shall be given.

The mounted troops of the old Army consist of five regiments, with a maximum aggregate of 4,460 men. Not more than one-fourth of these troops are available for service at the seat of war. At least two regiments of artillery are unavailable, being stationed on the Western coast and in the Florida forts.

The increase of infantry is comparatively large, but this arm of the service is that which the General-in-Chief recommended as being most efficient.

The organization of the increased force, it will be noticed, is different from that of the old Army. This question was fully considered by officers of the Army connected with this Department, and after much deliberation it was concluded to adopt the French regimental system of three battalions to a regiment. Each battalion is commanded by a major, with a colonel and lieutenant-colonel for the general command of the regiment.

This, it is believed, is the best organization now existing. The number of field officers is less than under the old plan, and therefore much less expensive. Whether this organization may not advantageously be extended to the old Army, after the passage of a law providing for a retired list, is a question which may properly engage the attention of Congress. In making the selection of officers for the new regiments two courses only seemed to be open, viz, to make the appointments from the regular service by seniority or by selection. The first appeared liable to the objection that old, and in some instances inefficient, men would be promoted to places which ought to be filled by younger and more vigorous officers. The second was liable to the grave objection that favoritism might prejudice the claims of worthy officers.

After the fullest consideration it was determined, under the advice of the General-in-Chief, to appoint one-half of them from the Regular Army and the other half from civil life. Of the civilians appointed as regimental commanders, all except one are either graduates of West Point or have before served with distinction in the field, and of the lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, and first lieutenants, a large proportion have been taken from the Regular Army and the volunteers now in service, while the second lieutenants have been mainly created by the promotion of meritorious sergeants from the regular service.

In view of the urgent necessity of the case, these preliminary steps to the augmentation of the regular service have been taken, and it now remains for Congress, should it sanction what has been commenced, to complete the work by such legislation as the subject may require.

A similar increase of the Army under like circumstances was made in 1812. At the close of the war, the force in the service being found too large and too costly for a peace establishment, a reduction was ordered to be made under the supervision of a board of officers specially organized for that purpose. At the close of the present struggle the reduction of the present force may be accomplished in like manner, if found then to be larger than the public necessities require. In making any such reduction, however, a just regard to the public interests would imperatively require that a force amply sufficient to protect all the public property, wherever it may be found, should be retained.

I cannot forbear to speak favorably of the volunteer system as a substitute for a cumbrous and dangerous standing army. It has heretofore by many been deemed unreliable and inefficient in a sudden emergency, but actual facts have proved the contrary. If it be urged that the enemies of order have gained some slight advantages at remote points by reason of the absence of a sufficient regular force, the unexampled rapidity of concentration of volunteers already witnessed is an ample refutation of the argument. A Government whose every citizen stands ready to march to its defense can never be overthrown, for none is so strong as that whose foundations rest immovably in the hearts of the people. The spectacle of more than a quarter of a million of citizens rushing to the field in defense of the Constitution must ever take rank among the most extraordinary facts of history. Its interest is vastly heightened by the lavish outpouring of States and individuals of voluntary contributions of money, reaching an aggregate thus far of more than ten millions of dollars.

But a few weeks since the men composing this great army were pursuing the avocations of peace. They gathered from the farm, from the workshop, from the factory, from the mine. The minister came from his pulpit, the merchant from his counting-room, the professor and student from the college, the teacher and pupil from the common schools.

Young men of fortune left luxurious homes for the tent and the ear. Native and foreign born alike came forward with a kindred enthusiasm. That a well-disciplined, homogeneous, and efficient force should be formed out of such a seemingly heterogeneous mass appears almost incredible. But what is the actual fact? Experienced men, who had ample opportunity to familiarize themselves with the condition of European armies, concede that in point of personnel this patriotic army is fully equal to the finest regular troops of the Old World. A more intelligent body of men, or one actuated by purer motives, was never before marshaled in the field.

The calling forth of this large and admirable force in vindication of the Constitution and the laws is in strict accordance with a wise prudence and economy, and at the same time in perfect harmony with the uniform practice of the Government. But three years ago, when the authority of the nation was contemptuously defied by the Mormons in Utah, the only safe policy consistent with the dignity of the Government was the prompt employment of such an overwhelming force: the suppression of the rebellion as removed all possibility of failure. It will hardly be credited, however, that the following language in relation to that period was penned by John B. Floyd, then Secretary of War, and now leading the rebel forces, who have even less to justify their action than the Mormons:

When a small force was first sent to Utah, the Mormons attacked and destroyed their trains and made ready for a general attack upon the column. When sufficient power was put on foot to put success beyond all doubt their bluster and bravado sank into whispers of terror and submission. This movement upon that Territory was demanded by the moral sentiment of the country, was due to a vindication of the laws and Constitution, and was essential to demonstrate the power of the Federal Government to chastise insubordination and quell rebellion, however formidable from numbers or position it might seem to be. Adequate preparations and a prompt advance of the Army was an act of mercy and humanity to those deluded people for it prevented the effusion of blood.

I recommend the same vigorous and merciful policy now.

The reports of the chiefs of the different bureaus of this Department which are herewith submitted, present the estimates of the probable amount of appropriations required in addition to those already made for the year ending June 30, 1860, for the force now in the field or which has been accepted and will be in service within the next twenty days as follows:

Quartermaster's Department	\$70,289,200.
Subsistence Department	27,278,781.
Adjutant-General's Department	408,000.
Ordnance Department	7,468,172.
Pay Department	67,845,402.
Engineer Department	685,000.
Topographical Engineer Department	50,000.
Surgeon-General's Department	1,271,841.
Due States which have made advances for troops	10,000,000.
Total	185,296,397.

The resistance to the passage of troops through the city of Baltimore hastening to the relief of the Federal capital, and the destruction of bridges of the Wilmington and Baltimore and the Northern Central Railroads, together with the refusal of the Baltimore and Ohio Company to transport the Government forces and supplies, involved the necessity at an early stage of the present troubles on the part of this Department to take possession of so much of the railway lines as was required to form a connection with the States from which troops and

supplies were expected. A military route was accordingly opened from Perryville, on the Chesapeake, by steamers to Annapolis, and thence by railroad to Washington.

In view of the necessities of the crisis Congress, it is not doubted, will justify the steps taken. As the movements of the U. S. forces are continued, the supervision of railroad and telegraph lines will remain a necessity, to be met by the Department. I would therefore recommend the propriety of an appropriation to be made by Congress to be applied, when the public exigencies demand, to the reconstruction and equipment of railroads and for the expense of maintenance and operating them, and also for the construction of additional telegraph lines and their appurtenances. I would also recommend a special appropriation for the reconstruction of the Long Bridge across the Potomac, which is now a military necessity.

The importance of enforcing the strictest discipline where active army operations are carried on in the rebellious States cannot be too strongly urged. Public confidence is for the time being destroyed, and the nice moral distinctions which obtain among men in well-ordered communities are apt to be lost sight of. The Federal courts being suspended, grave offenses may be committed over which our military courts as now organized have no authorized jurisdiction. It would seem only consistent with a just regard to the interests of the Government and the people that some properly organized military tribunal should be empowered to take cognizance of criminal offenses and to punish the offenders when found guilty. Such a tribunal should not have any jurisdiction when the functions of the Federal courts are uninterrupted. I therefore recommend that the subject be referred to the consideration of Congress.

The subsistence of troops now in service is a matter of the highest importance. Rations proper in quantity and quality are quite as essential to the efficiency of an army as valor or discipline. It is desirable, therefore, that the quality of rations distributed to the troops should, as far as possible, be adapted to their previous dietary habits. While it cannot be expected that the luxuries to which many have been accustomed should be provided by the commissariat, a just regard to health imposes upon the Government the duty of furnishing sound, healthful, and palatable food. A larger proportion of vegetables and of fresh meats, when they can be procured, than can now be furnished under the Army Regulations would undoubtedly diminish the danger of epidemics among troops.

I therefore submit the question whether it would not be expedient for Congress to enlarge the powers of the commissariat so as to enable it the better to carry into practice the views here suggested. As all requisitions for camp equipage, for the means of its transportation, and for supplies are made upon the Quartermaster-General's Department, it is highly essential that every facility should be afforded its chief for meeting all such requisitions with promptness. At present the power of that bureau is limited. For instance, it seems very desirable that the troops in field should be supplied with waterproof capes and blankets, to serve as a protection against the effects of the climate. As the Army Regulations do not recognize such an item of clothing and as no discretion has been lodged with the Department to act in that matter, many of the troops, for the lack of this essential article, suffered much inconvenience. Some of the States of New York have sent their quotas forward equipped most admirably. I would recommend that this subject be commended to favorable consideration.

The sudden large increase of the Army in May last induced Acting Surgeon-General to call the attention of this Department to necessity of some modification of the system of organization connected with the supervision of the hygiene and the comfort of the troops. A commission of inquiry and advice was accordingly instituted with the object of acting in co-operation with the Medical Bureau. The following gentlemen have consented to serve without compensation upon this commission: Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bae LL. D.; Prof. Jeffries Wyman; Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.; W. H. V. Buren, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D.; R. C. Wood, surgeon, U. S. Army; George W. Cullum, U. S. Army, and Alexander E. Shaw U. S. Army. They are now directing special inquiries in regard to the careful inspection of recruits and enlisted men, the best means of guarding and restoring their health and of securing the general effort and efficiency of the troops, the proper provisions of hospital nurses, cooks, &c. The high character and well-known attainments of these distinguished gentlemen afford every assurance that they will bring to bear upon the subjects of their investigation the ripest teachings of sanitary science in its application to the details of military life.

The organization of military hospitals and the method of obtaining and regulating whatever appertains to the cure, relief, or care of the disabled, as also the regulations and routine through which the services of patriotic women are rendered available as nurses, was at an early period of the present struggle intrusted to the charge of Miss D. Dix, who volunteered her services, and is now, without remuneration, devoting her whole time to this important subject.

The arms and ordnance supplied from our national armories and the able superintendence of the Ordnance Bureau compare most favorably with the very best manufactured for foreign Governments. The celebrated Enfield rifle, so called, is a simple copy of the regular one manufactured for many years at the Springfield Armory.

Previous to the early part of last year the Government had a supply of arms and munitions of war sufficient for any emergency. Through the bad faith of those intrusted with their guardianship they were taken from their proper depositories and distributed through portions of the country expected to take part in the contemplated rebellion. In consequence of the serious loss thus sustained there was available at the commencement of the outbreak a much less supply than usual of all kinds, but through zeal and activity of the Ordnance Bureau the embarrassment thus created has been in a great measure overcome. As the capacity of the Government armories was not equal to the supply needed, even after having doubled the force at the Springfield Armory, the Department found it absolutely necessary to procure arms to some extent from private manufacturers. It is believed that from these sources they can be obtained equal in quality and not much higher in cost than those made in the national workshops. It would therefore, appear a wise policy on the part of the Government to encourage domestic industry by supplying our troops in part from private factories of our own country instead of making purchases from abroad. As rifled cannon are in point of effectiveness far superior to smooth-bored, arrangements have been made to rifle a large portion of the guns on hand, and the work is still in progress.

Some patriotic American citizens resident in Europe, fearing that the country might not have a sufficient supply, purchased on their own responsibility, through co-operation with the U. S. ministers to England and France, a number of improved cannon and muskets, and at your instance this Department accepted the drafts drawn to defray

the outlay thus assumed. A perfect battery of six Whitworth 12-pounder rifled cannon, with 3,000 rounds of ammunition, the munificent donation of sympathizing friends in Europe, has also been received from England.

It will be necessary for Congress, either at its approaching special or at its next annual session, to adopt measures for the reorganization, upon a uniform basis, of the militia of the country. I know of no better source of information on this subject than the able report of General Henry Knox, the first Secretary of War, who by his wise forecast and eminent appreciation of the future wants of the country showed the entire safety of an implicit reliance upon the popular will for the support of the Government in the most trying emergency, abundant confirmation of which fact is found in the present great rally of the people to the defense of the Constitution and laws.

I have already adverted to the superior manner in which some of the New England regiments now in service are equipped. This is to be attributed to the efficient home organization of the militia in some of those States. Their example is an excellent one, and cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon such States as have not already adopted a like desirable organization. I think it important, also, to recommend a further distribution of improved arms among the militia of the States and Territories. As the returns of the militia are frequently inaccurate, this distribution should be made proportionate to the last census returns of free white male inhabitants capable of bearing arms.

The large disaffection at the present crisis of U. S. Army officers has excited the most profound astonishment, and naturally provokes inquiry as to its cause. But for this startling defection the rebellion never could have assumed formidable proportions. The mere accident of birth in a particular section or the influence of belief in particular political theories furnishes no satisfactory explanation of this remarkable fact. The majority of these officers solicited and obtained a military education at the hands of the Government—a mark of special favor conferred by the laws of Congress to only one in 70,000 inhabitants. At the National Military Academy they were received and treated as the adopted children of the Republic. By the peculiar relations thus established they virtually became bound by more than ordinary obligations of honor to remain faithful to their flag.

The question may be asked, in view of the extraordinary treachery displayed, whether its promoting cause may not be traced to a radical defect in the system of education itself. As a step preliminary to the consideration of this question, I would direct attention to the report, herewith submitted, of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Academy.* The supplemental report makes special reference to the system of discipline, which it appears from facts obtained upon investigation ignores practically the essential distinction between acts wrong in themselves and acts wrong because prohibited by special regulations.

The report states that no difference is made in the penalties affixed as punishments for either class of offenses. It is argued with reason that such a system is directly calculated to confound in the mind of the pupil the distinctions between right and wrong, and to substitute, in the decision of grave and moral questions, habit for conscience. I earnestly trust that Congress will early address itself to a thorough examination of the system of education and discipline adopted in this school, and if defects are found to exist, that it will provide with the least possible delay. The present exigencies of

* Omitted.

service have necessarily imposed upon this Department a vast increase of responsibility and labor. To facilitate its proper administration, I would recommend the passage of a law by Congress authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War, and the requisite additional appropriation for the employment of an increased clerical force.

In concluding this report, I deem it proper to express my deep indebtedness to the veteran General-in-Chief of the Army for the constant and self-sacrificing devotion to the public service exhibited by him in this grave crisis, and also to the chiefs of the different bureaus of this Department for the able and efficient manner in which they have at all times aided me in the discharge of my official duties.

I have the honor to be, with high regard, your obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 39. } *Washington, July 1, 1861.*

I. No volunteer will be discharged upon surgeon's certificate of disability until the certificate shall have been submitted to the Medical Director, and shall have been approved and countersigned by him.

* * * * *
order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

Military regulation concerning passports.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 1, 1861.

The General-in-Chief, by permission of the Executive, announces to be concerned that hereafter no passport, by whomsoever signed or countersigned, will entitle any person to pass the lines of the U. S. Army unless the same be also countersigned by himself or the commander of a military geographical department. This regulation will continue in force until further notice.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 2, 1861.

MOR YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

Yours was referred to you for opportunity of getting into one of the regiments accepted. If more than ten companies of cavalry are ready, accept and have them mustered in—not otherwise.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 2, 1861.

Excelency Governor JOHN A. ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

In answer to your letter of the 29th ultimo, requesting information from the Adjutant-General as to the place and manner of mustering

out of service the three-months' Massachusetts Volunteers, I am directed to state that the Adjutant-General is not yet informed as to whether measures have been adopted for this purpose. It is the desire and advice of the Adjutant-General that the regiments in question be returned to their homes at the expense of the United States, and be there mustered out of the service.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, IOWA,
July 2, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington City, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I would much prefer that in the future all troops needed from this State for the service of the United States be called for by regular requisition upon the Executive of the State, unless such troops shall be uniformed and equipped by the United States or by themselves. I will endeavor to furnish promptly all troops that may be regularly required from this State, and I am satisfied it will save much complication and unpleasant feeling here to have all further troops furnished upon formal requisition.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

[JULY 3, 1861.—For Cameron to Peirpoint, in regard to organization of troops in Western Virginia, &c., see Series I, Vol. II, p. 736.]

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Having been convened on an extraordinary occasion, as authorized by the Constitution, your attention is not called to any ordinary subject of legislation.

At the beginning of the present Presidential term, four months ago, the functions of the Federal Government were found to be generally suspended within the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, excepting only those of the Post-Office Department.

Within these States all the forts, arsenals, dock-yards, custom-houses, and the like, including the movable and stationary property in and about them, had been seized, and were held in open hostility to this Government, excepting only Forts Pickens, Taylor, and Jefferson, on and near the Florida coast, and Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, S. C. The forts thus seized had been put in improved condition; new ones had been built, and armed forces had been organized, and were organizing, all avowedly with the same hostile purpose.

The forts remaining in the possession of the Federal Government in and near these States were either besieged or menaced by warlike preparations, and especially Fort Sumter was nearly surrounded by well-protected hostile batteries, with guns equal in quality to the best of its own and outnumbering the latter as perhaps ten to one. A disproportionate share of the Federal muskets and rifles had somehow

found their way into these States and had been seized to be used against the Government. Accumulations of the public revenue lying within them had been seized for the same object. The Navy was scattered in distant seas, leaving but a very small part of it within the immediate reach of the Government. Officers of the Federal Army and Navy had resigned in great numbers, and of those resigning a large proportion had taken up arms against the Government. Simultaneously, and in connection with all this, the purpose to sever the Federal Union was openly avowed. In accordance with this purpose an ordinance had been adopted in each of these States declaring the States, respectively, to be separated from the National Union. A formula for instituting a combined government of these States had been promulgated, and this illegal organization, in the character of Confederate States, was already invoking recognition, aid, and intervention from foreign powers.

Finding this condition of things and believing it to be an imperative duty upon the incoming Executive to prevent, if possible, the consummation of such attempt to destroy the Federal Union, a choice of means to that end became indispensable. This choice was made and was declared in the inaugural address. The policy chosen looked to the exhaustion of all peaceful measures before a resort to any stronger ones. It sought only to hold the public places and property not already wrested from the Government and to collect the revenue, relying for the rest on time, discussion, and the ballot-box. It promised continuance of the mails, at Government expense, to the very people who were resisting the Government, and it gave repeated pledge against any disturbance to any of the people or any of their rights. Of all that which a President might constitutionally and justifiably do in such a case, everything was forborne without which it was believed possible to keep the Government on foot.

On the 5th of March (the present incumbent's first full day in office) a letter of Major Anderson, commanding at Fort Sumter, written on the 28th of February, and received at the War Department on the 4th of March, was, by that Department, placed in his hands. This letter expressed the professional opinion of the writer that re-enforcements could not be thrown into that fort, within the time for his relief rendered necessary by the limited supply of provisions and with a view of holding possession of the same, with a force of less than 20,000 good and well-disciplined men. This opinion was concurred in by all the officers of his command, and their memoranda on the subject were made inclosures of Major Anderson's letter. The whole was immediately laid before Lieutenant-General Scott, who at once concurred with Major Anderson in opinion. On reflection, however, he took full time, consulting with other officers, both of the Army and the Navy, and at the end of four days came reluctantly, but decidedly, to the same conclusion as before. He also stated at the same time that no such sufficient force was then at the control of the Government or could be raised and ought to the ground within the time when the provisions in the fort would be exhausted. In a purely military point of view this reduced the duty of the Administration in the case to the mere matter of getting the garrison safely out of the fort.

It was believed, however, that to so abandon that position, under the circumstances, would be utterly ruinous; that the necessity under which it was to be done would not be fully understood; that by many it could be construed as a part of a voluntary policy; that at home it could discourage the friends of the Union, embolden its adversaries, and go far to insure to the latter a recognition abroad; that, in fact, it

would be our national destruction consummated. This could not be allowed. Starvation was not yet upon the garrison, and ere it would be reached Fort Pickens might be reinforced. This last would be a clear indication of policy and would better enable the country to accept the evacuation of Fort Sumter as a military necessity. An order was at once directed to be sent for the landing of the troops from the steamship Brooklyn into Fort Pickens. This order could not go by land but must take the longer and slower route by sea. The first return news from the order was received just one week before the fall of Fort Sumter. The news itself was that the officer commanding the Sabine, to which vessel the troops had been transferred from the Brooklyn, acting upon some quasi armistice of the late Administration (and of the existence of which the present Administration, up to the time the order was dispatched, had only too vague and uncertain rumors to fix attention), had refused to land the troops. To now reinforce Fort Pickens before a crisis would be reached at Fort Sumter was impossible—rendered so by the near exhaustion of provisions in the latter-named fort. In precaution against such a conjuncture, the Government had a few days before commenced preparing an expedition, as well adapted as might be, to relieve Fort Sumter, which expedition was intended to be ultimately used or not, according to circumstances. The strongest anticipated case for using it was now presented, and it was resolved to send it forward. As had been intended, in this contingency, it was also resolved to notify the Governor of South Carolina that he might expect an attempt would be made to provision the fort, and that if the attempt should not be resisted there would be no effort to throw in men, arms, or ammunition, without further notice, or in case of an attack upon the fort. This notice was accordingly given, whereupon the fort was attacked and bombarded to its fall without even awaiting the arrival of the provisioning expedition.

It is thus seen that the assault upon and reduction of Fort Sumter was in no sense a matter of self-defense on the part of the assailants. They well knew that the garrison in the fort could by no possibility commit aggression upon them. They knew—they were expressly notified—that the giving of bread to the few brave and hungry men of the garrison was all which would on that occasion be attempted unless themselves, by resisting so much, should provoke more. They knew that this Government desired to keep the garrison in the fort, not to assail them, but merely to maintain visible possession, and thus to preserve the Union from actual and immediate dissolution, trusting, as hereinbefore stated, to time, discussion, and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union and thus force it to immediate dissolution. That this was their object the Executive well understood, and having said to them in the inaugural address, "You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors," he took pains not only to keep this declaration good, but also to keep the case so free from the power of ingenious sophistry as that the world should not be able to misunderstand it. By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and thereby the assailants of the Government began the conflict of arms, without a gun in sight or in expectancy to return their fire, save only the few in the fort sent to that harbor years before for their own protection and still ready to give that protection in whatever was lawful. In this act, discarding all else, they have forced upon the country the distinct issue, "Immediate dissolution or blood."

And this issue embraces more than the fate of these United States. It presents to the whole family of man the question whether a constitutional republic or democracy—a Government of the people, by the people—can or cannot maintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic foes. It presents the question whether discontented individuals, too few in numbers to control administration, according to organic law, in any case, can always, upon the pretenses made in this case, on any other pretenses, or arbitrarily without any pretense, break their Government and thus practically put an end to free government upon the earth. It forces us to ask: “Is there, in all republics, an inherent and fatal weakness?” “Must a government, of necessity, too strong for the liberties of its own people, or too weak to maintain its own existence?”

So viewing the issue, no choice was left but to call out the power of the Government; and so to resist force employed for destruction by force for its preservation.

The call was made, and the response of the country was most gratifying, surpassing in unanimity and spirit the most sanguine expectations. Yet none of the States commonly called slave States, except Delaware gave a regiment through regular State organization. A few regiments have been organized within some others of those States by individual enterprise and received into the Government service. Of course the seceded States, so called (and to which Texas had been joined about the time of the inauguration), gave no troops to the cause of the Union. The border States, so called, were not uniform in their action, some of them being almost for the Union, while in others—as Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas—the Union sentiment was nearly repressed and silenced. The course taken in Virginia was the most remarkable, perhaps the most important. A convention elected by the people of that State to consider this very question of disrupting the Federal Union was in session at the capital of Virginia when Fort Sumter fell. To this body the people had chosen a large majority of professed Union men. Almost immediately after the fall of Sumter many members of that majority went over to the original disunion minority and with them adopted an ordinance for withdrawing the State from the Union. Whether this change was wrought by the great approval of the assault upon Sumter or their great resentment at the Government's resistance to that assault is not definitely known. Although they submitted the ordinance for ratification to a vote of the people to be taken on a day then somewhat more than a month distant from the convention and the Legislature (which was also in session at the same time and place), with leading men of the State not members of either, immediately commenced acting as if the State were already out of the Union. They pushed military preparations vigorously forward all over the State. They seized the U. S. Armory at Harper's Ferry and the navy-yard at Gosport, near Norfolk. They received—perhaps invited—into their State large bodies of troops with their warlike appointments from the so-called seceded States. They formally entered into a treaty of temporary alliance and co-operation with the so-called “Confederate States,” and sent members to their Congress at Montgomery. And finally, they permitted the insurrectionary Government to be transferred to their capital at Richmond.

The people of Virginia have thus allowed this giant insurrection to make its nest within her borders, and this Government has no choice left but to deal with it where it finds it. And it has the less regret, as the loyal citizens have in due form claimed its protection. Those loyal

citizens this Government is bound to recognize and protect as being Virginia.

In the border States, so called—in fact, the middle States—there are those who favor a policy which they call “armed neutrality;” that is, an arming of those States to prevent the Union forces passing one way or the disunion the other over their soil. This would be disunion completed. Figuratively speaking, it would be the building of an impassable wall along the line of separation—and yet, not quite an impassable one, for under the guise of neutrality it would tie the hands of the Union men, and freely pass supplies from among them to the insurrectionists, which it could not do as an open enemy. At a stroke it would take all the trouble off the hands of secession, except only what proceeds from the external blockade. It would do for the disunionists that which of all things they most desire—feed them well and give them disunion without a struggle of their own. It recognizes no fidelity to the Constitution, no obligation to maintain the Union, and while very many who have favored it are doubtless loyal citizens it is nevertheless very injurious in effect.

Recurring to the action of the Government, it may be stated that at first a call was made for 75,000 militia, and rapidly following this a proclamation was issued for closing the ports of the insurrectionary districts by proceedings in the nature of blockade. So far all was believed to be strictly legal. At this point the insurrectionists announced their purpose to enter upon the practice of privateering.

Other calls were made for volunteers to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged, and also for large additions to the Regular Army and Navy. These measures, whether strictly legal or not, were ventured upon under what appeared to be a popular demand and a public necessity, trusting then, as now, that Congress would readily ratify them. It is believed that nothing has been done beyond the constitutional competency of Congress.

Soon after the first call for militia it was considered a duty to authorize the commanding general in proper cases, according to his discretion, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, or in other words to arrest and detain, without resort to the ordinary processes and forms of law, such individuals as he might deem dangerous to the public safety. This authority has purposely been exercised but very sparingly. Nevertheless the legality and propriety of what has been done under it are questioned and the attention of the country has been called to the proposition that one who is sworn to “take care that the laws be faithfully executed” should not himself violate them. Of course some consideration was given to the questions of power and propriety before this matter was acted upon. The whole of the laws which were required to be faithfully executed were being resisted and failing of execution in nearly one-third of the States. Must they be allowed to finally fail of execution, even had it been perfectly clear that by the use of the means necessary to their execution some single law, made in such extreme tenderness of the citizen’s liberty that practically it relieves more of the guilty than of the innocent, should to a very limited extent be violated? To state the question more directly, are all the laws but one to go unexecuted and the Government itself go to pieces lest that one be violated? Even in such would not the official oath be broken if the Government is overthrown, when it was believed that disregarding the sin would tend to preserve it? But it was not believed that this was presented. It was not believed that any law was violat

provision of the Constitution that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it," is equivalent to a provision—that such privilege may be suspended when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety does require it. It was decided that we have a case of rebellion, and that the public safety does require the qualified suspension of the privilege of the writ which was authorized to be made. Now, it is insisted that Congress and not the Executive is vested with this power. But the Constitution itself is silent as to which, or who, is to exercise the power; and as the provision was plainly made for a dangerous emergency, it cannot be believed the framers of the instrument intended that in every case the danger should run its course until Congress could be called together, the very assembling of which might be prevented, as was intended in this case, by the rebellion.

No more extended argument is now offered, as an opinion at some length will probably be presented by the Attorney-General. Whether there shall be any legislation upon the subject, and if any, what, is submitted entirely to the better judgment of Congress.

The forbearance of this Government had been so extraordinary and so long continued as to lead some foreign nations to shape their action as if they supposed the early destruction of our national Union was probable. While this, on discovery, gave the Executive some concern he is now happy to say that the sovereignty and rights of the United States are now everywhere practically respected by foreign powers and a general sympathy with the country is manifested throughout the world.

The reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and the Navy will give the information in detail deemed necessary and convenient for your deliberation and action, while the Executive and all the Departments will stand ready to supply omissions or to communicate new facts considered important for you to know.

It is now recommended that you give the legal means for making this contest a short and a decisive one; that you place at the centre of the Government for the work at least 400,000 men and \$400,000,000. That number of men is about one-tenth of those of proper ages within the regions where apparently all are willing to engage, and the sum is less than a twenty-third part of the money value owned by the men who seem ready to devote the whole. A debt of \$600,000,000 now is a less sum per head than was the debt of our Revolution when we came out of that struggle, and the money value in the country now bears even a greater proportion to what it was then than does the population. Surely each man has as strong a motive now to preserve our liberties as each had then to establish them.

A right result at this time will be worth more to the world than ten times the men and ten times the money. The evidence reaching us from the country leaves no doubt that the material for the work is abundant, and that it needs only the hand of legislation to give it legal sanction and the hand of the Executive to give it practical shape and efficiency. One of the greatest perplexities of the Government is to avoid receiving troops faster than it can provide for them. In a word, the people will save their Government if the Government itself will do its part only indifferently well.

It might seem at first thought to be of little difference whether the present movement at the South be called "secession" or "rebellion." The movers, however, well understand the difference. At the beginning they knew they could never raise their treason to any respectable

magnitude by any name which implies violation of law. They knew their people possessed as much of moral sense, as much of devotion to law and order, and as much pride in and reverence for the history and Government of their common country as any other civilized and patriotic people. They knew they could make no advancement directly in the teeth of these strong and noble sentiments. Accordingly they commenced by an insidious debauching of the public mind. They invented an ingenious sophism, which, if conceded, was followed by perfectly logical steps through all the incidents to the complete destruction of the Union. The sophism itself is, that any State of the Union may, consistently with the national Constitution, and therefore lawfully and peacefully, withdraw from the Union without the consent of the Union or of any other State. The little disguise that the supposed right is to be exercised only for just cause, themselves to be the sole judge of its justice, is too thin to merit any notice.

With rebellion thus sugar coated, they have been drugging the public mind of their section for more than thirty years, and until at length they have brought many good men to a willingness to take up arms against the Government the day after some assemblage of men have enacted the farcical pretense of taking their State out of the Union, who could have been brought to no such thing the day before.

This sophism derives much, perhaps the whole, of its currency from the assumption that there is some omnipotent and sacred supremacy pertaining to a State—to each State of our Federal Union. Our States have neither more nor less power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution—no one of them ever having been a State out of the Union. The original ones passed into the Union even before they cast off their British colonial dependence, and the new ones each came into the Union directly from a condition of dependence, excepting Texas; and even Texas in its temporary independence was never designated a State. The new ones only took the designation of States on coming into the Union, while that name was first adopted for the old ones in and by the Declaration of Independence. Therein the “United Colonies” were declared to be “free and independent States;” but even then the object plainly was not to declare their independence of one another or of the Union, but directly the contrary, as their mutual pledge and their mutual action before, at the time, and afterward, abundantly show. The express plighting of faith by each and all of the original thirteen in the Articles of Confederation, two years later, that the Union shall be perpetual is most conclusive. Having never been States, either in substance or in name, outside of the Union, whence this magical omnipotence of “State rights,” asserting a claim of power to lawfully destroy the Union itself? Much is said about the “sovereignty” of the States, but the word even is not in the national Constitution, nor, as is believed, in any of the State constitutions. What is a “sovereignty” in the political sense of the term? Would it be far wrong to define it “a political community without a political superior?” Tested by this, no one of our States, except Texas, ever was a sovereignty; and even Texas gave up the character on coming into the Union, by which act she acknowledged the Constitution of the United States and the laws and treaties of the United States made in pursuance of the Constitution to be for her the supreme law of the land. The States have their status in the Union, and they have no other legal status. If they break from this they can only do so against law and by revolution. The Union, and not themselves separately, procured their independence and their liberty. By conquest or purchase the Union gave each of them whatever of independence and liberty it has,

The Union is older than any of the States, and in fact it created the States. Originally some dependent colonies made the Union, and in turn the Union threw off their old dependence for them and made them States, such as they are. Not one of them ever had a State constitution independent of the Union. Of course it is not forgotten that all the new States framed their constitutions before they entered the Union, nevertheless dependent upon and preparatory to coming into the Union.

Unquestionably the States have the powers and rights reserved to them in and by the national Constitution; but among these, surely are not included all conceivable powers, however mischievous or destructive; but, at most, such only as were known in the world, at the time, as governmental powers; and certainly a power to destroy the Government itself had never been known as a governmental—as merely administrative power. This relative matter of national power and State rights, as a principle, is no other than the principle of generality and locality. Whatever concerns the whole should be confided to the whole—to the General Government; while whatever concerns only the State should be left exclusively to the State. This is all there is of original principle about it. Whether the national Constitution, in defining boundaries between the two, has applied the principle with exact accuracy is not to be questioned. We are all bound by the defining, without question.

What is now combatted is the position that secession is consistent with the Constitution—is lawful and peaceful. It is not contended that there is any express law for it; and nothing should ever be implied as law which leads to unjust or absurd consequences. The nation purchased, with money, the countries out of which several of these States were formed. Is it just that they shall go off without leave and without refunding? The nation paid very large sums (in the aggregate, I believe, nearly a hundred millions) to relieve Florida of the aboriginal tribes. Is it just that she shall now be off without consent, or without making any return? The nation is now in debt for money applied to the benefit of these so-called seceding States, in common with the rest. Is it just either that creditors shall go unpaid, or the remaining States pay the whole? A part of the present national debt was contracted to pay the old debts of Texas. Is it just that she shall leave and pay no part of this herself? Again, if one State may secede, so may another; and when all shall have seceded none is left to pay the debts. Is this quite just to creditors? Did we notify them of this sage view of ours when we borrowed their money? If we now recognize this doctrine by allowing the seceders to go in peace, it is difficult to see what we can do if others choose to go, or to extort terms upon which they will promise to remain.

The seceders insist that our Constitution admits of secession. They have assumed to make a national constitution of their own, in which, of necessity, they have either discarded or retained the right of secession, as, they insist, it exists in ours. If they have discarded it, they thereby admit that on principle it ought not to be in ours. If they have retained it by their own construction of ours, they show that to be consistent they must secede from one another whenever they shall find it the easiest way of settling their debts or effecting any other selfish or unjust object. The principle itself is one of disintegration and upon which no Government can possibly endure.

If all the States save one should assert the power to drive that one out of the Union, it is presumed the whole class of seceder politicians

would at once deny the power and denounce the act as the greatest outrage upon State rights. But suppose that precisely the same act, instead of being called "driving the one out," should be called "the seceding of the others from that one," it would be exactly what the seceders claim to do; unless, indeed, they make the point that the one, because it is a minority, may rightfully do what the others, because they are a majority, may not rightfully do. These politicians are subtle and profound on the rights of minorities. They are not partial to that power which made the Constitution, and speaks from the preamble, calling itself "We, the people."

It may well be questioned whether there is to-day a majority of the legally qualified voters of any State, except, perhaps, South Carolina, in favor of disunion. There is much reason to believe that the Union men are the majority in many, if not in every other one, of the so-called seceded States. The contrary has not been demonstrated in any one of them. It is ventured to affirm this, even of Virginia and Tennessee; for the result of an election, held in military camps, where the bayonets are all on one side of the question voted upon, can scarcely be considered as demonstrating popular sentiment. At such an election all that large class who are, at once, for the Union and against coercion would be coerced to vote against the Union.

It may be affirmed, without extravagance, that the free institutions we enjoy have developed the powers and improved the condition of our whole people beyond any example in the world. Of this we now have a striking and an impressive illustration. So large an army as the Government has now on foot was never before known without a soldier in it but who had taken his place there of his own free choice. But more than this; there are many single regiments whose members, one and another, possess full practical knowledge of all the arts, sciences, professions, and whatever else, whether useful or elegant, is known in the world; and there is scarcely one from which there could not be selected a President, a Cabinet, a Congress, and perhaps a court abundantly competent to administer the Government itself. Nor do I say this is not true, also in the army of our late friends, now adversaries, in this contest; but if it is, so much better the reason why the Government which has conferred such benefits on them and us should not be broken up. Whoever, in any section, proposes to abandon such a Government would do well to consider in deference to what principle it is that he does it—what better he is likely to get in its stead—whether the substitute will give, or be intended to give, so much of good to the people. There are some foreshadowings on this subject. Our adversaries have adopted some declarations of independence, in which, unlike the good old one, penned by Jefferson, they omit the words "all men are created equal." Why? They have adopted a temporary national constitution, in the preamble of which, unlike our good old one, signed by Washington, they omit "We, the people," and substitute "We, the deputies of the sovereign and independent States." Why? Why this deliberate pressing out of view the rights of men and the authority of the people?

This is essentially a people's contest. On the side of the Union it is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men—to lift artificial weights from all shoulders; to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all; to afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life. Yielding to partial and temporary departures, from necessity, this is the leading object of the Government for whose existence we contend.

I am most happy to believe that the plain people understand and appreciate this. It is worthy of note that while in this, the Government's hour of trial, large numbers of those in the Army and Navy who have been favored with the offices have resigned and proved false to the hand which had pampered them, not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have deserted his flag.

Great honor is due to those officers who remained true, despite the example of their treacherous associates; but the greatest honor, and most important fact of all, is the unanimous firmness of the common soldiers and common sailors. To the last man, so far as known, they have successfully resisted the traitorous efforts of those whose commands but an hour before they obeyed as absolute law. This is the patriotic instinct of plain people. They understand, without an argument, that the destroying the Government which was made by Washington means no good to them.

Our popular Government has often been called an experiment. Two points in it our people have already settled—the successful establishing and the successful administering of it. One still remains—its successful maintenance against a formidable internal attempt to overthrow it. It is now for them to demonstrate to the world that those who can fairly carry an election can also suppress a rebellion; that ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets; and that when ballots have fairly and constitutionally decided there can be no successful appeal back to bullets; that there can be no successful appeal except to ballots themselves, at succeeding elections. Such will be a great lesson of peace; teaching men that what they cannot take by an election, neither can they take it by a war; teaching all the folly of being the beginners of a war.

Lest there might be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government toward the Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say, it will be his purpose then, as ever, to be guided by the Constitution and the laws; and that he probably will have no different understanding of the powers and duties of the Federal Government relatively to the rights of the States and the people, under the Constitution, than that expressed in the inaugural address.

He desires to preserve the Government, that it may be administered for all, as it was administered by the men who made it. Loyal citizens everywhere have the right to claim this of their Government; and the Government has no right to withhold or neglect it. It is not perceived that, in giving it, there is any coercion, any conquest, or any subjugation, in any just sense of those terms.

The Constitution provides, and all the States have accepted the provision, that "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." But if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so, it may also discard the republican form of government; so that to prevent its going out is an indispensable means to the end of maintaining the guaranty mentioned; and when an end is lawful and obligatory the indispensable means to it are also lawful and obligatory.

It was with the deepest regret that the Executive found the duty of employing the war power, in defense of the Government, forced upon him. He could but perform this duty or surrender the existence of the Government. No compromise by public servants could, in this case, be a cure; not that compromises are not often proper, but that no popular Government can long survive a marked precedent, that those

who carry an election can only save the Government from immediate destruction by giving up the main point upon which the people gave the election. The people themselves, and not their servants, can safely reverse their own deliberate decisions.

As a private citizen the Executive could not have consented that these institutions shall perish; much less could he in betrayal of so vast and so sacred a trust as these free people had confided to him. He felt that he had no moral right to shrink, nor even to count the chances of his own life, in what might follow. In full view of his great responsibility he has, so far, done what he has deemed his duty. You will now, according to your own judgment, perform yours. He sincerely hopes that your views and your action may so accord with his as to assure all faithful citizens who have been disturbed in their rights of a certain and speedy restoration to them, under the Constitution and the laws.

And having thus chosen our course, without guile and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God, and go forward without fear and with manly hearts.

JULY 4, 1861.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 4, 1861.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement in relation to the transfer of arms to the Southern States by order of John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, dated December 29, 1859:

A statement of the arms on hand in November, 1859, was furnished on the 12th of that month by direction of the Secretary of War.

That statement showed that there were then:

States.	Muskets.	Rifles.
Maine.....	21,313	—
Massachusetts.....	261,082	12,855
New York.....	48,820	17,005
Pennsylvania.....	27,029	1,022
Michigan.....	440	—
California.....	48,470	4,574
Washington Territory.....	3,763	120
Total in free States	414,529	37,172
Virginia.....	14,377	4,317
North Carolina.....	7,078	1,085
South Carolina.....	2,413	814
Alabama.....	2,364	32
Louisiana.....	11,072	1,488
Texas.....	1,301	200
Arkansas.....	340	54
Missouri.....	33,015	719
Maryland.....	51	—
District of Columbia.....	73,657	2,319
Total in slave States	140,887	11,030

Mr. Floyd returned the statement to this office with orders, dated December 29, 1859, to Colonel Craig to transfer to the arsenals in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana 105,000 muskets from Springfield Armory, Mass., and 10,000 rifles from Watertown Arsenal, N. Y., and Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y. The orders for

the transfers were accordingly given January 30, 1860, and were executed in February of that year.

The transfer made the following changes in the previous statement, viz :

States.	Muskets.	Rifles.
Massachusetts.....	150,082	0,835
New York.....	48,820	11,993
North Carolina.....	32,678	3,685
South Carolina.....	17,418	2,811
Georgia.....	20,000	2,600
Alabama.....	17,304	2,012
Louisiana.....	41,672	3,483
Left in the free States.....	309,523	27,172
Left in the slave States.....	251,877	21,690

It will be seen that after the transfer the six seceding States—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas—had 97,750 muskets and 10,594 rifles; the other slave States, 151,127 muskets and 11,096 rifles; the free States, 309,523 muskets and 27,172 rifles.

The six States before mentioned had therefore between one-fifth and one-sixth of all the muskets and between one-fourth and one-fifth of all the rifles in the country.

Very respectfully,

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 5, 1861.

M. G. DUPUIS AND OTHERS,
Geneva, Switzerland :

SIRS: I very much regret that the Government could not accept the generous offer which you made through the U. S. consul at Geneva. We have already an army composed of more than 300,000 men, a number greater than we need for the actual crisis.

Expressing sincerely my appreciation of the honor conferred by your devotion to the cause of the liberty and sovereignty of our great Republic, I have the honor to be, sirs, your devoted servant,

SIMON CAMERON.

MADISON, WIS., *July 6, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War :

Our Third Regiment of 1,000 men leaves next Tuesday for Washington; the Fourth Regiment two or three days later. Will their arms be ready at Harrisburg?

A. W. RANDALL,
Governor of Wisconsin.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, IOWA,
Iowa City, July 8, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington :

DEAR SIR: Inclosed find statement of nine captains of the First Regiment Iowa Volunteers, on behalf of themselves and companies,

expressing their readiness to continue in service under a different regimental organization after the expiration of their present term.* Now, therefore, I, Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor of the State of Iowa, hereby tender to the War Department these nine companies (with such other as will make an entire regiment) for three years or during the war from date of the day following the expiration of their present term of service.

Respectfully, yours,

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

P. S.—Please answer at once.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1861.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL STATE OF NEW YORK,
Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: I am directed to inquire how many regiments of volunteers from the State of New York have been mustered into the service of the United States for two years, and how many of these two-years' regiments are or were three-months' regiments?

I am, sir, &c.,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 8, 1861.

Hon. A. W. RANDALL,
Governor of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.:

By arrangement of General Rufus King, Third Regiment will be armed at Harrisburg, Fourth Regiment at Washington, and Fifth and Sixth at Milwaukee.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
July 8, 1861.

His Excellency A. LINCOLN:

MY DEAR SIR: If the Union is to be maintained the loyal people of the border slave States must be sustained.

By great exertions we have got up a spirit of enlistment in the volunteer service of the United States. Our men who have enlisted have been lying out without even a blanket, destitute of tents and camp equipage, destitute of arms and ammunition, for weeks and weeks.

Complaint is made out of the State that we are not defending ourselves. How can we, without arms or anything of defense in our hands? I have written again and again to the Secretary of War. I have endeavored to see him, but cannot find him with a moment's leisure. We must have immediately forthwith 5,000 arms, with 100 rounds of cartridges for each, for infantry, and 1,000 carbines for cavalry, with camp equipage, uniforms, &c., for both, or we shall have to give up the contest.

*Inclosure omitted.

In the name of our people I now address this appeal to you. Mr. Harrison, who will hand you this, and who is a member of our "executive council," will explain to you fully our situation.

Very respectfully,

JNO. S. CARLILE,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

July 8, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War:

SIR: Various complaints have come to me relative to the difficulty of our citizens retaining their slaves at home in consequence of the tempting offers made to them by some of the volunteer regiments. I know that it is not the desire of the Government to encourage the escape of this species of property from the lawful owner, and I would therefore most respectfully ask the Department to issue an order to the commander of the Maryland Division to exclude from all the camps in his division such slaves as may be found therein at this time, and hereafter to permit none to enter their camps. If such an order was published at this time and enforced, it would at once calm down the public mind and prevent a great deal of bad feeling which is being engendered by the course at present pursued.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

CHAS. B. CALVERT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, July 8, 1861.

Henceforward the telegraph will convey no dispatches concerning the operations of the Army not permitted by the Commanding General.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

July 8, 1861.

The above order is confirmed.

SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

July 9, 1861.

Governor SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,

Des Moines, Iowa:

SIR: You will consider this letter an official order to equip and have mustered into service of the United States the regiment of cavalry already accepted from your State, commanded by Col. Fitz Henry Warren.

Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War.

[JULY 10, 1861.—For act of Congress remitting duties on arms imported by States between May 1, 1861, and January 1, 1862, see Statutes at Large, Vol. 12, p. 255.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 10, 1861.

Hon. SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa:

SIR: Your suggestion that "all troops received into service be called for by requisition on the State Executives, unless such troops shall be uniformed and equipped by the United States or by themselves," meets my decided approval. Any deviations hitherto from this policy have been assented to with reluctance.

Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, N. Y., July 10, 1861.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

SIR: I have the honor to reply to your letter of the 8th instant, and to state that thirty-eight regiments of volunteers have been mustered into the service of the United States, including the Eleventh (Ellsworth's), for the war, of which number the following were originally mustered for three months:

Twelfth Regiment, Walrath's; Thirteenth Regiment, Quinby's; Nineteenth Regiment, Clark's; Twenty-first Regiment, Rogers'; Twenty-sixth Regiment, Christian's, at Elmira depot.

It is proper to state that Companies A, B, C, D, and E of Colonel Weber's regiment (the Twentieth) are also reported as mustered for three months, but I think that was an oversight, the mustering orders having been different. The rolls read "two years" in the caption and "three months" in Captain Smith's (Topographical Engineers) certificates. It is not doubted all the companies expect to serve for two years.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. MEREDITH READ, JR.,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 11, 1861.

His Excellency ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg:

SIR: The time of three-months' volunteers from your State will expire during the present month. This Department is anxious that the force now in the field shall not be diminished to the extent of a single man, and I therefore request Your Excellency to inform me at an early day at what time you can have ready for marching the fifteen regiments which I understand are now in camp preparing for the service of the Government.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 12, 1861.

Major SIBLEY,
Quartermaster's Department:

DEAR SIR: In making settlements with railroad companies for transportation of troops and supplies, please observe the following as a general basis:

Per passenger, per mile, 2 cents for distance moved.

Equipment, munitions, and supplies accompanying regiments, first class local rates, which will average about as follows:

Per 100 pounds.	Cents.	Per 100 pounds.	Cent
30 miles or less	10	200 miles	1
50 miles	15	300 miles	1
100 miles	25	350 to 400 miles, not exceeding.....	1
150 miles	40		

For transportation of horses in small lots the following are the usual estimated weights of railroad companies:

	Pounds.		Pound
Single animals	3,000	7 animals	10,00
2 animals	4,000	8 animals	11,00
3 animals	5,000	9 animals	12,00
4 animals	6,500	Full car-loads, 13 or 14 horses,	
5 animals	8,000	usually charged.....	18,00
6 animals	9,000		

All other supplies forwarded by freight trains are all charged local rates, according to classification of property, which will usually average, on provisions and heavy freights, 2 to 3 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds per mile.

Dry goods, clothing or light goods will average 3 to 5 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds per mile.

Respectfully, &c.,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
General Manager.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 12, 1861.

Hon. CHARLES B. CALVERT,
House of Representatives United States:

SIR: The importance of the subject to which reference is made in your letter of the 8th instant is fully appreciated, and has for some time past engaged the consideration of the Department. At present however, I am unable to give you any definite information, inasmuch as the pressure of business has prevented any definite action in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 12, 1861.

A. S. PADDOCK, Esq.,
Secretary and Acting Governor, Omaha, Nebr.:

SIR: Your letter of the 24th ultimo has received the attention of this Department. In regard to your request for additional forces, I regret to state that there are no troops that can be detailed for service in your Territory. All of the available force of the country is now in actual service, and located at points where their presence is absolutely required. In reply to that portion of your letter making application for arms, I have to inform you that there is now a balance due to your Territory on this year's quota of 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ muskets, which will be furnished immediately on the Governor's requisition therefor, stating the kind of arms required and the place where and the person to whom they are to be

sent. By existing regulations the arms can be sent only to places situated on navigable water or otherwise easy of access. I inclose here with a list of such arms as are issuable.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 12, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

My aide, Col. John A. Wright, leaves here at noon for Washington to make reply to your favor of yesterday. He desires to see you this evening if possible.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

[JULY 13, 1861.—For act of Congress providing for the payment of the militia and volunteers called into the service of the United States, see Statutes at Large, Vol. 12, p. 255.]

CIRCULAR LETTER.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 13, 1861.

No more troops will be received by this Department till authorized by Congress.

Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 44. } *Washington, July 13, 1861.*

* * * * *

II. Chaplains appointed to volunteer regiments in accordance with General Orders, No. 15, current series, from the War Department, will in all cases be duly mustered into the service in the same manner as prescribed for commissioned officers.

III. Volunteer regiments about to be discharged will be returned to the States in which they were raised in time to be there mustered out at the expiration of their service.

* * * * *

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 13, 1861.

Hon. F. P. BLAIR, Jr.,
House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a copy of a report of the Ordnance Office, made in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 8th instant, instructing the Committee on Military

* Omitted.

Affairs "to inquire and report as to the present capacity of the national armory at Springfield, Mass., for the manufacture of arms; also what further expenditure, if any, is necessary for operating that armory to its utmost capacity."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, July 13, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Under a standing regulation of the War Department prohibiting direct correspondence between committees of Congress and the heads of bureaus, I have the honor to send through you the following reply to a letter of Hon. F. P. Blair, jr., of the 10th instant, which is herewith inclosed:

The present capacity of the national armory at Springfield, Mass., is sufficient to turn out 3,000 rifled muskets per month. The further expenditure necessary and contemplated to be made for operating the armory to its full capacity amounts to \$532,000, which sum is embraced in the estimates recently submitted to Congress, and which it is considered necessary to have appropriated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 13, 1861.

General RIPLEY,
Chief of Ordnance:

SIR: The Secretary of War, with the view of strengthening the Union men of Delaware, has directed me to ask the Ordnance Bureau to furnish, of the best available, 1,000 arms, to the order of the Hon. George P. Fisher, member of Congress from Delaware. The following is a description of said arms: 300 to be receipted for by Maj. Gen. Henry Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.; 400 by Captain Jump, Home Guards, Dover, Del.; 300 by Captain Marshall, Georgetown Home Guards, Delaware. You will much oblige by having the order for forwarding given as promptly as possible.

Yours, respectfully,

JAS. LESLIEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 13, 1861.

His Excellency Governor SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Iowa City, Iowa:

SIR: Your letter of the 8th instant is received. This Department is entirely willing to accept for three years or for the war the nine companies of the First Regiment of Iowa Volunteers tendered in your letter, the remaining company to be recruited in order that the regiment may be composed of ten companies, as required by General Orders, No. 15.

The regiment to be thus formed will be mustered into service as soon as its organization shall have been perfected. By the General Orders referred to, a copy of which is herewith inclosed,* "the field officers of the regiment will be appointed by the Governor of the State which furnishes the regiment."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 13, 1861.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR: I respectfully request Your Excellency to send five of the long-term regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers, in addition to the two at Cumberland, to report to Major-General Patterson, say, at Harper's Ferry, and the remainder of the long-term regiments to report to Lieutenant-General Scott, in this city.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 15, 1861.

Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT:

SIR: Governor Morton, of Indiana, has tendered to this Department six companies of cavalry (of seventy-nine men each), which I have accepted. They are armed with a carbine, a revolver, and a saber each. They have yet had no opportunity of being drilled. The Governor hopes to have them ready in three weeks. Will you please indicate what disposition you wish made of them to this Department?

Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Wheeling, Va., July 15, 1861.

To VIRGINIA DELEGATION,
House of Representatives, Washington:

GENTLEMEN: Herewith I have the honor, by direction of the Governor, to hand you copy of the joint resolutions passed by the General Assembly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. HAGANS,
Secretary Commonwealth.

[Inclosure.]

Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to vote whatever supplies of men and money may be necessary to enable the Federal Government to suppress rebellion, to maintain the supremacy of the laws, and to preserve the integrity of the Union.

* See p. 151.

Resolved, That they be instructed and requested to favor no plan of compromise which does not contemplate the acknowledgment by all sections of the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Certified by—

G. L. GRANMER,
Clerk House of Delegates.

WASHINGTON, *July 15, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War :

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inclose a circular from the Governor of Wisconsin suggesting a humane provision for the care of sick and disabled soldiers, and would respectfully ask attention to the request which accompanies it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RUFUS KING.

[Inclosure.]

MADISON, WIS., *July 10, 1861.*

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have sent to each of the Governors a circular like the within. I shall send men with each of our regiments. I wish you would, in view of what I suggest, procure an order from the War Department permitting these agents to go with our regiments, and to have all the proper privileges of the camp to perform the duties suggested in my circular letter.

Yours, truly,

A. W. RANDALL.

[Sub-inclosure.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Madison, Wis., July 1, 1861.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF ———:

DEAR SIR: It seems to be assumed that the moment one of our citizens enlists as a soldier in the service of the United States he loses to a certain extent his citizenship, and that he is entitled to but little further consideration. This has been at all times an inhuman error, but at this time it is doubly so. The men who have enlisted as soldiers in the present war have not done so for the pay of the soldier, nor because they were out of employment. The men who fill the armies of the United States to-day enlisted with the patriotic purpose of putting down a wicked rebellion and maintaining the integrity of the Federal Government. They are our neighbors and fellow-citizens, who, braver than we are, go to endure the privations of the camp and to brave the dangers of the battle-field, not only for themselves but for us. From Wisconsin—and I doubt not the same may be said of all the loyal States—all classes and conditions of men—men of all the professions and avocations and employments of life—swell the ranks of our regiments. There is scarcely a soldier but leaves behind him a family or social circle broken by his absence. In every conceivable way they make great sacrifices. They carry the honor of their respective States with them and are pledged to uphold that honor as well as to punish rebellion. They are entitled to our greatest consideration and care.

Whoever defrauds a patriotic, liberty-loving, Government-loving soldier is a thief. So far as possible the several States should do and are doing all in their power to send their regiments forward well uniformed and provided for the service in which they are to engage. I feel impelled to submit that the duties of the authorities of the several States toward the stalwart-hearted men who go to do our battles for us do not and cannot end here. The history of all wars tells us that both during their continuance and after their close thousands of soldiers, sick and diseased and maimed, go wandering homeward, suffering with privation and want, begging their weary way, and meeting that curious public gaze which has no sympathy or kindness in it. Each State has a rich reversionary interest in the citizen soldiers who represent it, and each State owes to itself and to every soldier an obligation to take care of that interest.

I have determined, in behalf of Wisconsin, to send with each regiment men whose sole business it shall be to stay with the regiment, look after its welfare, and to see that every man who, from sickness or the casualties of war, becomes so far disabled that he can no longer endure the fatigues or perform the duties of the camp or field, shall be safely and comfortably returned to this State and to his family or friends. In health or sickness, in triumph or defeat, these men are ours and our country's, and our obligations and hopes equally go with them. May I invite you to co-operate in this movement? The agents appointed by and for the several States for these purposes can to a very large extent act in concert and aid each other. I cannot doubt but that by a proper effort all railroad and steam-boat companies, touched by the humanity of the object, can be induced to pass all disabled persons free upon a certificate from the proper responsible authority that as such they were honorably discharged from service. The expense will be comparatively light and the good to result incalculable.

Very respectfully,

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

July 16, 1861.

Major-General Butler, commanding Department of Virginia, &c., is authorized to enlist for three years, or for the war, 100 men, to be mounted and attached to his division.

SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Hartford, Conn., July 16, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War:

SIR: We have at our State arsenal two batteries (twelve pieces) 6-pounder rifled bronze cannon, with carriages, caissons, traveling forges, harnesses, and implements complete, and two 12-pounder bronze cannon (sent to Springfield to be rifled), with carriages; also forty-two baggage-wagons and fourteen harnesses, any or all of which are at the service of the Government whenever you shall order.

The Fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, for three years, has been full some time and is now in camp waiting to be mustered into the service of the Government. This regiment has had more discipline than

almost any other and is inferior to none that have taken the field from any part of the country. They are all armed with modern arms, say two companies with Sharps rifles, six with Government rifles, and two with Government rifled muskets. In a few days the term of service for three of our regiments will expire. We shall then have but one in the service. We think this will not answer for the State which in April, 1860, gave the keynote to an effort which resulted in the election of our excellent Chief Magistrate of the nation.

May I not hope that on the receipt of this you will order the regiment I now have ready mustered into the service?

Hoping for a favorable and early reply, I am, yours, with high regard,
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 16, 1861.

Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
Judiciary Committee:

In reply to your resolution of inquiry as to the term of service, I would state that the Secretary of War is of the opinion that the term of service of volunteers begins from the day they are mustered into the U. S. service by the proper U. S. officer. This has been the undeviating, uniform policy of the Government, and the Secretary of War directs me to say that he sees no reason to make any departure now, and he has so notified parties making the inquiry.

Respectfully,

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 16, 1861.

DANIEL E. SICKLES,
New York:

If your regiment desires to enter into the service of the United States let it be mustered in and reported here immediately.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, July 16, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

In reply to your dispatch received this morning by telegraph, I have the honor to state that the first regiment of the brigade tendered by me to the President has already been mustered into the service of the United States under my command. It is provided with arms and accoutrements, and only awaits the delivery of the remainder of its equipments and clothing, for which requisitions have been duly made on the Quartermaster-General, to be ready to proceed to Washington at one hour's notice. Second and third regiments can also be sent forward whenever required. The fourth and fifth regiments are nearly full, and will be ready to report next week.

DANL. E. SICKLES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 16, 1861.

GEORGE O. ARNOLD, Esq.,
Stated Clerk, &c., Philadelphia, Pa.:

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, transmitting, by order, extracts from the minutes of the Presbytery of Philadelphia of the United Presbyterian Church. I am greatly pleased at the determination so emphatically expressed by the presbytery, "to uphold the Government in all its lawful efforts to preserve the integrity of these States," and with the earnestness of its appeal to all under its care "to do what they can to support, defend, and perpetuate the free institutions bequeathed to us by our fathers." Such action on the part of so influential a body must, I am sure, have a beneficial effect wherever it shall be made known. In regard to the resolution of the presbytery in relation to chaplains, it gives me pleasure to inform you that this Department in general orders, issued in May last, provided for one chaplain to each regiment, the chaplain so appointed to be a regularly ordained minister of some Christian denomination. I beg to assure your presbytery that I shall do all in my power to encourage a just observance of the Sabbath by both officers and men. It is my earnest desire to prevent, as much as possible, the demoralizing tendencies of a camp life, and I have strong hope that the presence of an efficient chaplain with each regiment will do much toward improving the moral and religious condition of men who are not only brave, but, to so great an extent, educated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[JULY 17, 1861.—For act of Congress making appropriations for the Army for the year ending June 30, 1862, and appropriations for arrearages for the year ending June 30, 1861, see Statutes at Large, Vol. 12, p. 261.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 17, 1861.

Hon. F. P. BLAIR, Jr.,
Chairman Com. on Mil. Affairs, House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith reports of the Engineer Department and Ordnance Office on the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York in relation to the defenses of the harbor of the city of New York, herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 12, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: A memorial to Congress from the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York, asking prompt action in arming and extending the fortifications of that harbor, has been put in my hands, from the House

of Representatives, for report, which I proceed to make to you. I refer to the several fortifications in the order in which the memorial presents them:

Fort Schuyler, on Throg's Neck, the only defensive work on the East River approach to the city, is a very strong and efficient work, and has for several years been ready for its armament. The entire armament is to be about 250 guns, most of which will bear upon the water; may be of the largest caliber, and may be put in place as soon as supplied by the Ordnance Department. The remaining engineering work here is not material to efficiency, though required for preservation and personal accommodation, but for these no further appropriation is now needed. For the proper defense of this East River passage a strong fort is needed on Willets Point, opposite, and for the commencement of this an appropriation of \$100,000 is included in the estimate now before Congress.

Fort Richmond, on Staten Island, a very important battery, is now ready for its armament of 126 8-inch and 10-inch guns and 24 flanking guns—total, 150 guns. A little finishing work now in hand, which will not interfere with the mounting or service of the guns, requires a further grant of \$10,000, which we hope to receive from this Congress.

Fort Tompkins, situated on the heights back of Fort Richmond, is unfinished. Work there has been ordered to be resumed energetically with money now applicable, and will be continued with the \$50,000 now asked of Congress.

Fort at Sandy Hook is in an early stage of progress, but from the efforts that have been made of late there is reason to believe that about 60 8-inch columbiads may be mounted in the course of the autumn. The sum of \$100,000 in the estimates, if granted at this session, will enable us to continue these efforts throughout the working season, and to prepare materials during the winter for rapid progress next spring.

Forts Hamilton and Lafayette, at the Narrows, are finished works, prepared for the kind of armament the Ordnance Department may be able to give them to the extent of about 110 guns. The same as to readiness is true of Battery Hudson, on the Fort Richmond side, and of the fortifications on Bedloe's Island, Ellis' Island, and Governor's Island—the last three being near the city.

It should here be remarked that in the older of these finished forts and batteries the platforms for the barbette guns were to some extent made for lighter guns than are now thought to be necessary for such important positions. Such platforms are to be altered to suit the heavier guns, but it is certainly most judicious to retain the old guns—generally 32-pounders—and the present platforms until there is a supply of 8-inch and 10-inch columbiads to be substituted.

I will give below a statement showing the number of guns bearing upon the channels and anchorages of this harbor, viz:

NARROWS.		Guns
Battery Hudson.....		50
Battery Morton.....		10
Fort Richmond.....		126
Fort Hamilton.....		46
Fort Lafayette.....		71

EAST RIVER.	
Fort Schuyler.....	225

OPPOSITE THE CITY.

	Guns.
Fort Gibson, Ellis' Island	12
Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island	55
Fort Columbus, Governor's Island	87
Castle William, Governor's Island	78
South Battery, Governor's Island	13

Giving a total of 767 guns, independent of about 140 pieces for which preparations have been made as flanking guns or as guns commanding land approaches.

I am not informed to what extent the above-named forts are actually supplied with guns and carriages, but this will of course be quickly learned at the Ordnance Department, as also the extent to which it can supply deficiencies. I may, perhaps, be allowed to add, on this point, that that department, having for years urged in vain an enlarged appropriation for the purchase of ordnance for the new fortifications, may now need heavy guns to make good the deficiency within any brief period; and I may be allowed to repeat that the old guns, as far as they are on hand, should occupy the prepared places until the more powerful ones are actually ready to be substituted.

I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to bring to the attention of the War Department and of Congress projects that have been long entertained of increasing the force of the batteries at the Narrows of New York Harbor.

On the Staten Island side the Government domain includes positions for which batteries have been designed by the Board of Engineers that will contribute powerfully to the defense of the channel.

On the Long Island side of the Narrows also must there be additional batteries, as recommended by the same Board. Here also are excellent positions, from which heavy artillery will bear upon passing vessels with great effect. These Long Island batteries should be carried at the same time with those just recommended for the other side of the strait; there will be no interference, and with a liberal appropriation material progress may be made in both during the remainder of this working season.

I accordingly, in view of the importance of giving the greatest strength to this vital point, recommend, in addition to the appropriations that have been asked for fortifications already sanctioned by Congress, that the sum of \$200,000 be granted for the commencement of new batteries at the Narrows of New York Harbor, thereby adding to the defense of this passage, in the most advantageous positions, about 200 guns, that may be of the most formidable calibers.

I will venture to add, in conclusion, that by reference of this subject to the Ordnance Department precise information can be obtained as to the state of armament preparation.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel Engineers.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 16, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War*:

SIR: On the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York asking for action in arming the fortifications of that harbor I have to report:

This department has already made preparations for distributing among the forts of our sea-coast all the guns which are on hand and

which we have carriages for, and for mounting them in those positions where they are most needed for protection and defense.

It has also prepared and submitted to you estimates, under the head of armament for fortifications, which it is believed have been laid before Congress, to enable it to prosecute as promptly and vigorously as possible the work of procuring and mounting at the forts cannon of the most effective kind and caliber.

These estimates include as great an amount as can be profitably and advantageously applied to the object until additional means can be obtained. The appropriation of the sum estimated will be all that Congress can do at this time toward effecting the object of the memorial.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE VOLUNTEER CORPS,
Harrisburg, July 17, 1861.

His Excellency A. G. CURTIN:

GOVERNOR: In accordance with your instructions I proceeded to Washington on the 12th of July and had an interview with the Secretary of War, the conclusion of which was an offer to accept the thirteen regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry from your Reserve Corps; also two additional regiments of infantry. He declined accepting the regiment of artillery, not requiring it for the U. S. service. The Secretary of War declined accepting the corps as a whole with its major-general and staff, on the ground of having established that as a rule with other States. He therefore, through me, makes a requisition on you for, as above, fifteen regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN A. WRIGHT,
Aide-de-Camp.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 18, 1861.*
Brig. Gen. J. G. TOTTEN,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I notice that in the proposed increase of the Army no provision is made for any increase of engineer troops or engineer officers, while the artillery is increased to five full regiments. This seems to me a most unaccountable error. Military organization has been with me a matter of critical study for many years, and I believe I have read nearly every printed book upon the subject. Being in no way connected with the Regular Army, I have none of those preferences or prejudices for any particular arm which naturally result from esprit de corps. But with a desire to see the Federal arms triumphant and the national flag reinstated in every place where it formerly waved, I wish to see our Army placed upon the best possible footing for the accomplishment of the great object in view. I have therefore taken the liberty of addressing you on this important subject.

In my opinion five full regiments of artillery to nineteen regiments of infantry and only one company of engineers is out of all proportion and unprecedented in the military history of the world. Is there any-

thing in our service or in the contemplated operations of the present war to justify such an anomalous organization? I think not, and this opinion is confirmed by the fact that large portions of the artillery have been and are still performing infantry duty, while the appropriate duties of engineer troops are performed by other arms of the service.

In a war like the present, where fortifications are to be constructed, attacked, and defended, numerous rivers to be crossed and bridges to be destroyed and rebuilt, an army to be most effective should have its full portion of sappers, miners, and pontoniers; and this proportion is for the regular force not less than two full regiments. In addition to these there should be organized, by selections from the volunteer troops, companies and brigades of engineer troops, instructed in the duties of that arm, and either commanded or led by engineer officers; or if this cannot be done, there can be found plenty of retired engineer officers who would willingly take commissions from the Governors of States as volunteers for the war. To put engineer officers into regiments is undoubtedly advisable in particular cases, but as a general rule I think they can render better service at the head of troops of their own particular arm.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, California Militia.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *July 18, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

As directed by you, I have accepted another regiment of twelve companies of cavalry. They are ready to march. Shall I rendezvous them for being mustered into service? Ten additional companies are also offered. Will you accept them? Two of the four artillery companies raised by the State have not yet been mustered into the service. Shall they be mustered in?

RICHD. YATES,
Governor.

HARRISBURG, *July 18, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON:

Two of our regiments of Reserve Corps are in Virginia, commanded by Colonels Biddle and Simmons. One regiment, under Colonel McCalmont, is in motion to join them, in obedience to your order. They can be mustered into service by Colonel Simmons. One regiment is at Greencastle, under Colonel Ricketts, not yet mustered into service. Three at Pittsburg, two at Easton, two at West Chester, and two here are ready to march when mustered into service. Captain Hastings is here to muster into service. Will you please to send additional force for that purpose to Pittsburg, Easton, and West Chester. We will put the two additional regiments of infantry and one of cavalry in readiness at the earliest possible period of time.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1861.

Governor ERASTUS FAIRBANKS,
Saint Johnsbury, Vt.:

Send Third Regiment Vermont Volunteers to Baltimore to report to Major-General Banks without delay.

S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 19, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose an extract from a dispatch of the 5th instant, addressed to this Department by Mr. Dayton, the U. S. minister at Paris, relative to a quantity of arms there said to have been bought, but not delivered or paid for, by Mr. Thomas Butler King.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure.]

PARIS, July 5, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: * * * I inclose likewise the copy of a letter, marked D, from the same gentleman, in reference to arms contracted for by the Hon. Thomas Butler King for the State of Georgia, but undelivered and unpaid for. I presume they are the French gun of large bore, and not what we consider of the most approved character.

With much respect, I have the honor to be, very truly, yours,
WM. L. DAYTON.

D.

No. 6 RUE POISSONNIÈRE,
Paris, July 3, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I understand that Mr. King has ordered for the State of Georgia 50,000 rifles "Chasseur de Vincennes," with sabre-bayonet, of the latest and most approved model. I am also informed that these arms are ready to be delivered, but that Mr. King has not the means to pay for them. I suppose that I could procure these arms for the United States by paying for them at once, and taking possession of them.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 19, 1861.

Hon. FRANCOIS THOMAS:

You are hereby authorized to provide for the organization of four regiments of the loyal citizens resident on both sides of the Potomac River from the Monocacy to the west boundary of Maryland, for the protection of the canal and of the property and persons of loyal citizens of the neighborhood, and to be stationed in the vicinity whilst in the

service. The men will be permitted to elect their own company officers; the field officers appointed by the President. Arms will be furnished as soon as practicable.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

JULY 20, 1861.

The Secretary of War has my approbation to sign this letter.
A. LINCOLN.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 45. } Washington, July 19, 1861.

III. In future no volunteer will be mustered into the service who is unable to speak the English language.

Mustering officers will at all times hold themselves in readiness to muster out of service such regiments of volunteers as may be entitled to their discharge.

IV. Officers of the volunteer service tendering their resignations will forward them through the intermediate commanders to the officer commanding the department or corps d'armée in which they may be serving, who is hereby authorized to grant them honorable discharge. This commander will immediately report his action to the Adjutant-General of the Army, who will communicate the same to the Governor of the State to which the officer belongs.

Vacancies occurring among the commissioned officers in volunteer regiments will be filled by the Governors of the respective States by which the regiments were furnished. Information of such appointments will in all cases be furnished to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

Hartford, July 19, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The Fifth Regiment, of 1,000 men, is waiting orders. Will you not accept and order Colonel Loomis to muster it in? Reply.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Governor Morton, of Indiana, who left this city yesterday, instructed me to present to the Adjutant-General a paper from the President, of which the following is a copy:

JULY 19, 1861.

I have agreed, and do agree, that the two Indiana regiments named within shall be accepted if the act of Congress shall admit of it. Let there be no further question about it.

A. LINCOLN.

In informing you of this, I desire to express my regret that there should have been any conflict of opinion on this subject, and to add that I entirely concur with the Adjutant-General and yourself in the opinion that there should be but one uniform term of enlistment, namely, for three years or during the war. I desire further to add that I shall use my influence with the Governor to induce him to propose to these regiments to enlist on the above terms, and to urge it upon them so to do. At the same time, as the law stands under which they were organized, they have a right to refuse—though I do not think they will—and a right, in case they are not accepted by the General Government, to their pay for one year from the State, seeing that, before the three-year rule of service was adopted by the General Government, they were enlisted for one year in the State service, with the right to turn them over for the same term to the General Government if it required their services.

Thus, as in the present political condition of Kentucky we consider our militia to be defense sufficient without these regiments, we should be keeping 2,000 men under pay without any use for them. This would be the more to be regretted, as they are uniformed, fully equipped with the Enfield rifle, and under good drill, ready to take the field under the most favorable circumstances.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
ROBERT DALE OWEN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1861.

His Excellency WILLIAM DUNNISON,
Governor of Ohio:

SIR: The Secretary of War desires that you send as early as possible to Western Virginia, to report to Major-General McDowell, the five regiments which you report in readiness. The Secretary of War will also receive several companies, or one regiment, of cavalry and three additional regiments of infantry as soon as you can have them in readiness.

I am, sir, &c.,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[JULY 22, 1861.—For act of Congress authorizing the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protection of public property, see General Orders, No. 49, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, August 3, 1861, p. 380.]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
In the House of Representatives, July 22, 1861.

On motion of Mr. Wickliffe:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to inform this House whether the Southern Confederacy (so called) or any State thereof has in their military service any Indians; and if so, what number and what tribes, and also whether they have in said service any negroes.

Attest:

EM. ETTERIDGE, Clerk.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 22, 1861

HIS Excellency WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,
Hartford, Conn.:

SIR: In your communication of the 16th instant you inform me that you have at your State arsenal "two batteries (twelve pieces) 6-pounder rifled bronze cannon, with carriages, caissons, traveling forges, harness, and implements complete; and two 12-pounder bronze cannon (sent to Springfield to be rifled), with carriages," all of which are at the service of the Government. As they are now needed, I avail myself of your kind offer, and respectfully request that you will forward these cannon to this city at your earliest convenience.

By order of the Secretary of War:

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 22, 1861.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

Your two regiments for one year are accepted. Have them forwarded without a moment's delay.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAMES LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 22, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Where shall the regiments be sent? Two of them will be ready to move to-morrow morning, a third on the day after. Shall I forward the five regiments of three-months' men returning here to New York City if they will agree to go? Answer immediately.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 22, 1861.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

Your ten regiments of reserves are accepted for the war. Have them forwarded without an hour's delay.

By order of Secretary of War:

J. LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk.

BOSTON, MASS., July 22, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment, Colonel Webster, shall leave for Washington to-morrow by land; transportation by sea for Tenth Regi-

ment, Colonel Briggs, arranged for Thursday. Thirteenth and two others, if possible, shall leave next week.

JNO. A. ANDREW,
Governor.

NEW YORK, *July 22, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Let the Government call instantly upon each State to double its quota of troops. No hesitation, but looking our disaster and danger full in the face, organize at once for success. In no other way can you preserve the unity of the North.

EDWARD P. COWLES.

NEW YORK, *July 22, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

General Scott sent me order last night to hurry all the regiments to Washington. Three will go immediately. The first leaves to-day. I hope to-day to be informed that orders have been issued to purchase here at least the indispensable articles of equipment for them. Up to this hour we have received neither pay, clothing, nor anything but subsistence from the Government, and unless something be done for them I anticipate serious difficulty in getting some of them off.

DANIEL E. SICKLES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 22, 1861.

Hon. D. E. SICKLES,
Colonel First Regiment, New York:

Quartermaster-General has given orders to quartermaster at New York to provide for your men such equipment as pertains to his department.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, *July 22, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

From the two regiments now here of the three-months' men, about being mustered out of service, I am of opinion I can form a new regiment and send it on immediately. Shall I do it if I can?

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 22, 1861.

Governor A. G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Form a new regiment as proposed if possible, and it will be mustered in as soon as reported.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *July 23, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

Being advised that you are receiving tenders of additional troops, I desire to tender you for Illinois thirteen additional regiments of infantry, most of them now ready to rendezvous; three additional regiments of cavalry, and one additional battalion of light artillery. Illinois has the right to do her full share in the work of preserving our glorious Union from the assault of high-handed rebellion, and insists that you will respond favorably to the tender I have made.

RICHD. YATES,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 23, 1861.

Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Send the three regiments to Washington. By all means reforward the three-months' men if they will re-enlist for three years. Act instantly. Report by telegraph.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAMES LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 23, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The two regiments of twelve-months' men start for Washington to-day. Three regiments of the last ten called out will be ready to-morrow, fully armed and equipped. The other seven will be ready in six days if they can have arms. They are furnished in every respect. Will you not see that arms are furnished at once?

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 23, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON:

Will have three batteries of rifled cannon ready in three days, of four guns each, provided with shot and shell. They are provided with good officers, first-rate horses, and all equipments. Where shall they be sent?

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 23, 1861.

Governor KIRKWOOD,
Iowa City, Iowa:

SIR: This Department will accept four more regiments if ready for marching orders in twenty-one days. In selecting officers let competency be the first requisite. Telegraph immediately.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 23, 1861.

Governor KIRKWOOD,
Iowa City, Iowa :

SIR: The battery of Captain Fletcher, Burlington, Iowa, is accepted with the understanding that it cannot be attached to any particular regiment.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 23, 1861.

Governor KIRKWOOD,
Iowa City, Iowa :

SIR: The battery of artillery with Colonel Dodge's regiment at Council Bluffs is accepted, with the understanding that it cannot be attached to any particular regiment.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

AUGUSTA, ME., July 23, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War :

Do you advise raising more regiments in Maine?

ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 23, 1861.

Governor ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,
Augusta, Me. :

I advise raising more regiments in Maine, and with all possible dispatch. Telegraph at once.

By order of Secretary of War:

JAMES LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk.

AUGUSTA, ME., July 23, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War :

Will raise two more regiments speedily as possible. How far do you advise me to uniform them? Three Maine surgeons prisoners. Shall I appoint in their places? Shall send horses and wagons. Answer.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1861.

General S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War :

The First Regiment of the Excelsior Brigade, 1,000 strong, is now in motion to Washington by the New Jersey Central route. The Second

and Third Regiments will certainly leave to-morrow by the Camden and Amboy Railroad, transportation by that route being, I am advised, provided for them.

DANL. E. STOKLIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 23, 1861.

Governor RANDALL,
Madison, Wis.:

Your two additional regiments (Seventh and Eighth) are accepted. The Adjutant-General will give immediate orders to have them mustered in.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAMES LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 24, 1861.

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

Thanks for your generous offer.* Your telegram will have attention to-morrow.

JAS. LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *July 24, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON:

You are accepting regiments recently raised, and leave those which have been ready and drilling for months. You have accepted three regiments in the same locality to the neglect of other portions of the State. Is it not expected that the State is to provide for and equip regiments once accepted? I request an answer immediately.

RICHD. YATES,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 24, 1861.

Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Thanks for the offer of three batteries of rifled cannon. Adjutant-General Thomas will telegraph where they shall be sent.

By order of Secretary of War:

JAMES LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 24, 1861.

Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

The Department owes you many thanks for your energetic promptness. Adjutant-General Thomas will issue necessary instructions for

* See July 23, p. 343.

the entire ten regiments. General Ripley, of Ordnance Bureau, will give necessary order for arms. Get all ready at earliest moment. Be careful to commission none but capable officers.

By order of Secretary of War:

JAMES LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 21, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The Sixteenth Indiana left for Washington last night via Harrisburg. The Twelfth leaves to-day, and the Twentieth and Twenty-first to-morrow. I hope provision will be made for them by the time of their arrival.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1861.

His Excellency Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

The Eleventh Indiana and other three-months' regiments are to be sent home to be mustered out immediately.

By order:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 21, 1861.

Governor KIRKWOOD,
Iowa City, Iowa:

Accept Colonel Bennett's independent regiment as one of the four regiments authorized by order of yesterday. Report by telegraph to Adjutant-General Thomas, Washington, when ready, who will detail mustering officer.

By order of Secretary of War:

JAMES LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 21, 1861.

Governor KIRKWOOD,
Davenport, Iowa:

An additional regiment of cavalry will be accepted from Iowa, the colonel to be appointed here. Let the above regiment and Bennett's regiment rendezvous at Davenport. The other two regiments accepted July 23 to rendezvous at Dubuque. Send names of the colonels of these two last.

By order of—

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 24, 1861.

Governor S. J. KIRKWOOD,
Davenport, Iowa:

Accept Col. H. B. Hoffman's regiment as one of the four accepted yesterday, subject to general orders of this Department. All companies of regiments to be maximum standard.

By order of Secretary of War:

J. LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk.

NEW YORK, July 24, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON.

I have six 10-pounder rifled cannon mounted, and caissons, with 100 shells each. Also ten 20-pounder rifled cannon not mounted, with 100 shells for each, all Parrott's model. They can be sent to the seat of war at once. Will you have them forwarded? If so, send me an order. We are to have ten more 10-pounders, same model, on the 26th instant, with some carriages, caissons, battery wagons and forges on the same day.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 24, 1861.

Governor E. D. MORGAN,
New York:

Your dispatch received. It shall have attention at the earliest moment.

J. LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 24, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

There are a great many offers now making of companies. It would be well if you could inform me how many regiments you would accept, and thus take the wave at its height. The information given in advance would give time to obtain clothing, accouterments, &c. We can make up in a short time any reasonable number of regiments.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 24, 1861.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

The Secretary of War desires that the remainder of the thirteen Pennsylvania regiments be sent to Major-General Banks at Harper's Ferry. Please report to the Secretary as you send them.

By order:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, *July 21, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON:

Harrisburg is filled with returned volunteers, complaining bitterly that they are not paid. This they give as their chief reason for not re-enlisting. We have no place in which to quarter them. They are without camp equipage and cannot cook their rations. Payment should be made to them immediately. If the Government desires it I will try to get the money from the banks in the interior of this State to pay them, if Mr. Secretary Chase will telegraph to do so and give the banks satisfactory assurance that he repay them within a short period.

J. D. CAMERON.

SAINT JOHNSBURY, VT., *July 21, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON:

The Third Regiment Vermont Volunteers left this place for Baltimore this a. m.

E. FAIRBANKS,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 21, 1861.

H. HOLLHAUSEN,
221 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia:

I am instructed by General Ripley, Chief of Ordnance Bureau, to ask you to telegraph to Halifax, to reach steamer Canada, that the 10,000 Minies are purchased by the Department. Order them to hurry up.

JAMES LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk.

[JULY 25, 1861.—For act of Congress authorizing acceptance of volunteers not to exceed 500,000, and the appointment of major-generals and brigadier-generals, see General Orders, No. 49, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, August 3, 1861, p. 380.]

[JULY 25, 1861.—For act of Congress refunding duties on arms imported by States, subject to the limitation of the act of July 10, 1861, see Statutes at Large, Vol. 12, p. 274.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 25, 1861.

Hon. GALUSTIA A. GROW,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 22d instant, requesting to be informed "whether the Southern Confederacy, so called, or any State thereof, has in their military service any Indians, and if so, what number and what tribes, and also whether they have in said service any negroes," I have the honor to state that this Department has in its possession no information on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 47. } Washington, July 25, 1861.

* * * * *

II. All officers of volunteer regiments will be subject to examination by a military board, to be appointed by this Department with the concurrence of the General-in-Chief, as to their fitness for the positions assigned them.

Those officers found to be incompetent will be rejected, and the vacancies thus occasioned will be filled by the appointment of such persons as may have passed the examination before the board.

* * * * *

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 25, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I sent one battery to Rhode Island some days ago. Have ordered all other rifled cannon sent you at once.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
July 25, 1861.

The SECRETARY OF WAR:

MY DEAR SIR: I inclose you a copy of a dispatch sent last night to the Governor of Illinois by direction of the President.

Very truly, yours,

F. W. SEWARD.

[Inclosure.]

Governor RICHARD YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

Your sixteen regiments of infantry and battalion of artillery will be accepted on the same terms as those from other States, if already organized and promptly sent forward; but time is more valuable than numbers of regiments. Be rapid in action and report as soon as possible.

By order of the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 25, 1861.

Governor RICHARD YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

Will accept thirteen additional infantry regiments, three additional cavalry regiments, and additional light artillery battalion. If you so desire, you can provide for and equip these regiments if you can do so at once. Will write to-day.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 25, 1861.

His Excellency Governor RICHARD YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

GOVERNOR: I have telegraphed to-day accepting your patriotic offer of thirteen additional regiments of infantry, three additional regiments of cavalry, and one additional battalion of light artillery, advising you that if you so desire you can provide for and equip them, if you can do so with advantage as respects economy and dispatch. It is absolutely necessary that the officers should be capable and reliable men, and to this end the Department wishes it distinctly understood that it will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for command. You will please telegraph immediately to the Adjutant-General at Washington when and where these troops will be ready to be mustered into the service, in order that an officer may be detailed for that duty without delay.

I appreciate the patriotic spirit of your people, as evinced in your noble offer, and doubt not that they will prove equal to every demand that may be made upon them in behalf of the preservation of our glorious Union.

I am, Governor, with high respect, your obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 25, 1861.

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

Accept Col. Stephen G. Hicks' regiment if it meets your approval. Official letter of acceptance of all the regiments you have offered goes forward by mail to-day.*

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAMES LESLIE, JR.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 25, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I hope the War Department will accept of regiments only through me.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, July 25, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of the 24th instant says: "Accept Col. H. B. Hoffman's regiment in one of the four accepted yesterday," &c. Does accepting these regiments mean a requisition on Iowa for four more regiments? The Governor will raise no more regiments tendered by individuals, but will comply with all demands by the Government. Answer at Burlington, Iowa.

J. BOWEN,
Adjutant-General.

* See next, ante.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 25, 1861.

Governor KIRKWOOD,
Davenport, Iowa:

Please accept Colonel Vandever's regiment as one of the five accepted July 23 on recommendation of Fitz Henry Warren.
By order of the Secretary of War:

JAMES LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 25, 1861.

Governor AUSTIN BLAIR,
Jackson, Mich.:

SIR: I will accept from Michigan five additional regiments of infantry for three years, provided you have them ready for marching orders—three by the 15th of August and the remaining two by the 1st of September. This acceptance is with the distinct understanding that this Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties. You will please report by telegraph to Adjutant-General Thomas the date at which you will be ready to have them mustered in, and he will detail the necessary mustering officer.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk.

CLAY'S HOTEL,
Washington City, D. C., July 25, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: The people of Nebraska are anxious to have at least two companies of cavalry attached to the regiment of infantry already raised under the three-years' call. I understand the companies are already formed and can be ready for service at very short notice. It would be desirable by a part at least of the volunteers to have the Government furnish horses for them. Should the people have trouble with the Indians, and it is highly probable they will, cavalry will be of great service. I hope, therefore, that you will accept and equip at least the two companies.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

A. SAUNDERS,
Governor of Nebraska.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 25, 1861.

Col. N. H. SWAYNE,
Willard's Hotel:

Applications of companies for three-years' service very numerous. The public interest I am satisfied will be greatly promoted by Government authorizing my immediate acceptance of at least six additional regiments. Urge it upon the President. Answer as soon as possible.

W. DENNISON.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *July 25, 1861.*Col. N. H. SWAYNE,
Willard's Hotel:

We are hurrying our organization of new regiments, and will be glad to have Secretary Cameron's authority immediately to add two or three regiments to those already accepted. This will remove some embarrassment and do instant good. Answer to-day.

W. DENNISON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
*July 25, 1861.*Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg:*

When the scattering companies are collected to form regiments I will accept to the extent of ten more additional regiments.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAMES LESLIEY, JR.

JULY 25, 1861.

J. D. CAMERON,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Three additional paymasters have gone to Harrisburg with drafts on New York, for which they will receive gold by express. The Governor will not let the men suffer if he can help it.

J. LESLIEY, JR.,
*Chief Clerk.*WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington City, July 25, 1861.*Governor ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,
Augusta, Me.:

Uniform and equip regiments complete except arms and accoutrements. Appoint surgeons to fill places temporarily of those taken prisoners, as they may soon be relieved.

SIMON CAMERON,
*Secretary of War.*EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
*Hartford, Conn., July 26, 1861.*Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: It is the earnest desire of the citizens of Connecticut to aid and sustain the Government in this emergency. I am anxious to raise one or two more regiments for the war, but am disinclined to issue the necessary orders without previous assurances from the War Department of the acceptance of the troops by reason of the uncertainty which has heretofore existed as to whether the regiments which this State has raised were to be accepted. I should be glad to be informed whether your Department would accept one, two, or three regiments from Connecticut for three years, and upon information will be prepared to comply with your suggestions. Connecticut does not intend to be behind any of her sister States in active exertions for the cause of the country.

I am, dear sir, yours, with high regard,

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *July 26, 1861.*

JAMES LESLEY, Jr.,
Chief Clerk:

Am I understanding your dispatch as an acceptance of my recent offer of ten additional regiments? The commission of W. C. Darlington [Tarkington] as commissary of Second Brigade of Indiana Volunteers has not been received. Please answer immediately.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 26, 1861.

Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Your understanding of the acceptance is correct. It is for the ten additional regiments which you offer.

JAS. LESLEY, Jr.,
Chief Clerk.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, *July 26, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Am I to understand your dispatches as requiring three or four additional infantry regiments? The horses for the Second Cavalry Regiment must be furnished by you, and should be brought here. Mr. Vandever and Mr. Hoffman have no regiments. Is [it] your request that I accept their regiments? That I appoint them to colonelcies? Will furnish the regiments as required, but may need a little more time. Will furnish the men for the two batteries at this place and Council Bluffs. Can I raise a company of mounted men for defense against Indians? It is needed. Answer to Davenport.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 26, 1861.

Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS,
Frederick, Md.:

SIR: The four companies of cavalry offered by you—one to be attached to each of the four regiments of infantry heretofore accepted—are accepted for three years or the war. This acceptance is with the distinct understanding that the Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties. You will advise Adjutant-General Thomas at Washington the date at which the men will be ready for mustering, and he will detail an officer for that purpose.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAMES LESLEY, Jr.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
New York, July 26, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: I go to Albany to-night, and will issue the general order as soon as I receive the official letter. Meantime I have made the official call, and have taken all measures for supplies of clothing and equipments. Arms cannot be bought. I must and will take from the returning troops all that are suitable.

I have your dispatch regarding Fifty-fifth. I have sent for Colonel De Trobriand, and shall offer him every facility. I shall accept of any State militia regiment that will volunteer for the war. I have no time to call the Legislature, and there will be no doubt of the sanction of all proper acts done by me and no question save that of money. Ours is nearly spent, but if the General Government will make payment on account of past expenditures incurred all will go smoothly. I infer the Government will make such payment, and am acting accordingly.

Frequent communications and a full understanding will be of much benefit to me.

Faithfully, yours,

E. D. MORGAN.

P. S.—Since writing, Colonel De Trobriand responds to my call. The Fifty-fifth will enlist for the war, but they are pretty much disorganized in numbers, and it may take some weeks to recruit. Not more than 300 are left.

NEW YORK, July 26, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Will the Department accept the four regiments offered by 22d of June by citizens of New York?

E. L. VIELE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 26, 1861.

Col. JOHN COCHRANE,
New York:

Bring your regiment at once, and telegraph that it has started.

S. CAMERON.

(Same to Henry Ward Beecher.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 26, 1861

Governor W. DENNISON,
Columbus, Ohio:

I will accept three additional regiments, making six in all.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 26, 1861.

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa. :

DEAR SIR: The Government will accept the regiment of artillery authorized by your war bill if furnished ready for service within twenty days. This includes guns and all necessary equipments. If Campbell's battery is organized and in condition for immediate service, you may cause it to be forwarded to Washington at once.

Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[JULY 27, 1861.—For act of Congress indemnifying the States for expenses incurred in the defense of the United States, see Statutes at Large, Vol. 12, p. 276.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 27, 1861.

J. D. CAMERON,
Harrisburg, Pa. :

What is the cause of trouble among the soldiers?

SIMON CAMERON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 27, 1861.

Hon. HENRY WILSON,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, Senate :

SIR: In order to supply arms to the 500,000 volunteers authorized to be accepted by the President, a further appropriation of \$10,000,000 will be needed immediately.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 27, 1861.

Col. G. L. Schnyler, of the State of New York, and a gentleman of high social position, visits Europe as the agent of this Government to make purchases of arms for the United States. He is authorized to buy 100,000 rifled muskets, 20,000 cavalry sabers, 10,000 revolvers, and 10,000 carbines, and is authorized to draw upon the Treasury Department for the necessary amount, the price being mainly left to his discretion.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1861.

JOHN O. FRÉMONT :

What disposition was made by you of the arms which you purchased in Europe? We are without information on that point, which is very desirable. Please answer at once by telegraph and by letter. Send an invoice of the articles,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 27, 1861.

Governor KIRKWOOD,
Davenport, Iowa :

I do not expect you to raise more than the four regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. Have written full particulars by mail explaining fully.*

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 27, 1861.

Col. WILLIAM SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass. :

SIR: The light field battery offered through you is accepted for three years or during the war, provided it will be ready for marching orders in ten days. This acceptance is with the distinct understanding that this Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties. Adjutant-General Thomas, at Washington, must be promptly advised of the date at which the men will be ready for mustering, and he will detail an officer for that purpose.

By order of the Secretary of War.

JAMES LESLIEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 27, 1861.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Comdg. Department of Maryland, Fort M'Henry, Md. :

SIR: Your letter of the 24th instant, proposing to arm a home guard of 850 picked men in Baltimore, has been received and referred to the General-in-Chief, who approves the proposal warmly. You are authorized to organize and equip a regiment of home guards as you suggest. The necessary instructions will be given to the Ordnance Department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 27, 1861.

Governor E. D. MORGAN,
New York :

General Ripley, of Ordnance Bureau, says that this Department has coming on as many Parrott rifled cannon as are wanted, and says it is not necessary to send the guns you offer.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

* See July 20, p. 304.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 27, 1861—12.40 p. m.

Governor DENNISON, *Columbus:*

Send all the Ohio regiments to Western Virginia in accordance with your original understanding. If any are changed to come East turn them back to Western Virginia.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 27, 1861.

Governor W. DENNISON,
Columbus, Ohio:

You have authority to raise two additional regiments. Telegraph the earliest possible moment they will be ready.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
July 27, 1861—4.30 p. m.

Governor DENNISON,
Columbus, Ohio:

I authorize you to accept six more regiments, making eight in all. Organize them at the earliest moment and advise the Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAMES LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 27, 1861.

His Excellency Governor DENNISON,
Columbus, Ohio:

SIR: The nine regiments of the Ohio State troops and Colonel Barnett's artillery of six guns and 120 men which have been serving in Western Virginia will be sent back to Ohio, to be there mustered out of the service. They or such of them as may be presented by you will there be accepted and mustered into the U. S. service for three years as regiments, companies of cavalry, and batteries of artillery. The two sections of artillery from Ohio other than Barnett's battery, and the two companies of cavalry from the State, all of which have been serving in Virginia, will also be sent home at the expiration of their three-months' service, to be there mustered out. They or such of them as may be presented by you will then be accepted as specified for three years, and will be mustered into the service of the United States for that period. The same will be done in regard to the battery of artillery and the two companies of cavalry at Camp Chase. In short, all three-months' men are to be sent home, to be mustered out of the service. They or such of them as may be presented by you will there be accepted for three years and sworn into the service for that period, as regiments, companies of cavalry, and batteries of artillery.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 27, 1861.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Send the troops to their different camps or to their homes, and let them be paid there. What is the meaning of all this trouble?

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, July 27, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON:

The troops have no camp equipage or cooking utensils. The town is full, and Nogley's brigade on the way. The paymasters are threatened with violence, and the people in the town much alarmed. We have offered to take a power of attorney to Judge Pearson to draw the money and send the men from here. The paymasters were unwilling yesterday, and are not here to-day. We have blanks and tickets and clerks all ready, and if you say the arrangements shall be carried out, we can settle the disturbance at once. Something must be done. We have not force to protect the town and property here. The money in Adams Express office is in danger. Answer immediately.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 27, 1861—5.17 p. m.

Hon. A. G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

I have telegraphed to Colonel Rowley to get transportation from Pennsylvania Railroad Company and move his men to Pittsburg. Send all other disbanded troops to nearest point of their respective homes. Paymasters will settle with them as rapidly as possible.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 27, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

We sent Rowley with sixteen companies off at 3 o'clock. The town is quiet now. I hope things will go on better to-morrow. We encamped the Fourteenth and Fifteenth at Carlisle.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 27, 1861—8.30 p. m.

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg:

Send the disbanded three-months' volunteers to the points nearest their respective homes. Paymasters will at once follow and pay them off as fast as possible. The National Government will pay for the cost

of such transportation, provided duly certified vouchers are taken from the proper officers.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 27, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The Twelfth Regiment, Colonel Taggart, is ready to march to Harper's Ferry, but owing to condition of things it is necessary to retain them here at present for the preservation of life and public property in this place. General Keim has appointed a provost-marshal this morning.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

HARRISBURG, *July 27, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON:

The volunteers here are threatening to mob the paymasters. An attack was made on Brua a few minutes ago, and a regiment had to be called to put them down. The paymasters are doing everything in their power to hasten the business, but are delayed by the mob. We shall have an ugly time if the men are not sent away from here. Please telegraph the Governor to send them to their respective places of encampment and send the paymasters after them. The banks refuse to allow the coin to be put in their vaults for fear of an attack. Please attend to this at once, or the money will be taken.

J. D. CAMERON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 27, 1861.

J. D. CAMERON,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

What is the cause of trouble among the soldiers?

SIMON CAMERON.

HARRISBURG, *July 27, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The trouble was caused by the officers of the Second Regiment, who told their men that they had all their rolls prepared, and when excited about not being paid, instead of trying to quiet them, urged them on to riot. The excitement delayed everything to-day. Paymaster Jolly is preparing the rolls of that regiment, and Brua up to time of the riot was paying the First and Twenty-fifth. The paymasters were doing their duty, and if the officers had done theirs everything would have been well. All is quiet now. General Keim ordered out the regiment of three-years' men, who dispersed the mob. The Second is composed principally of men from Chambersburg.

J. D. CAMERON.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 27, 1861.

Hon. Simon Cameron,
Secretary of War.

The Government will furnish transportation to as many of the volunteers as will go home, if you will dispatch him early to-morrow morning. The National Government will refund the State the money. I think telegram in these words will answer: "Send the Pennsylvania Volunteers to their respective homes. A U. S. paymaster will at once follow and pay them off. This Government will refund to the State the cost of such transportation." Do this early in the morning, as they ought by all means to be sent away from here.

J. D. CAMERON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 27, 1861—5.17 p. m.Enoch Lewis,
General Superintendent, Altoona.

Furnish transportation at once at Harrisburg for Colonel Rowley to remove all disbanded troops that belong to Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania. Take you here from proper officers for service performed, and the Government will settle with you for it.

SIMON CAMERON,
*Secretary of War.*WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 27, 1861.Enoch Lewis,
General Superintendent, Altoona.

Act instantly in providing transportation for disbanded troops. There is danger of a terrible riot if this is not done at once. Do all that can be done.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

ALTOONA, PA., July 27, 1861.

Hon. Simon Cameron,
Secretary of War.

We have acted on your instructions, and will do all we can to move the disbanded troops from Harrisburg. Colonel Rowley, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, and part of the Seventh Pennsylvania are to-night west of Lewistown, on their way to Pittsburg; and the First and Second Ohio Regiments will leave Harrisburg about midnight. You may depend upon our doing all that we can.

ENOCH LEWIS.

SAINT LOUIS, July 28, 1861.

Hon. William H. Neward,
Washington.

I ordered the arms shipped to New York to my order, expecting to forward on the arrival to my department. I trust you will confirm this

disposition of them. The rebels are advancing in force from the South upon these lines. We have plenty of men, but absolutely no arms, and the condition of the State critical.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, July 28, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: When the estimates from this Bureau were prepared and submitted to you on the 14th of June last, provision was made therein for all probable expenditures that could then be foreseen. Since that time, however, our losses of arms and accouterments, increases of the number and changes in the kinds of troops then contemplated, the change in the mode of supplying volunteer cavalry, and the large increase in the prices of arms and other military supplies, call for additional means to meet necessary expenditures. The estimate was based on a supply for an army of 250,000, and did not contemplate furnishing States and home troops, which has been done to a large extent and which will render it necessary to send abroad for arms, a measure which had been decided against at the time when the estimate was prepared.

The foregoing considerations render it necessary that a large additional appropriation for the purchase of arms, ordnance stores, and supplies should be made.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 28, 1861—1.30 p. m.

Governor KIRKWOOD,
Davenport, Iowa:

I have accepted from you four regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. I have also accepted two independent batteries. I write to-day in full.*

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.
Per J. LESLEY, JR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, N. Y., July 28, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: For our previous organization of troops we had a State law and funds. Both are now exhausted. I do not propose calling the Legislature if it can be avoided, for that would produce delay; but I require specific directions as to the mode of organization, and money or Treasury notes placed at my command now, as I wish to get out a general

* See July 29, p. 364.

order, for which the people all over the State are anxiously waiting, and I have not information whether this 25,000 men are to be enrolled according to Orders, No. 15, or under some law of the present Congress. That no time, however, should be lost, I have already contracted for the making of 10,000 suits of uniforms with two parties, 2,500 to be delivered this week, of the best army goods, at \$16.50 per suit, and for 20,000 caps, with capes and covers complete, at 75 cents. They are now rapidly at work on all the above. I can procure equipments, underclothing, shoes, and socks, if desired, but if the Government is to provide these things, I should be advised at once. I have unusual facilities now in getting supplies. Our previous contractors are idle, and the Military Board will have no occasion to be connected with this last requisition, and will not be, if the necessary funds are at once supplied, without which and without a perfect understanding, I cannot be expected to proceed. With such, there is nothing I would not do for the Government, and in the most prompt and effective manner which the exigencies require.

Will not the Adjutant-General forward by telegram his order for the organization, and will not the proper authorities place money or Treasury notes at my command? I have no doubt of getting the troops.

I am, very truly, yours,

E. D. MORGAN

[JULY 29, 1861.—For act of Congress increasing the military establishment of the United States, see General Orders, No. 48, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, July 31, 1861, p. 372.]

[JULY 29, 1861.—For act of Congress providing for the suppression of the rebellion, &c., see General Orders, No. 54, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, August 10, 1861, p. 395.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 29, 1861—5.02 p. m.

GEORGE BLISS, JR.:

(Care Governor Morgan, Astor House, New York.)

Secretary will accept two cavalry and two artillery regiments in addition to the quota, but State must arm and equip them. United States will furnish horses.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk.

JAMES LESLEY, JR.:

PHILADELPHIA, July 29, 1861.

Just received European letters. See General Ripley immediately. Impossible to get first delivery under 125 days. Deliveries from 500 to 1,000 or more monthly positively. Government shall have the 10,000 Minies without fail. Get amended order signed by General Ripley, according to this telegram, and send by to-night's mail or by McGrath. Answer immediately, to prepare myself for Europe. Not a single Mine to be had under eighteen months.

H. HOLLHAUSEN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 29, 1861.

Col. GEORGE L. SCHUYLER,
New York:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the President of the United States has appointed you as a duly authorized agent to purchase arms in Europe for this Department.

In conferring upon you this responsible trust the President relies upon your integrity and discretion to make such purchases of arms as you may deem advisable upon the very lowest terms compatible with the earliest possible delivery.

Brig. Gen. James W. Ripley has furnished you with an official memorandum of the number and description of arms required. In making your purchases you will be governed as far as practicable by this memorandum.

In arranging shipments you will direct the shipping agents to forward the goods by steamer, consigned to the care of Hiram Barney, the U. S. collector of the port of New York.

With the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury I am directed to inform you that you need not make any insurance on the goods purchased, as the United States Government, in view of the heavy premium now demanded upon arms, prefers to assume its own risks.

In order to provide for the expense incurred in the purchase of these arms, the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, will make the necessary financial arrangements with Baring Brothers, and will forward to you by the steamer which leaves Boston on the 7th August next the necessary credit to entitle you to draw upon them for such amounts as may be necessary.

You are especially requested to keep this Department promptly advised of your movements and purchases, and in all cases to forward duplicate copies of each invoice and each bill of lading; one copy to be sent to the Secretary of War and the other copy to the consignee, Collector Hiram Barney, of New York.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Approved July 29, 1861.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 29, 1861.

Col. B. F. LARNED,
Paymaster-General:

DEAR SIR: I give below a copy of a telegraphic message sent Governor Curtin on Saturday:

Send disbanded volunteers to the point nearest their respective homes. Paymasters will follow at once and pay them off as fast as possible.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

This dispatch was absolutely necessary to arrest the seriously threatened riot at Harrisburg. The Secretary wishes you to instruct the paymasters to follow the troops to their points of destination. This matter requires immediate attention.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

JAS. LESLIE, JR.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 29, 1861.

Governor KIRKWOOD,
Davenport, Iowa:

SIR: The overwhelming pressure of business has alone prevented an earlier reply by mail to your telegrams. I have accepted through you, as Governor of Iowa, four regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. I have also accepted the battery of Captain Fletcher, and also the battery which is, I understand, now with Dodge's regiment. In addition to these I have accepted one regiment of infantry, to be commanded by Col. William Vandever, M. C. Assistant Postmaster-General Kass has expressed the desire that you should accept as one of your four regiments to be commanded by Colonel Bennett. A similar wish has been expressed by your district attorney, Gurley, in reference to a regiment to be commanded by Colonel Hoffman. In regard to granting these requests I leave the whole matter with yourself, as I have no wish to throw any embarrassments in the way of your prompt action. You will confer a favor by keeping Adjutant-General Thomas promptly advised of your movements. The feeling of encouragement grows stronger here every day, and nothing has done more to produce the result than the prompt and generous co-operation which you and other patriotic State Executives have so freely extended.

By order of the Secretary of War:

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JAS. LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
July 29, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Kentucky Delegation who are for the Union:

I somewhat wish to authorize my friend, Jesse Bayles, to raise a Kentucky regiment, but I do not wish to do it without your consent. If you consent, please write so at the bottom of this.

Yours, truly,

We consent.

A. LINCOLN.

R. MALTORY.
H. GRIDER.
G. W. DUNLAP.
J. S. JACKSON.
O. A. WICKLIFFE.

AUGUST 5, 1861.

I repeat, I would like for Colonel Bayles to raise a regiment of cavalry whenever the Union men of Kentucky desire or consent to it.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 29, 1861.

Hon. ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor of Maine:

DEAR SIR: I learn that the First Regiment of Maine Volunteers return to Maine at the expiration of their term of enlistment (August 3), and as I understand they would re-enlist for three years, or the war, I

would respectfully request that they be recruited to the necessary standard, and the regiment report itself at Washington ready for duty at the earliest possible date. Their efficiency of drill and experience of the last three months give them great advantage over fresh recruits, and I hope you will consider the importance of securing their services for the Government at once.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 29, 1861.

Governor OLDEN,
Trenton, N. J.:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from the President, with the indorsement of the Secretary of War. This Department will accept from you, in addition to the three-years' regiments now in the field, five new regiments, if tendered within a reasonable time. I do not doubt that your patriotic State will promptly furnish the men. Col. Nathan T. Higbie, of Burlington, N. J., would be pleased to have you accept a regiment to be commanded by him as one of these new additional regiments, or you will please accept his regiment as additional to the above five. I trust you will lose no time in equipping and forwarding these regiments, as the Government needs them at the earliest moment.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, respectfully,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 24, 1861.*

THE GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY:

SIR: Together with the regiments of three-years' volunteers which the Government already has in service from your State, enough to make eight in all, if tendered in a reasonable time, will be accepted, the new regiments to be taken, as far as convenient, from the three-months' men and officers just discharged, and to be organized, equipped, and sent forward as fast as single regiments are ready, on the same terms as were those already in the service from that State.

Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

[Indorsement.]

This order is entered in the War Department, and the Governor of New Jersey is authorized to furnish the regiments with wagons and horses.

S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War

HARRISBURG, *July 29, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

The paymasters have commenced paying the troops and a better state of feeling has been produced. Difficulties are occurring as to the order of payment. The regiments first arriving claim preference. It is sa

the rolls of others arriving later are ready first. I suggest that you ask or order the Paymaster-General to telegraph the paymasters some directions that they can publish that will avoid any return of violence to-morrow. I suggest that more force is required in payment here—one or two additional paymasters.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 29, 1861—12.16 p. m.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

Paymaster-General went to Harrisburg this morning and will, I trust, arrange all to your entire satisfaction.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 30, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I herewith transmit for the files of your Department a copy of correspondence between this Department and the Governor of New York relative to volunteers.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

ALBANY, *July 28, 1861.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD:

Your telegram of 27th received. You have seen my proclamation of 25th. Before my general order can be issued further information from the War Department is necessary. Does the Government expect the 25,000 men to be organized in the manner provided by General Orders, No. 15, or under some law of the present Congress? Let your instructions be specific. Let the expenditure already made by this State remain undisturbed for the present. I desire now, for the specific object of raising the 25,000 troops, that Treasury notes or funds be placed in hands of some disbursing officer of General Government or of myself to pay current disbursements for this object.

Answer by telegraph and also by mail.

E. D. MORGAN.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 29, 1861.

His Excellency EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Governor of the State of New York, Albany:

Your letter and dispatch have been received. The 25,000 men are to be organized under General Orders, No. 15. The expenditures already made by New York State remain undisturbed for the present. You will make requisitions on Assistant Quartermaster-General Tompkins,

who will be furnished with money or Treasury notes to pay current disbursements for the organization of the regiments.

This dispatch is written on the authority of the Secretary of War and the Quartermaster-General.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. STEWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 30, 1861.

Hon. B. F. WADE and
Hon. JOHN HUTCHINS,
Washington, D. C.:

GENTLEMEN: You are hereby authorized and empowered to furnish a regiment of cavalry and a battery of artillery for the service of the United States, in accordance with general orders relating to organizing and officering volunteer regiments and the regulation for the formation of batteries of artillery, provided they will be ready for marching orders in twenty-one days. This acceptance is with the distinct understanding that this Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties. Adjutant-General Thomas, at Washington, should be promptly advised of the date at which the men will be ready for mustering, and he will detail an officer for that purpose, who will be instructed to muster by companies.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 12. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 30, 1861.

Searches of houses for arms, traitors, or spies, and arrests of offenders in such matters shall only be made in any department by the special authority of the commander thereof, except in extreme cases, admitting of no delay.

By order of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 30, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM PIER PESSENDEN,
U. S. Senate:

SIR: Your letter of the 26th instant, inclosing one from the Governor of Maine in relation to repairs of certain forts, was referred to the Colonel of Engineers, who makes the following report, viz:

We shall want more money for contingencies of fortifications, though I do not think there is need at present of a special appropriation for repairs of Fort McClary, in Portsmouth Harbor, or of Forts Preble and Scammel, in Portland Harbor. These works have long been ready for all the guns intended for them. I am not able to say that slight repairs are not necessary to secure their efficiency as batteries, but they must be quite slight. More probably will be needed for repairs in the quarters and barracks. If I can recall from the field an officer of engineers to direct, I can speedily have all done that is required. But I take this opportunity to say that such large

demands are made for expenditures on fortifications in the field (almost \$50,000 have already been expended in this neighborhood) that the amount available for contingencies of fortifications will soon be exhausted, and I recommend that application be now made to Congress for a grant of \$200,000 for these purposes. I beg leave to refer to an application for such an appropriation just received from Major Barnard, chief engineer, serving with these armies, and forwarded to you this day with my earnest recommendation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30, 1861.

JAMES LESLEY, JR.:

The paymasters refuse to pay chaplains for the returned three-months' regiments. They rendered faithful service, and I think should be paid. The Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Regiments move to-morrow morning. Where shall they go?

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 30, 1861.

HON. ALVIN SAUNDERS,
Governor of Nebraska Territory, Omaha:

The two companies of cavalry which you have tendered are accepted for three years or the war, provided you have them ready for marching orders in thirty days. This acceptance is with the distinct understanding that this Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties. You will promptly advise Adjutant-General Thomas, at Washington, the date at which the companies will be ready for mustering, and he will detail an officer for that purpose.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 30, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCY EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Governor of the State of New York, Albany:

SIR: The President desires you to furnish for a service of two years the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-sixth Regiments, and Companies A, B, C, D, and E of the Twentieth Regiment of New York Volunteers, with the field and staff officers of the same regiments, all of which have heretofore been mustered into the service of the United States for three months only.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's very obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 30, 1861.

Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York, Albany:

SIR: The Department accepts from you, as the Executive of the State of New York, in addition to the twenty-five regiments which you have called out by official proclamation, two regiments of cavalry and two regiments of artillery.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } GEN. HDQRS., STATE OF NEW YORK,
No. 78. } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, July 30, 1861.

The President of the United States having made a requisition on the State of New York for 25,000 additional volunteers to serve for three years or during the war, the following regulations for their organization are hereby published:

1. There will be twenty-five regiments, numbered from forty-three to sixty-seven, both inclusive, one of which will be organized as artillery, with six batteries of four guns each. Detailed instructions for the artillery will be published hereafter.

2. Each infantry regiment will consist of ten companies, and each company will be organized as follows: One captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 1 wagoner, and not less than 64 or more than 82 privates; maximum aggregate, 101.

3. Each regiment will be organized as follows:

Minimum: 830 company officers and enlisted men, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant (a lieutenant), 1 regimental quartermaster (a lieutenant), 1 surgeon, 1 assistant surgeon, 1 chaplain, 1 sergeant-major, 1 regimental quartermaster-sergeant, 1 regimental commissary-sergeant, 1 hospital steward, 2 principal musicians, 24 musicians for band; aggregate, 868.

Maximum: 1,010 company officers and enlisted men, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant (a lieutenant), 1 regimental quartermaster (a lieutenant), 1 surgeon, 1 assistant surgeon, 1 chaplain, 1 sergeant-major, 1 regimental quartermaster-sergeant, 1 regimental commissary-sergeant, 1 hospital steward, 2 principal musicians, 24 musicians for band; aggregate, 1,048.

4. There will be three depots at which the volunteers will assemble: One in New York City, to be commanded by Brigadier-General Yates; one at Albany, to be commanded by Brigadier-General Rathbone, and one at Elmira, to be commanded by Brigadier-General Van Valkenburgh.

5. When thirty-two or more persons shall present their application to the commandant of a depot for a company organization, he will appoint an inspector to make an inspection, and after the above number of able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five (minors having exhibited the written consent of their parents or guardians), have been inspected by him, the inspector will certify the result thereof to such commandant, by whose order transportation to his depot will be provided. On their arrival there they will be examined by the medical examiner of the depot, and quarters and subsistence will be furnished.

6. The above rule will apply to the transportation, &c., of the recruits who may be enlisted from time to time to complete the organization of a company.

7. When thirty-two or more men shall have been thus accepted by the medical examiner, the commandant of the depot will immediately direct them to nominate by ballot a captain and lieutenant of the company, the remaining officers to be nominated on the completion of the company organization.

8. After an examination as hereinafter provided (paragraph 16) of the persons so nominated as officers, the commandant of the depot will transmit the inspection-roll, with certificates of inspection, nomination, and examination, to the adjutant-general of the State. If the company thus organized shall be accepted by the commander-in-chief, the pay of the officers and men will commence from the date of such acceptance.

9. The company non-commissioned officers, until the company shall be embodied in a regiment, will be appointed by the captain; afterward by the regimental commander, on the recommendation of the captain.

10. The field officers for these regiments will be appointed by the commander-in-chief after they shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board of officers to be hereafter named, and will be assigned to the various depots to superintend the organization of their regiments under the orders of the commandants of depots.

11. If delay should occur in the filling up of any company or regiment to the minimum standard to entitle it to be mustered into the U. S. service, the commander-in-chief will disband or consolidate the incomplete organizations, or transfer companies, or accept new organizations, as circumstances may require. When companies are consolidated, the officers will be assigned according to rank, and when rank is of the same date, it will be fixed by lot. Officers rendered supernumerary by disbanding or consolidating incomplete companies or regiments will be discharged from the service, and their pay, &c., will cease from the date of such discharge.

12. After the acceptance of a regiment the colonel will appoint from the company subalterns an adjutant and a regimental quartermaster, who may be reassigned to companies at his pleasure.

13. The surgeon and assistant surgeon will be appointed by the commander-in-chief after they shall have passed an examination by a commission prescribed by the medical department.

14. The non-commissioned staff will be selected by the colonel from the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment, and vacancies so created will be filled by appointment, as is prescribed above.

15. The regimental chaplain will be appointed by the regimental commander on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on duty with the regiment at the time the appointment is made. The chaplain must be a regularly ordained minister of some Christian denomination, and will receive the pay and allowances of a captain of cavalry.

16. The commander-in-chief will appoint for each depot a board of examiners to examine into the qualifications of persons nominated for company officers.

17. Field officers will be examined in the school of the company and battalion; company officers in the school of the soldier and company; artillery officers, in addition to the above, will be examined in artillery tactics and the other branches of that arm of the service. The examiners will also inquire into the moral character and habits of the persons examined, and report for the information of the commander-in-

- of. When a person designated as an officer shall be found not qualified, another nomination will be made instead. When no nomination shall be made to the commander-in-chief, he will fill the vacancy.
4. When regiments are duly organized according to the above regulations they will be presented for muster into the service of the United States. Care will be taken to send one muster-roll to the adjutant-general of the State.
5. The following extracts from General Orders, No. 15, from the War Department, will be deemed a part of this order:

Volunteers, non-commissioned officers, and privates organized as above set forth, shall, in all respects, be placed on the footing as to pay and allowances of similar corps in the Regular Army: Provided, that their allowances for clothing shall be \$2.50 per month for infantry.

Every volunteer non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer who enters the service of the United States under this plan shall be paid at the rate of \$1.00 per month, and if a cavalry volunteer, 25 cents additional, in lieu of forage, for every fifty miles of travel from his home to the place of muster, the distance to be measured by the shortest usually traveled route; and when honorably discharged an allowance, at the same rate, from the place of his discharge to his home, and in addition thereto the sum of \$100.

Any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United States under this plan, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in regular service, and the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of \$100.

The hands of the regiments of infantry will be paid as follows: One-fourth of the pay and allowances of sergeants of engineer soldiers; one-fourth, those of corporals of engineer soldiers, and the remaining half, those of privates of engineer soldiers of the first class.

The wagoners and saddlers will receive the pay and allowances of corporals of infantry.

The regimental commissary-sergeant will receive the pay and allowances of a regimental sergeant-major; the company quartermaster-sergeant, the pay and allowances of a sergeant of cavalry.

By order of the commander-in-chief:

DUNCAN CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 30, 1861.

Governor WILLIAM SPRAGUE,
Rhode Island:

You are hereby authorized and empowered to furnish two regiments of infantry and two batteries of light artillery complete for the service of the United States from the State of Rhode Island, in accordance with the general orders relating to organizing and officering volunteer regiments and the regulation for the formation of batteries of light artillery. They will be mustered into the service of the United States in Providence, R. I., upon application to any U. S. mustering officer. The Quartermaster, Ordnance, and Commissary Departments will furnish such arms, equipments, and supplies as may be required upon the requisition of Governor William Sprague, or may make such arrangements through him with the State of Rhode Island for furnishing the same as may be most advantageous for the public service. The above-mentioned regiments and batteries, before and after being mustered into the service, will be under the command of Governor Sprague or otherwise ordered.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[JULY 31, 1861.—For act of Congress making appropriation to supply with arms loyal citizens of States in rebellion, see Statutes at Large, Vol. 12, p. 283.]

[JULY 31, 1861.—For act of Congress making appropriation for the purchase of arms for the volunteers and regular troops of the United States, see Statutes at Large, Vol. 12, p. 283.]

[JULY 31, 1861.—For act of Congress defining and punishing certain conspiracies, see Statutes at Large, Vol. 12, p. 284.]

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of War to reimburse volunteers for expenses incurred in employing regimental and other bands and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to refund, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the volunteers called out by the President's proclamation of the 15th of April, 1861, such sums of money as may have been expended by the said volunteers in the employment of regimental or company bands during the period of their service under said proclamation: *Provided,* The amount to be allowed shall not exceed that to be paid to volunteer bands regularly mustered into the service under the President's proclamation of May 3, 1861.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President, in accepting and organizing volunteers under the act entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July 22, 1861, may accept the service of such volunteers without previous proclamation, and in such numbers from any State or States as, in his discretion, the public service may require.

Approved July 31, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 48. } Washington, July 31, 1861.

I. The following act of Congress is published for the information of the Army:

AN ACT to increase the present military establishment of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be added to the Regular Army as now authorized by law nine regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery; each regiment of infantry to consist of not less than two nor more than three battalions, as the exigencies of the public service may, in the opinion of the President of the United States, demand; each battalion to consist of eight companies; each company to consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, and as many privates, not exceeding eighty-two, as the President of the United States may, according to the requirements of military service, direct. The regiment of cavalry hereby authorized shall consist of not more than three battalions of not more than two

squadrons each; and each squadron shall consist of two companies, each company to be composed of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, two farriers, one saddler, one wagoner, and as many privates, not exceeding seventy-two, as the President of the United States may, according to the requirements of the military service, direct. The regiment of artillery hereby authorized shall consist of not more than twelve batteries; and each battery shall consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, two artificers, one wagoner, and as many privates, not exceeding one hundred and twenty-two, as the President of the United States may, according to the requirements of the military service, direct. And there may be added to the aforesaid battery organization, at the discretion of the President, having due regard to the public necessities and means, one first and one second lieutenant, two sergeants, and four corporals.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the field and staff commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regiments hereinbefore authorized shall be as follows: To each regiment of infantry, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one regimental adjutant, one regimental quartermaster and commissary, one drum major, or leader of the band, and two principal musicians, and to each battalion of infantry, one major, one battalion adjutant, one battalion quartermaster and commissary, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one commissary-sergeant, and one hospital steward; the regimental and battalion adjutants, and quartermasters, and commissaries, to be taken from the lieutenants of the regiments and battalions, respectively. To the regiment of cavalry, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one regimental adjutant, one regimental quartermaster and commissary, and two chief buglers; and to each battalion of cavalry, one major, one battalion adjutant, one battalion quartermaster and commissary, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one commissary-sergeant, one hospital steward, one saddler-sergeant, and one veterinary-sergeant; the regimental adjutant and the regimental and battalion quartermasters and commissaries to be taken from the lieutenants of the regiments and battalions, respectively. To the regiment of artillery, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major to every four batteries, one adjutant, one regimental quartermaster and commissary, to be taken from the lieutenants of the regiment, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one commissary-sergeant, two principal musicians, and one hospital steward—and the bands of the regular regiments shall consist of not more than twenty-four musicians for each regiment of infantry and artillery, and sixteen musicians for each regiment of mounted troops.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be added to the Army of the United States the following general officers, namely: Four major-generals, with three aides-de-camp each, to be taken from captains or lieutenants of the Army, and six brigadier-generals, with two aides-de-camp each, to be taken from the lieutenants of the Army.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers and enlisted men raised in pursuance of the foregoing sections shall receive the same pay, emoluments, and allowances and be on the same footing in every respect with those of corresponding grades and corps now in the regular service. The regimental bands will be paid as follows: One-fourth of each the pay and allowances of sergeants of engineer soldiers; one-fourth, those of corporals of engineer soldiers; and one-half, those of engineer soldiers of the first class. The drum major or leader of

the band, the pay and emoluments of a second lieutenant of infantry. The saddler-sergeants, veterinary-sergeants, company quartermaster-sergeants and drum majors will receive the pay and allowances of sergeants of cavalry. The battalion adjutant and battalion quartermasters and commissaries will receive the emoluments now provided by law for regimental adjutants.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the term of enlistments made and to be made in the years eighteen hundred and sixty-one and eighteen hundred and sixty-two, in the Regular Army, including the force authorized by this act, shall be for the period of three years, and those to be made after January one, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be for the term of five years, as at present authorized, and that the men enlisted in the regular forces after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall be entitled to the same bounties in every respect as those allowed or to be allowed to the men of the volunteer forces.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the increase of the military establishment created or authorized by this act is declared to be for service during the existing insurrection and rebellion and within one year after the constitutional authority of the Government of the United States shall be re-established and organized resistance to such authority shall no longer exist, the military establishment may be reduced to a number not exceeding twenty-five thousand men, unless otherwise ordered by Congress.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall cause regiments, battalions, and companies to be disbanded, and officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates to be discharged, so as to reduce the military establishment as is provided by the preceding section: *Provided*, That all of the officers of the Regular Army who have been or may be detached or assigned to duty for service in any other regiment or corps shall resume their positions in the Regular Army, and shall be entitled to the same rank, promotion, and emoluments as if they had continued to serve in their own regiments or corps.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the enlistments for the regiments authorized by this act shall be in charge of the officers detailed for that purpose who are appointed to said regiments from civil life, and that in the mean time the officers appointed to the same from the Regular Army shall be detailed by the Commanding General to such service in the volunteer regiments now in the field as will in his judgment give them the greatest military instruction and efficiency, and that the Commanding General may, in his discretion, employ said officers with any part of the regular forces now in the field until the regiments authorized by this act shall have been fully recruited, and detail any of the officers now in the Regular Army to service with the volunteer regiments now in the field, or which may hereafter be called out, with such rank as may be offered them in said volunteer regiments, for the purpose of imparting to them military instruction and efficiency.

Approved July 29, 1861.

II. Officers of the old Army who have been appointed in the additional regiments above provided for—a list of whom has been published in General Orders, No. 33, current series, from this office—will report forthwith their acceptance of said appointments or be considered as having declined them.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1861.

Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Paymasters are directed to pay to chaplains of volunteers the same pay as to regular chaplains. Let them be paid. The direction of movement of troops is referred to General Scott, who will telegraph you.

SIMON CAMERON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
*Saint Johnsbury, Vt., July 31, 1861.*Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have issued orders for enlisting two more regiments of volunteers, and have been solicited to add to these two companies of artillery. Not being sufficiently informed as to the desirableness of such an organization of inexperienced troops for the U. S. service, I write to solicit information and advice from your Department. It has been suggested that instead of artillery corps to be attached to these infantry regiments it would be better to attach to each an engineer corps, consisting of one captain, two lieutenants, five sergeants, and forty corporals and men, each corps to be armed with five rifled cannon, attaching to each cannon a sergeant and eight men, or perhaps adding a howitzer and an additional number of men, the pieces to be light, requiring no horses.

Please briefly reply, and oblige, sir, your obedient servant,
ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:
(Through Adjutant-General U. S. Army.)

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following project for the organization of a signal corps to serve during the present war, and to have the charge of all the telegraphic duty of the Army. The expense of the organization is trivial compared with the value of the results it is hoped to attain. The necessity of some organization the members of which shall be responsible for the proper performance of the telegraphic duties of the Army is already felt with our forces. The existence of such corps in other services shows their necessity admitted by them. It is contemplated that every officer of the proposed corps shall be a thorough telegraphist, practiced in the use of both aerial and electric signals, able to avail himself of either and competent of himself to direct the construction and to work the apparatus needed for either. The organization of a signal corps renders its members responsible under military rule, and secures for them a thousand advantages for co operation with officers of the Army in the field. The limited period of the service provides that no expense shall be thrown upon the Government by the employment of officers not longer needed. I would suggest the following enactment by Congress:

Be it enacted, That the President be authorized to appoint, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate of the United States, the following officers, to serve during the present war, or for such time as their services may be deemed necessary by the President, viz:

Two assistant signal officers, with the rank, pay, and allowances of captains of cavalry; these officers to be thoroughly instructed in the use of aerial and electric

signals. Five assistant signal officers, with the rank, pay, and allowances of first lieutenants of cavalry; these officers to be similarly instructed, and to serve for like period. Forty warrant officers, with the rank of cadet and the pay of \$50 per month, with the allowance of one ration per day, one room when in quarters, and forage for one horse—these allowances to be commutable in the same manner as the allowances of officers of the Army. These warrant officers to be skillful telegraphic operators, and to be instructed in the use of aerial signals, to receive their warrants to serve during the war unless sooner discharged by the President of the United States. Forty signal artificers, who shall be enlisted to serve during the war, with the pay of \$20 per month and one ration per day, and who shall be employed as line builders and repairers and as artificers, and shall further be instructed in such telegraphic duties as may be necessary.

And be it further enacted, That there be appropriated for the manufacture, purchase, or construction of telegraphic apparatus for the use of the Army, and the procuring the necessary articles for working the same, the sum of \$50,000.

The above plan is based upon the supposition that the Army of the United States will number 500,000 men. It is intended that each division of the Army be accompanied by its corps of telegraphists or signal men, and that it be equipped with suitable apparatus and the appurtenances for both fixed and movable field telegraph and for the use of aerial and electric signals. Instead of fixing the number "forty warrant officers, or operators, and forty signal artificers," those clauses may be read "So many warrant officers as in the opinion of the President of the United States may be necessary for the service," and "So many signal artificers as in the opinion of the President of the United States may be necessary for the service."

I have deemed it my duty to lay before you these suggestions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT J. MYER,
Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
*August 1, 1861.**

Governor C. S. OLDEN,
Trenton, N. J.:

SIR: This Department has accepted a regiment offered by Col. A. J. Johnson, of Newark, and also authorized him to organize a company of artillery. You may consider the regiment as a part of the force called for from your State. If, however, your quota is already complete, this will be accepted as an additional regiment if you desire.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAMES LESTLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, N. Y., August 1, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your valued favor of the 30th ultimo, stating that your Department accepts, in addition to the twenty-five regiments called for by my proclamation of the 25th ultimo, based upon the requisition of the President, two regiments of cavalry and two regiments of artillery.

I am, with high regard, yours, &c.,

E. D. MORGAN.

* Canceled; for letter under correct date see p. 438.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 1, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

General Frémont desires a few regiments to be raised in Ohio for his command. I would be glad to assist in gratifying his wish, if authorized by you. Will you through proper authority furnish subsistence, arms, clothing, and all necessary stores for their organization? How many regiments may I raise for him?

W. DENNISON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 1, 1861.

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania:

The cavalry regiment of the Reserve Volunteer Corps, Pennsylvania, having been accepted by the General Government, you are hereby authorized to procure the necessary horse equipments and accouterments, to be made according to the army pattern, the same to be approved by Captain Hastings, of the U. S. Army, and the cost to be within regulation prices, allowance to be made therefor to the State of Pennsylvania. The arms will be furnished by Ordnance Department of the General Government.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, *August 1, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

When regiments having served three months are accepted by you directly and mustered for the war, will I commission the officers or will they be commissioned at Washington? Please answer promptly, as Colonel Outler [Coulter] is here asking commission.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 1, 1861—4.06 p. m.

Governor ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

You will commission the officers.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 1, 1861.

Governor SPRAGUE,
Of Rhode Island:

SIR: The three batteries of artillery from Rhode Island, one of which is now in the service, the other two having been accepted, you will

organize into a battalion or corps, under command of a major, who you will appoint, who will report to the Adjutant-General for further orders.

I am, &c.,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WHEELING, August 1, 1861.

Hon. JOHN S. CARLILE,
Washington:

I have received no call from the President for any definite number of troops. I want you to procure an order from the War Department on the Executive of Virginia for eight regiments of infantry and two of cavalry. Act immediately. The service demands this immediately.

PEIRPOINT,
Governor.

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 2, 1861.

Respectfully referred to the War Department.

A. L.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 1, 1861.

Brig. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Clarksburg, Va.:

You are authorized to muster in more companies of Virginia militia to act as local guard of railroad bridges, &c., as desired, if the men can be relied on for loyalty. Two hundred copies of regulations and the same number of tactics will be sent immediately with an assortment of blanks by express.

By order:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 2, 1861.

Hon. HENRY WILSON,
U. S. Senate:

SIR: I perceive by the morning papers that bill No. 43, styled a bill to prevent frauds by officers intrusted with making contracts, has passed the Senate, certain amendments, not specified, made by the House of Representatives having been concurred in.

I know the responsibility attaching to any Government officer who ventures to argue against a bill whose object is stated as the prevention of frauds, but it is my duty to say to you that if the conditions in regard to contracts imposed by this bill become law the country may as well at once yield to the Southern rebels all they ask.

They are directed by one mind, prompt, strong, determined, bold. They are not distracted by divided counsels; are not restrained by rules, regulations, laws, customs, precedents, all the paraphernalia which the good sense of the people has designated as red tape.

Just such regulations as this bill imposes starved the British army with cold and hunger, while shiploads of stores and of provisions lay till they perished in Balaklava Bay.

Every purchase, every order to purchase or deliver, if accepted, is a contract. These orders are sent by telegraph. Contracts are thus made with persons a thousand miles away. If we are to trammel every purchase with new conditions of writing, of record, of affidavit, no human brain will be capable of conducting the business of the great supply departments of the Army.

The Quartermaster's Department contains many officers who are at this time of public extremity taxed to the limit of their energies in providing the means of moving the Army—wagons, horses, mules, forage, tools, tents, clothing for the thousands who are actually suffering for want of it.

If in addition to these duties they are called upon to record in writing every verbal contract, to put it upon a certain piece of printed paper of a certain shape, to go before a magistrate and take in every case a certain oath, delay, irresolution, and inefficiency will take the place of promptness and energy. Suffering, discontent, and defeat will attend your armies.

All expeditions which should be secret will be made known to the public and the life and strength of military operations will be gone.

As a protection against fraud, he who will steal will not hesitate to shield himself from detection by violating an oath made as common as a custom-house oath.

Some confidence must be reposed in human agents. The officers of the Government endeavor to do their duty. If a dishonest man finds a place among the number, mere forms and certificates of record will not prevent his stealing.

The greater the fraud the more perfect the papers. The law of 1861, chapter 84, section 10, in regard to making contracts, contains all that is really needed to secure the public. More legislation will merely embarrass and delay the public service.

M. O. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *August 2, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War:*

Capt. Adel Schirmer, of Iowa City, offers through me a company of fifty Germans, nearly all of whom have seen service, to form battery of two guns to be attached to one of the Iowa regiments. Will you accept them? Of the new requisitions two regiments rendezvous at Davenport and two at Dubuque. Can the fifth rendezvous at Iowa City?

S. J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 2, 1861.

Governor E. D. MORGAN, *Albany:*

I recall my dispatch of the 27th July and will accept the guns you offer, viz, six 10-pounders and ten 20-pounders. Forward at once and advise by telegraph.

JAS. LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

WASHINGTON, August 2, 1861—10.55 a. m.

Governor DENNISON,

Columbus, Ohio :

You are authorized to raise five additional regiments to be sent to General Frémont as you desire. When the men are mustered, orders will be given by Adjutant-General.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 2, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War :

Your telegram authorizing five regiments to be sent to General Frémont received. Will you name and give leave of absence to five Army officers whom I may appoint as colonels of these regiments? I want energetic men, graduates of West Point. Under their auspices the regiments can be organized in a short time. The country demands educated military men at the head of regiments, and I fully concur.

WM. DENNISON,
Governor.

[AUGUST 3, 1861.—For act of Congress providing for the purchase of arms, ordnance, and ordnance stores, see Statutes at Large, Vol. 12, p. 286.]

[AUGUST 3, 1861.—For act of Congress providing for the better organization of the military establishment, see General Orders, No. 54, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, August 10, 1861, p. 395.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 49. } *Washington, August 3, 1861.*

I. The following acts of Congress are published for the information of the Army:

AN ACT to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property.

Whereas certain of the forts, arsenals, custom-houses, navy-yards, and other property of the United States have been seized, and other violations of law have been committed and are threatened by organized bodies of men in several of the States, and a conspiracy has been entered into to overthrow the Government of the United States: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept the services of volunteers, either as cavalry, infantry, or artillery, in such numbers, not exceeding 500,000, as he may deem necessary, for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, enforcing the laws, and preserving and protecting the public property: Provided, That the services of the volunteers shall be for such time as the President may direct, not exceeding three

years nor less than six months, and they shall be disbanded at the end of the war. And all provisions of law applicable to three-years' volunteers shall apply to two-years' volunteers, and to all volunteers who have been, or may be, accepted into the service of the United States for a period not less than six months, in the same manner as if such volunteers were specially named. Before receiving into service any number of volunteers exceeding those now called for and accepted, the President shall, from time to time, issue his proclamation, stating the number desired, either as cavalry, infantry, or artillery, and the States from which they are to be furnished, having reference, in any such requisition, to the number then in service from the several States, and to the exigencies of the service at the time, and equalizing, as far as practicable, the number furnished by the several States, according to Federal population.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said volunteers shall be subject to the rules and regulations governing the Army of the United States, and that they shall be formed, by the President, into regiments of infantry, with the exception of such numbers for cavalry and artillery as he may direct, not to exceed the proportion of one company of each of those arms to every regiment of infantry, and to be organized as in the regular service. Each regiment of infantry shall have one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one adjutant (a lieutenant), one quartermaster (a lieutenant), one surgeon and one assistant surgeon, one sergeant-major, one regimental quartermaster-sergeant, one regimental commissary-sergeant, one hospital steward, two principal musicians, and twenty-four musicians for a band; and shall be composed of ten companies, each company to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, one wagoner, and from sixty-four to eighty-two privates.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That these forces, when accepted as herein authorized, shall be organized into divisions of three or more brigades each; and each division shall have a major-general, three aides-de-camp, and one assistant adjutant-general with the rank of major. Each brigade shall be composed of four or more regiments, and shall have one brigadier-general, two aides-de-camp, one assistant adjutant-general with the rank of captain, one surgeon, one assistant quartermaster, and one commissary of subsistence.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall be authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the command of the forces provided for in this act, a number of major-generals, not exceeding six, and a number of brigadier-generals, not exceeding eighteen, and the other division and brigade officers required for the organization of these forces, except the aides-de-camp, who shall be selected by their respective generals from the officers of the Army or volunteer corps: *Provided*, That the President may select the major-generals and brigadier-generals provided for in this act from the line or staff of the Regular Army, and the officers so selected shall be permitted to retain their rank therein. The Governors of the States furnishing volunteers under this act shall commission the field, staff, and company officers requisite for the said volunteers; but in cases where the State authorities refuse or omit to furnish volunteers at the call or on the proclamation of the President, and volunteers from such States offer their services under such call or proclamation, the President shall have power to accept such services, and to commission the proper field, staff, and company officers.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, organized as above set forth, shall, in all respects, be placed on the footing, as to pay and allowances, of similar corps of the Regular Army: *Provided,* That the allowances of non-commissioned officers and privates for clothing, when not furnished in kind, shall be \$3.50 per month, and that each company officer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer of cavalry shall furnish his own horse and horse equipments, and shall receive 40 cents per day for their use and risk, except that in case the horse shall become disabled, or shall die, the allowance shall cease until the disability be removed or another horse be supplied. Every volunteer non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer who enters the service of the United States under this act shall be paid at the rate of 50 cents in lieu of subsistence, and if a cavalry volunteer, 25 cents additional, in lieu of forage, for every twenty miles of travel from his place of enrollment to the place of muster, the distance to be measured by the shortest usually traveled route; and when honorably discharged an allowance at the same rate from the place of his discharge to his place of enrollment, and, in addition thereto, if he shall have served for a period of two years, or during the war, if sooner ended, the sum of \$100: *Provided,* That such of the companies of cavalry herein provided for as may require it may be furnished with horses and horse equipments in the same manner as in the U. S. Army.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United States under this act, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service; and the widow, if there be one, and if not, the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of \$100.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the bands of the regiments of infantry and of the regiments of cavalry shall be paid as follows: One-fourth of each shall receive the pay and allowances of sergeants of engineer soldiers; one-fourth, those of corporals of engineer soldiers; and the remaining half, those of privates of engineer soldiers of the first class; and the leaders of the band shall receive the same pay and emoluments as second lieutenants of infantry.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the wagoners and saddlers shall receive the pay and allowances of corporals of cavalry. The regimental commissary-sergeant shall receive the pay and allowances of regimental sergeant-major, and the regimental quartermaster-sergeant shall receive the pay and allowances of a sergeant of cavalry.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be allowed to each regiment one chaplain, who shall be appointed by the regimental commander on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on duty with the regiment at the time the appointment shall be made. The chaplain so appointed must be a regular ordained minister of a Christian denomination, and shall receive the pay and allowances of a captain of cavalry, and shall be required to report to the colonel commanding the regiment to which he is attached, at the end of each quarter, the moral and religious condition of the regiment, and such suggestions as may conduce to the social happiness and moral improvement of the troops.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the general commanding a separate department or a detached army is hereby authorized to appoint a military board or commission of not less than three nor more than

five officers, whose duty it shall be to examine the capacity, qualifications, propriety of conduct, and efficiency of any commissioned officer of volunteers within his department or army who may be reported to the board or commission; and upon such report, if adverse to such officer, and if approved by the President of the United States, the commission of such officer shall be vacated: *Provided always*, That no officer shall be eligible to sit on such board or commission whose rank or promotion would in any way be affected by its proceedings; and two members at least, if practicable, shall be of equal rank of the officer being examined. And when vacancies occur in any of the companies of volunteers, an election shall be called by the colonel of the regiment to fill such vacancies, and the men of each company shall vote in their respective companies for all officers as high as captain, and vacancies above captain shall be filled by the votes of the commissioned officers of the regiment, and all officers so elected shall be commissioned by the respective Governors of the States or by the President of the United States.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all letters written by soldiers in the service of the United States may be transmitted through the mails without prepayment of postage, under such regulations as the Post-Office Department may prescribe, the postage thereon to be paid by the recipients.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to introduce among the volunteer forces in the service of the United States the system of allotment tickets now used in the Navy, or some equivalent system, by which the family of the volunteer may draw such portions of his pay as he may request.

Approved July 22, 1861.

AN ACT in addition to the "Act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept the services of volunteers, either as cavalry, infantry, or artillery, in such numbers as the exigencies of the public service may, in his opinion, demand, to be organized as authorized by the act of the twenty-second of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one: *Provided*, That the number of troops hereby authorized shall not exceed 500,000.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the volunteers authorized by this act shall be armed as the President may direct; they shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and shall be upon the footing, in all respects, with similar corps of the U. S. Army, and shall be mustered into the service for "during the war."

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall be authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the command of the volunteer forces, such number of major-generals and of brigadier-generals as may in his judgment be required for their organization.

Approved July 25, 1861.*

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

* Under the acts of July 22 and 25 and the President's call of May 3 (confirmed by act of August 6) the quotas (based on the census of 1860) and credits were as follows, the first number indicating the quota and the second number the men furnished:

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 50. } *Washington, August 3, 1861.*

I. To guard against imposition, mustering officers will, at the conclusion of the muster of each battalion or regiment (whether mustered by companies or not), cause the entire regiment or battalion to be paraded for inspection; and in case they discover any deception or fraud to have been practiced, they will immediately report the fact to this office, that all the parties connected with it may be disbanded.

II. When a muster has been completed, the officer making it will report the fact to this office; and will give notice at the Headquarters of the Army of the time when the regiment will be fully equipped and ready to march.

* * * * *

IV. Commanding officers of regiments are reminded that the appointment, resignation, and removal of regimental adjutants are to be reported immediately to this office. The attention of officers commanding mounted regiments is especially directed to this requirement.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 51. } *Washington, August 3, 1861.*

I. Hereafter when volunteers are to be mustered into the service of the United States, they will at the same time be minutely examined by the surgeon and assistant surgeon of the regiment, to ascertain whether they have the physical qualifications necessary for the military service. And in case any individual shall be discharged within three months after entering the service for a disability which existed at that time, he shall receive neither pay nor allowances, except subsistence and transportation to his home. The certificate given by the surgeon will in all cases state whether the disability existed prior to the date of muster or was contracted after it.

Minors also, who may be discharged either by the civil authority or upon the personal application of parents or friends, will be discharged without pay or allowances.

II. Cases of resignation by volunteer officers have become so numerous that it calls for increased vigilance on the part of regimental, brigade, and department commanders to prevent abuse, and hereafter the regimental and other commanders through whom the resignation must pass for final action at department headquarters will see, before approving it, that a clear statement of the causes which led to the resignation is given. If accepted, and the individual be discharged, the resignation will be forwarded to this office.

Maine, 17,560; 18,104. New Hampshire, 9,234; 8,338. Vermont, 8,950; 9,508. Massachusetts, 34,868; 32,177. Rhode Island, 4,955; 6,286. Connecticut, 13,057; 10,865. New York, 109,056; 120,231. New Jersey, 19,152; 11,523. Pennsylvania, 82,825; 85,160. Delaware, 3,145; 1,826. Maryland, 15,578; 9,355. Virginia (western), 8,497; 12,757. District of Columbia, 1,627; 1,795. Ohio, 67,365; 84,116. Indiana, 38,832; 61,341. Illinois, 47,785; 81,952. Michigan, 21,357; 23,546. Wisconsin, 21,753; 25,199. Minnesota, 4,899; 6,937. Iowa, 19,316; 21,987. Missouri, 31,544; 25,238. Kentucky, 27,237; 35,095. Kansas, 3,235; 6,953. Nebraska Territory (no quota), 91; making a grand total of 700,680 men furnished. All these troops were for the period of three years, excepting 30,950 from New York for two years; 863 from Ohio, 1,698 from Indiana, 1,167 from Minnesota, 199 from Missouri, 5,129 from Kentucky, and 91 from Nebraska Territory, for one year, and 2,715 from Missouri for six months.

III. Paragraph 3 of General Orders, No. 45, from this office, dated July 19, 1861, which prohibits volunteers who do not speak the English language from being mustered into service, is not intended to apply to regiments or companies of foreign nationality—in which men and officers speak the same tongue—but to prevent the enlistment into regiments or companies whose officers speak the English language only of men not understanding it, and to induce such persons to enlist under officers whose language they do understand.

By order :

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 3, 1861.

HON. WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut:

SIR: In concurrence with Brigadier-General Tyler, you are hereby authorized to raise from the First, Second, and Third Regiments of Connecticut Volunteers, now discharged or about to be discharged from the service of the United States, one regiment of infantry for three years, or during the war; the officers to be appointed by yourself and the regiment to be received as a part of the quota of the State of Connecticut. The regiment may be concentrated for mustering in such part or parts of the State of Connecticut as you may direct, of which Adjutant-General Thomas, at Washington, should be promptly informed, and he will detail an officer for that purpose. All officers to be subject to examination by a military tribunal approved by this Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 3, 1861—10.03 a. m.

Governor KIRKWOOD,
Davenport, Iowa:

The Department accepts the battery of light artillery commanded by Capt. Adel Schirmer. Your arrangement of rendezvous is satisfactory.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAMES LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, N. J., August 3, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The State of New Jersey will furnish, equip, and forward as soon as possible five additional regiments of infantry, to serve during the war, in accordance with the request of the President and your instructions. The regiments will be reported separately as each is equipped and ready to move.

Your obedient servant,

OHS. S. OLDEN.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 3, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Your request has been complied with. Sixteen rifled guns have been delivered by the commissary-general of New York to Major Hagner, to be forwarded to the seat of war.

B. D. MORGAN,
Governor.

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1861—8.52 p. m.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

Your dispatch received. Many thanks for your promptness in regard to the guns.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 3, 1861.

Governor EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: This Department has already authorized you to raise and organize 25,000 volunteers. The expenditures incurred in the organization will be provided for by the various bureaus of the War Department from the proper appropriations, upon requisitions from you as Governor of the State of New York. To protect the Department and to insure payment you will have all items of expenditure duly certified by proper vouchers, and classified under the following heads:

1. Cost of transportation from place of enrollment to rendezvous.
 2. Subsistence on the route.
 3. Rations at rendezvous.
 4. Equipment in accordance with Army Regulations; price and quantity to be approved by the Quartermaster-General.
 5. Uniforms in accordance with Army Regulations; price and quantity to be approved by the Quartermaster-General.
 6. Incidental expenses of depots.
 7. Compensation of commandants of depots, aides, and officers of Department engaged in the organization, as authorized by the proper bureau.
 8. Transportation by shortest route, not to exceed two cents per mile.
 9. Use of barracks and quarters.
 10. Tents.
 11. Pay of volunteers until delivered to U. S. authorities.
 12. Funds for incidental expenses referred to, to be placed in hands of some officer to be designated by the Governor of New York, who shall give bonds for the faithful application and disbursement of same.
- Arms will be provided by the Ordnance Bureau upon the proper requisition.

Payment of requisition to be made at the option of the Government by drafts upon the U. S. Treasury in Treasury notes, bearing 6 per cent. interest.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 8, 1861.

The requisitions for equipment and other expenses occurring under the general order will be approved by the Secretary of War without the condition or option of paying in Treasury notes.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 3, 1861—10 a. m.

WILLIAM DENNISON,
Governor of Ohio, Columbus:

The transfer of officers from the Regular Army cannot be granted by this Department.

SIMON CAMERON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 3, 1861—5.32 p. m.

Governor DENNISON, Columbus, Ohio:

Your message relative to pay and discharge of soldiers was referred to proper departments. Paymasters have been detailed and are now in Columbus. Colonel Carrington has authority to muster out, and through his quartermaster provide quarters and subsistence so long as the men may be in service. Instructions have been given in regard to the rolls by which the men can be promptly paid.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 3, 1861.

Hon. ERASTUS FAIRBANKS,
Governor of Vermont, Saint Johnsbury:

SIR: You are authorized to organize two batteries of artillery, six guns each, to serve for three years, or during the war, if they are ready for marching orders in forty days.

This acceptance is with the distinct understanding that this Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties. Please cause Adjutant-General Thomas, at Washington, to be promptly informed of the date when the men will be ready for mustering, and he will detail an officer for that purpose.

By order of the Secretary of War:

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JAS. LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1861—8.54 p. m.

Governor F. H. PEIRPOINT,
Wheeling, Va.:

You are authorized to raise and organize eight regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry. Official letter goes forward to-morrow by mail.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAMES LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

[AUGUST 5, 1861.—For act of Congress supplementary to the act of July 29, 1861, increasing the military establishment of the United States, see General Orders, No. 54, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, August 10, 1861, p. 395.]

[AUGUST 5, 1861.—For act of Congress making appropriations for fortifications, and for other purposes, see General Orders, No. 54, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, August 10, 1861, p. 395.]

[AUGUST 5, 1861.—For act of Congress appropriating \$20,000,000 for C. D. & O. V., and \$100,000 for gun-boat service, Western rivers, see Statutes at Large, Vol. 12, p. 316.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 52. } Washington, August 5, 1861.

The twenty-ninth section of the act approved July 5, 1838, granting three months' extra pay in lieu of bounty to soldiers who may re-enlist, and the third section of the act approved June 17, 1850, granting a bounty equal to transportation from New York to soldiers who may re-enlist at distant stations, having been repealed by the act approved August 3, 1861, in future no such bounties will be paid.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 5, 1861.

His Excellency H. R. GAMBLE:

SIR: Hon. F. P. Blair, jr., has tendered to this Department fifteen additional regiments, to be organized in Missouri, for the several arms of the service, as hereinafter stated. You are therefore authorized and empowered to raise and organize the fifteen regiments referred to—ten regiments of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and two regiments of artillery—for the service of the United States, to serve for three years, or during the war.

This Department will exercise the right to revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties. You will promptly advise Adjutant-General Thomas, at Washington, the date at which your men will be ready for mustering, and he will detail an officer for that purpose, who will be instructed to muster by companies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

[AUGUST 6, 1861.—For acts of Congress to promote the efficiency of the Engineers and Topographical Engineer Corps, and to increase the same, see General Orders, No. 54, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, August 10, 1861, p. 395.]

[AUGUST 6, 1861.—For act of Congress confiscating property used for insurrectionary purposes, see Statutes at Large, Vol. 12, p. 319.]

[AUGUST 6, 1861.—For act of Congress increasing the pay of privates in the regular and volunteer services, and legalizing certain acts, proclamations, and orders of the President, see General Orders, No. 54, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, August 10, 1861, p. 395.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 6, 1861.

Hon. JOHN S. CARLILE,
U. S. Senate:

SIR: It gives me pleasure to inform you that yesterday 2,000 rifled arms were ordered from the New York Arsenal to Western Virginia, in accordance with your request; also ammunition to the extent of 200,000 cartridges. One thousand of the arms, with ammunition, were ordered to be delivered to J. W. Paxton and Daniel Lamb, and shipped by the Government to Wheeling. The other thousand were to be sent to Lieutenant Crispin, at Bellaire, Ohio.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 6, 1861.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

How are you getting on with organization of new regiments? You will confer a great favor by reporting by telegraph what troops you have ready for shipment.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governors Sprague, of Rhode Island, and Morgan, of New York.)

BOSTON, MASS., August 6, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Fourteenth Regiment and Nims' battery light artillery will leave to-morrow, Fifteenth on Thursday, Sixteenth next week. Five more regiments in camp and in good state of forwardness. Governor Andrew out of town.

THOMAS DREW.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 6, 1861.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

Please telegraph definitely the state of the regiments you have raised. What regiments have you ready for shipment?

J. LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

HARRISBURG, *August 6, 1861.*

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

I understand a law was passed a few days since requiring all acceptances of troops to come through the Governor of the State. By the newspapers I notice that you accepted Ballier's regiment since (by dates given) the passage of the law. How is this? Merely intended to nudge your memory.

JOHN A. WRIGHT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 6, 1861.

Col. JOHN A. WRIGHT,
Harrisburg:

We know of no such law. We have accepted twice as many from individual colonels as from State Executives.

J. LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

AUGUST 7, 1861.

By the fifty-seventh article of the act of Congress entitled "An act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States," approved April 10, 1806, holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to, the enemy, either directly or indirectly, is made punishable by death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial. Public safety requires strict enforcement of this article.

It is therefore ordered that all correspondence and communication, verbally, or by writing, printing, or telegraphing, respecting operations of the Army or military movements on land or water, or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, intrenchments, or military affairs within the several military districts, by which intelligence shall be directly or indirectly given to the enemy without the authority and sanction of the major-general in command, be, and the same are, absolutely prohibited, and from and after the date of this order persons violating the same will be proceeded against under the Fifty-seventh Article of War.

SIMON CAMERON.

Approved:

A. LINCOLN.

NEW YORK, *August 7, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The numerous skeleton organizations in this city creates unnecessary competition for men, and there are no full regiments ready.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor.

PROVIDENCE, *August 7, 1861.*

JAMES LESLEY, JR.:

In a week or ten days hope to have the regiments ready.

WM. SPRAGUE,
Governor.

ALBANY, August 7, 1861.
Hon. SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War*:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the annexed order, a copy of which has been forwarded to the commandants of each of the five regiments that were mustered into the service of the United States for three months only, viz, the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-sixth New York State Volunteers; also to Colonel Weber, Twentieth Regiment New York State Volunteers, a portion of which regiments were mustered for the same time; the number of the regiment, name of the colonel, and date of muster of course varying in each order. Copies of each were transmitted to the Adjutant-General of the U. S. Army, Washington,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } GEN. HDQRS., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 321. } Albany, N. Y., August 2, 1861.

His Excellency the President desiring the further service of the Twelfth Regiment New York State Volunteers, and having made requisition upon the Governor of this State therefor, Colonel Walrath is hereby directed, on the expiration of the term for which such regiment was mustered into the service of the United States (August 13, 1861), to report with his command to the Adjutant-General of the U. S. Army for duty, under the order of the United States Government, for the remainder of the term of enlistment of the regiment into the service of the State of New York.

By order of the commander-in-chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 8, 1861.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: Maj. P. V. Hagner, of the Ordnance Department, has been appointed agent for purchasing for the Government all the good arms he can find in New York. As arms are generally bought by him in bond, I request that general authority be given for the admission, duty free, of all the arms he may so purchase for the United States on his producing evidence that they have been purchased for Government use exclusively and so delivered.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 53. } Washington, August 8, 1861.

I. Paragraph 3 of General Orders, No. 45, from this office, dated July 19, 1861, having been misunderstood, it is hereby repealed. But volunteers are advised to enlist under officers whose language they speak and understand.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, August 8, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

Charles H. Adams, who was a lieutenant-colonel in one of the Cairo regiments, tenders a regiment to be composed principally of three-months' men who did not re-enlist. Colonel Adams is considered one of the finest officers in the service, and I considered his regiment as eminently entitled to be received. I hope you will answer at once. I would suggest whether it would not be well to authorize me to receive all the full companies which will report themselves full at our general camp in the next twenty days. The signs are that we should need them, and it will stop the application to you for independent regiments, which is producing confusion.

RICHARD YATES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 8, 1861.

Col. JAMES S. JACKSON,
Hopkinsville, Ky.:

By direction of the President the regiment of cavalry which you offer is accepted for three years or during the war, provided you have it ready for marching orders within ninety days. This acceptance is with the distinct understanding that this Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties. You will promptly advise Adjutant-General Thomas, at Washington, the date on which your men will be ready for mustering, and he will detail an officer for that purpose, who will be instructed to muster by companies.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAMES LESLEY, Jr.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 8, 1861.

Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS,
Springfield, Mo.:

SIR: By direction of the President of the United States I am authorized to accept from you five regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry for six months, or such longer period not exceeding the duration of the war, as the respective regiments may be enlisted for, the several regiments to be ready for marching orders within sixty days from this date. This acceptance is with the distinct understanding that this Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties. You will promptly advise Adjutant-General Thomas, at Washington, the date at which your men will be ready for mustering, and he will issue the necessary instructions to muster in by companies and subsidize them. Your requisitions for arms and equipments should be made to Quartermaster-General Meigs, and General Ripley, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, without delay.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 8, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

It is impossible to have the regiments in Ohio mustered out in reasonable time by the force now in Ohio, Colonel Carrington included. The recruiting for the organization of the new regiments, as well for preserving the morale of the troops, imperatively requires your immediate sending additional mustering officers in and out to this State.

WM. DENNISON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 9, 1861.

Hon. W. S. PENNINGTON,
Secretary of Legation, Legation United States, Paris:

DEAR SIR: The Secretary of War has referred to this office the book of Photographs of Military Equipments manufactured at the establishment of M. Alexis Godillot, at Paris, which you obligingly sent to the War Department.

Will you request our minister at Paris to order of M. Godillot, provided it can be done at the prices paid by the French Government, a complete equipment for 10,000 men. These men to be uniformed as the chasseurs à pied, to be supplied with regulation knapsacks and all other articles of equipment, including tente abri, officers' tents, council tent, &c.

The organization of the 10,000 men to be according to that of Orders, No. 15, for volunteer infantry in ten regiments, inclosed.*

All these equipments to be shipped to this country at the earliest possible date, consigned to the Quartermaster-General of the United States, and as imported for the United States free of duty.

The carts and ambulances are not desired. The medicine chests and packs, cacolets, and mule litters should be included in the contract.

Clothing for commissioned officers and arms are not included in this order, which relates to clothing and camp equipage for the enlisted men and non-commissioned officers only, and tents for the commissioned officers of ten regiments of infantry.

Upon being advised of the cost of this equipment, money will be placed at Baring Bros., or the draft of the American minister upon the Quartermaster-General of the United States will be honored on presentation.

M. O. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Hartford, Conn., August 9, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: General Tyler is here, and says that you will accept three regiments from this State, which I will furnish, but could send four easier. Will you allow me to do so?

Yours, with high regard,

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

* See p. 151.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 9, 1861.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut, Hartford:

The Department heartily accepts your offer to raise four additional regiments. Official letter of acceptance goes forward to-morrow.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk.

[AUGUST 9, 1861.—For Frémont to Blair, relating to the organization of troops, &c., see Series I, Vol. III, p. 431.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Saint Paul, August 9, 1861.

General SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have applications to accept for the U. S. service several companies of volunteer cavalry. Of one of these I think most favorably. There are amongst the German settlements in Minnesota quite a number of old cavalry soldiers who were thoroughly drilled in that arm in their own country. The proposition is to recruit exclusively from this class in the various German localities of our State at least one company of 100 men, none to be received not previously proficient in cavalry drill and maneuvers. As it takes so much longer to make efficient cavalry than infantry, I think and would advise (if the Government needs cavalry only) that such a company should be at once called for from Minnesota, and that the mustering officer, Captain Nelson, U. S. Army, stationed here, be directed to muster them in and subsist them at Fort Snelling (along with the Second Regiment there) as fast as they are recruited, and that orders for their complete equipment, including the proper mount in all respects ready for immediate service as an independent unattached troop, should be at once given, as from the information already obtained I have no doubt that the company can be readily filled, and with the experienced material already stated.

Very respectfully,

ALEX. RAMSLEY.

OFFICE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
Washington, August 9, 1861.

B. P. SNYDER, *Manager*, and
G. H. BURNS, *Supervisor*:

You will receive instructions relating to the conduct of Government telegraphing and the restrictions upon other business from Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, and general manager of military telegraphs.

You will not permit any telegram relating to late, present, or contemplated movements of the Army, or any part thereof, to pass over the lines, excepting official messages sent by military commanders. The former rule, permitting such army information as appeared in the Washington papers to be telegraphed, is rescinded.

You will require of every one in the employ of the company having access to messages to take the oath of allegiance and secrecy, as per form furnished by Mr. Scott.

Great caution must be used in forwarding and receiving Government cipher and other messages. In all cases of the slightest doubt have the message repeated until its correctness is clear. If messages be sent in with illegible words, return them for explanation.

You will not permit any one not directly and necessarily connected with the office to have access to messages or the operating room or its immediate vicinity unless duly authorized by the Government telegraph manager.

Any information you may obtain which appears of importance to Government is to be communicated directly to Mr. Scott.

Respectfully,

E. S. SANFORD,
President.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 54. } Washington, August 10, 1861.

The following acts of Congress are published for the information of the Army:

[PUBLIC—No. 22.]

AN ACT to provide for the suppression of rebellion against, and resistance to, the laws of the United States, and to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union," &c., passed February twenty-eighth, seventeen hundred and ninety-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President of the United States, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any State or Territory of the United States, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of any or all the States of the Union, and to employ such parts of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary, to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, or to suppress such rebellion in whatever State or Territory thereof the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed, or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever in the judgment of the President it may be necessary to use the military force hereby directed to be employed and called forth by him, the President shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within a limited time.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the militia so called into the service of the United States shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States, and be continued in the service of the United States until discharged by proclamation of the President: *Provided,* That such continuance in service shall not extend beyond sixty days after the commencement of the next regular session of Congress, unless Congress shall expressly provide by law therefor: *And provided further,* That the militia so called into the service of the United States shall, during their time of service, be entitled

to the same pay, rations, and allowances for clothing as are or may be established by law for the Army of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every officer, non-commissioned officer, or private of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the President of the United States in any of the cases before recited shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay, and not less than one month's pay, to be determined and adjudged by a court-martial; and such officer shall be liable to be cashiered by a sentence of court-martial, and be incapacitated from holding a commission in the militia, for a term not exceeding twelve months, at the discretion of the court; and such non-commissioned officer and private shall be liable to imprisonment by a like sentence, on failure of payment of the fines adjudged against them, for one calendar month for every twenty-five dollars of such fine.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That courts-martial for the trial of militia shall be composed of militia officers only.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all fines to be assessed as aforesaid shall be certified by the presiding officer of the court-martial and shall be collected and paid over according to the provisions and in the manner prescribed by the seventh and eighth sections of the act of February twenty-eighth, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, to which this is an amendment.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshals of the several districts of the United States and their deputies shall have the same powers in executing the laws of the United States as sheriffs and their deputies in the several States have, by law, in executing the laws of the respective States.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That sections two, three, and four of the act entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes," approved February twenty-eighth, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and so much of the residue of said act and of all other acts as conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved July 29, 1861.

[PUBLIC—No. 38.]

AN ACT providing for the better organization of the military establishment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an officer in the War Department, to be called the Assistant Secretary of War, whose salary shall be three thousand dollars per annum, payable in the same manner as that of the Secretary of War, who shall perform all such duties in the office of the Secretary of War, belonging to that Department, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, or as may be required by law.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in addition to the number authorized by existing laws and in accordance with existing regulations, five assistant inspector-generals, with the rank and pay of majors of cavalry; ten surgeons and twenty assistant surgeons, to have the pay, rank, and allowances, and perform the duties of similar officers in the present military establishment. That hereafter the Adjutant-General's Department shall consist

the following officers, namely: One Adjutant-General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general; one assistant adjutant-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; one assistant adjutant-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry; four assistant adjutant-generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments each of a major of cavalry; and eleven assistant adjutant-generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments each of a captain of cavalry; and that there shall be added to the Subsistence Department four commissaries of subsistence, each with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a major of cavalry; and eight commissaries of subsistence, with the rank, pay, and emoluments each of a captain of cavalry, and to be taken from the line of the Army, either of the Volunteers or Regular Army.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be added to each of the Corps of Engineers and Topographical Engineers three first and two second lieutenants, to be promoted thereto in accordance with the existing laws and regulations. And there shall be added to the Quartermaster's Department one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, four majors, and twenty captains, with the rank, pay, and allowances of officers of cavalry; and whenever any Army captain of the Quartermaster's Department shall have served fourteen years' continuous service he shall be promoted to the rank of major; and that there shall be added to the Quartermaster's Department as many master wagoners, with the rank, pay, and allowances of sergeants of cavalry, and as many wagoners, with the pay and allowances of corporals of cavalry, as the military authorities, in the judgment of the President, may render necessary. And there shall be added to the Ordnance Department of the U. S. Army, now organized, one Chief of Ordnance, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of the Quartermaster-General of the Army; one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, and six second lieutenants; the field officers to be appointed by selection from the officers of the Army, and the second lieutenants from the graduates of the U. S. Military Academy, by transfers from the Engineers, or the Topographical Engineers, or the Artillery.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be added to the Corps of Engineers three companies of engineer soldiers, to be commanded by appropriate officers of said corps, to have the same pay and allowances, clothing, and other allowances, and be entitled to the same emoluments, in every respect, as the company created by the act for the organization of a company of sappers and miners and pontoniers, approved May sixteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six. The said three companies shall be subject to the Rules and Articles of War; shall be recruited in the same manner and with the same limitation; shall be directed in and perform the same duties, and be liable to serve in the same way, and shall have their vehicles, pontoons, tools, implements, stores, and other supplies regulated in the same manner as the existing engineer company; and each of the four companies of engineer soldiers shall hereafter be composed of ten sergeants, ten corporals, two musicians, sixty-four privates of the first class, or artificers, and sixty-four privates of the second class—in all one hundred and fifty men each.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there be added to the medical staff of the Army a corps of medical cadets, whose duty it shall be to act as dressers in the general hospitals and as ambulance attendants in the field, under the direction and control of the medical officers alone. They shall have the same rank and pay as the military cadets at West Point. Their number shall be regulated by the exigencies of service,

at no time to exceed fifty. It shall be composed of young men of liberal education, students of medicine, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three, who have been reading medicine for two years, and have attended at least one course of lectures in a medical college. They shall enlist for one year, and be subject to the Rules and Articles of War. On the fifteenth day of the last month of their service the near approach of their discharge shall be reported to the Surgeon General, in order, if desired, that they may be relieved by another detail of applicants.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That in general or permanent hospitals female nurses may be substituted for soldiers when, in the opinion of the Surgeon-General or medical officer in charge, it is expedient to do so, the number of female nurses to be indicated by the Surgeon-General or surgeon in charge of the hospital; the nurses so employed to receive forty cents a day and one ration in kind, or by commutation, in lieu of all emoluments except transportation in kind.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That one chaplain shall be allowed to each regiment of the Army, to be selected and appointed as the President may direct: *Provided,* That none but regularly ordained minister of some Christian denomination shall be eligible to selection or appointment.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That no cadet who has been or shall hereafter be reported as deficient, either in conduct or studies, and recommended to be discharged from the Academy, shall be returned or reappointed or appointed to any place in the Army before his class shall have left the Academy and received their commissions, unless upon the recommendation of the academic board of the Academy: *Provided,* That all cadets now in the service, or hereafter entering the Military Academy at West Point, shall be called on to take and subscribe the following oath: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and bear true allegiance to the national Government; that I will maintain and defend the sovereignty of the United States paramount to any and all allegiance, sovereignty, or fealty I may owe to any State, county, or country whatsoever; and that I will at all times obey the legal orders of my superior officers and the rules and articles governing the armies of the United States." And any cadet or candidate for admission who shall refuse to take this oath shall be dismissed from the service.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the three months' extra pay allowed by the twenty-ninth section of the act of the fifth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, for re-enlistments under certain conditions, the bounty granted by the third section of the act of the seventeenth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, for enlistments at remote and distant stations, and the premium now paid for bringing accepted recruits to the rendezvous, be, and they are hereby, abolished.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That hereafter two dollars per month shall be retained out of the monthly pay of each enlisted man in the Regular Army until the expiration of his term of service, instead of one dollar per month, as authorized by existing laws.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases of enlistment and re-enlistment in the military service of the United States, the prescribed oath of allegiance may be administered by any commissioned officer of the Army.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the two regiments of dragoons, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and the two regiments of cavalry shall hereafter be known and recognized as the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Regiments of Cavalry, respectively; the officers

thereof to retain their present relative rank, and to be promoted as of one arm of service, according to existing law and established usage and regulation.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the army ration shall be increased as follows, viz: Twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound of hard bread, instead of the present issue; fresh beef shall be issued as often as the commanding officer of any detachment or regiment shall require it, when practicable, in place of salt meat; beans and rice or hominy shall be issued in the same ration in the proportions now provided by the regulation, and one pound of potatoes per man shall be issued at least three times a week, if practicable; and when these articles cannot be issued in these proportions, an equivalent in value shall be issued in some other proper food, and a ration of tea may be substituted for a ration of coffee upon the requisition of the proper officer: *Provided*, That after the present insurrection shall cease, the ration shall be as provided by law and regulations on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That there may be allowed in hospitals, to be provided under such rules as the Surgeon-General of the Army, with the approval of the Secretary of War, may prescribe, such quantities of fresh or preserved fruits, milk or butter, and of eggs, as may be necessary for the proper diet of the sick.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That any commissioned officer of the Army, or of the Marine Corps, who shall have served as such for forty consecutive years, may, upon his own application to the President of the United States, be placed upon the list of retired officers, with the pay and emoluments allowed by this act.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That if any commissioned officer of the Army, or of the Marine Corps, shall have become, or shall hereafter become, incapable of performing the duties of his office, he shall be placed upon the retired list and withdrawn from active service and command, and from the line of promotion, with the following pay and emoluments, namely: the pay proper of the highest rank held by him at the time of his retirement, whether by staff or regimental commission, and four rations per day, and without any other pay, emoluments, or allowances; and the next officer in rank shall be promoted to the place of the retired officer, according to the established rules of the service. And the same rule of promotion shall be applied successively to the vacancies consequent upon the retirement of an officer: *Provided*, That should the brevet lieutenant-general be retired under this act, it shall be without reduction in his current pay, subsistence, or allowances: *And provided further*, That there shall not be on the retired list at any one time more than seven per centum of the whole number of officers of the Army, as fixed by law.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to carry out the provisions of this act, the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, under the direction and approval of the President of the United States, shall from time to time, as occasion may require, assemble a board of not more than nine nor less than five commissioned officers, two-fifths of whom shall be of the medical staff; the board, except those taken from the medical staff, to be composed, as far as may be, of his seniors in rank, to determine the facts as to the nature and occasion of the disability of such officers as appear disabled to perform such military service, such board being hereby invested with the powers of a court of inquiry and court-martial, and their decision shall be subject to like revision as that of such courts by the President of

the United States. The board, whenever it finds an officer incapacitated for active service, will report whether, in its judgment, the said incapacity result from long and faithful service, from wounds or injury received in the line of duty, from sickness or exposure therein, or from any other incident of service. If so, and the President approve such judgment, the disabled officer shall thereupon be placed upon the list of retired officers, according to the provisions of this act. If otherwise, and if the President concur in opinion with the board, the officer shall be retired as above, either with his pay proper alone or with his service rations alone, at the discretion of the President, or he shall be wholly retired from the service, with one year's pay and allowances; and in this last case his name shall be thenceforward omitted from the Army Register, or Navy Register, as the case may be: *Provided always*, That the members of the board shall in every case be sworn to an honest and impartial discharge of their duties, and that no officer of the Army shall be retired either partially or wholly from the service without having had a fair and full hearing before the board, if, upon due summons, he shall demand it.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers partially retired shall be entitled to wear the uniform of their respective grades, shall continue to be borne upon the Army Register or Navy Register, as the case may be, and shall be subject to the Rules and Articles of War, and to trial by general court-martial for any breach of the said articles.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the sixth section of the act of August twenty-three, eighteen hundred and forty-two, as allows additional or double rations to the commandant of each permanent or fixed post garrisoned with troops be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That officers of the Army, when absent from their appropriate duties for a period exceeding six months, either with or without leave, shall not receive the allowances authorized by the existing laws for servants, forage, transportation of baggage, fuel, and quarters, either in kind or in commutation.*

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That retired officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps may be assigned to such duties as the President may deem them capable of performing, and such as the exigencies of the public service may require.

Approved August 3, 1861.

[PUBLIC—No. 42.]

AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled "An act to increase the present military establishment of the United States," approved July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, during the existing insurrection and rebellion, upon the recommendation of the lieutenant-general commanding the Army of the United States, or of any major-general of the Regular Army of the United States commanding forces of the United States in the field, to appoint such number of aides-de-camp, in addition to those now authorized by law, as the exigencies of the service may, in the opinion of the President, require; such aides-de-camp to bear respectively the rank and authority of captains, majors, lieutenant-colonels,

* Sections 21, 22, 23, and 24, relating exclusively to the retirement of officers of the Navy, are here omitted.

or colonels of the Regular Army as the President may direct, and to receive the same pay and allowances as are provided by existing laws for officers of cavalry of corresponding rank. The President shall cause all aides-de-camp appointed under this act to be discharged whenever they shall cease to be employed in active service, and he may reduce the number so employed whenever he may deem it expedient so to do. Any officers of the Regular Army appointed aides-de-camp under this act, and detached or assigned to duty for service as such, shall upon their discharge resume their positions in the Regular Army, and shall be entitled to the same rank and promotion as if they had continued to serve in their own regiments or corps.

Approved August 5, 1861.

[PUBLIC—No. 49.]

AN ACT making appropriations for fortifications, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$100,000 for contingencies of fortifications, to be used and applied under the direction of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any commissioned officer of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps who, having tendered his resignation, shall, prior to due notice of the acceptance of the same by the proper authority, and, without leave, quit his post or proper duties with the intent to remain permanently absent therefrom, shall be registered as a deserter, and punished as such.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That flogging as a punishment in the Army is hereby abolished.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That for removing stables and other obstructions from the grounds around the Washington Infirmary, used as an army hospital, and grading said grounds to secure proper drainage of the same, the sum of \$5,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army.

Approved August 5, 1861.

[PUBLIC—No. 52.]

AN ACT to promote the efficiency of the Engineer and Topographical Engineer Corps, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be added to each of the Corps of Engineers and Topographical Engineers, by regular promotion of their present officers, two lieutenant-colonels and four majors.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be added to the Corps of Topographical Engineers one company of soldiers, to be commanded by appropriate officers of said corps, to have the same pay and rations, clothing, and other allowances, and to be entitled to the same benefits in every respect, as the company created by the act for the organization of a company of sappers and miners and pontoniers, approved May sixteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six. The said company shall be subject to the Rules and Articles of War, and shall have the same organization as the companies of engineer soldiers attached to the Corps of Engineers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That vacancies hereafter occurring among the commissioned officers of the volunteer regiments shall be filled by the Governors of the States, respectively, in the same manner as original appointments. And so much of the tenth section of the act approved July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as is inconsistent herewith be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint two additional inspectors-general for the U. S. Army, said inspectors-general to have the same rank and receive the same pay and allowances as now provided by law for inspectors-general.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the first section of the act approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, as authorizes the appointment of civilians to superintend the national armories be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and that the superintendents of these armories shall be appointed hereafter from officers of the Ordnance Department.

Approved August 6, 1861.

[PUBLIC—No. 53.]

AN ACT to authorize an increase in the Corps of Engineers and Topographical Engineers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be added to each of the Corps of Engineers and Topographical Engineers, by regular promotion of their present officers, two lieutenant-colonels and four majors.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be added to the Corps of Topographical Engineers one company of soldiers, to be commanded by appropriate officers of said corps, to have the same pay and rations, clothing, and other allowances, and to be entitled to the same benefits in every respect, as the company created by the act for the organization of a company of sappers and miners and pontoniers, approved May sixteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six. The said company shall be subject to the Rules and Articles of War, and shall have the same organization as the companies of engineer soldiers attached to the Corps of Engineers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint two additional inspectors-general of the U. S. Army, to have the same rank and receive the same pay and allowances as now provided by law for inspectors-general.

Approved August 6, 1861.

[PUBLIC—No. 58.]

AN ACT to increase the pay of the privates in the Regular Army and in the volunteers in the service of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pay of the privates in the Regular Army and volunteers in the service of the United States be thirteen dollars per month for three years from and after the passage of this act, and until otherwise fixed by law.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the relief of the Ohio and other volunteers," approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, be, and

the same are hereby, extended to all volunteers mustered into the service of the United States, whether for one, two, or three years, or for and during the war.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all the acts, proclamations, and orders of the President of the United States after the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, respecting the Army and Navy of the United States, and calling out or relating to the militia or volunteers from the States, are hereby approved and in all respects legalized and made valid to the same intent and with the same effect as if they had been issued and done under the previous express authority and direction of the Congress of the United States.

Approved August 6, 1861.

[PRIVATE—No. 3.]

AN ACT for the relief of the Ohio and other volunteers.

Whereas the War Department has decided that the term of service of the ninety-days' volunteers, called out under the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-five, commenced only on the day when they were actually sworn into the service of the United States; and whereas the troops now in service of the United States from the State of Ohio were not sworn into said service until some days after their organization and acceptance as companies by the Governor of said State, and that for such period, under existing laws, no payment can be made: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper disbursing officer compute and pay to the said volunteers compensation from the day of their organization and acceptance as companies by the Governor of the State of Ohio, as aforesaid, until the expiration of their term of service.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That where the militia of other States are situated similarly with those of Ohio, the War Department pay them according to the provisions of the foregoing section.

Approved July 24, 1861.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 55. } Washington, August 10, 1861.
* * * * *

II. In pursuance of the twelfth section of the act of Congress approved August 3, 1861, the six mounted regiments of the Army are consolidated in one corps, and will hereafter be known as follows:

The First Dragoons, as the First Cavalry.

The Second Dragoons, as the Second Cavalry.

The Mounted Riflemen, as the Third Cavalry.

The First Cavalry, as the Fourth Cavalry.

The Second Cavalry, as the Fifth Cavalry.

The Third Cavalry, as the Sixth Cavalry.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 10, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise and organize four additional regiments of infantry to serve for three years, or during the war, with the understanding, however, that this Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties. The Adjutant-General at Washington should be promptly advised of the date at which the men will be ready for mustering, and he will detail an officer for that purpose, who will be instructed to muster by companies.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAMES LESLIEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Saint Johnsbury, Vt., August 10, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: On the 30th ultimo I issued the inclosed proclamation, announcing a call for two more regiments of volunteers for the service of the United States Government. The indications are that the full complement will have been recruited before the 1st of September, in which case I shall be able to arm, uniform, and equip the troops by the 15th of September.

Allow me to request information by telegraph whether the Government will accept these troops, and if so, at what time it is desirable that they should be in readiness to be mustered into service.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,
ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.

[Inclosure.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Saint Johnsbury, Vt., July 30, 1861.

By an act of the Legislature, passed April 26, 1861, the Governor was "authorized and required to raise, organize, and muster into service the State, without delay, two regiments of soldiers, and at such time in his discretion it may appear necessary four other regiments," &c.

Under this provision two regiments—being the Second and Third Vermont Volunteers—have been raised, uniformed, armed, equipped and mustered into the service of the United States for the term of three years, or during the war.

The First Vermont Regiment, having been detailed from the companies composing the uniform militia of the State, were mustered in the service of the United States, for three months' service, on the 1st day of May last. This regiment, under the command of Col. J. Y. Phelps, rendered important service at Newport News, Va., and during their term of enlistment have nobly sustained the honor of the State and the country. Their term of service will expire early in August.

The Second Regiment, having been ordered to Washington, participated in the disastrous battle of the 21st. The Third Regiment has been ordered to Washington, where it still remains.

The events of the 21st instant and the retreat of the U. S. Army from the field near Manassas Junction demonstrate the necessity of a greatly increased national force; and although no formal requisition has been made upon me by the Secretary of War, nor any apportionment of troops as the quota for this State communicated, yet the events referred to indicate clearly the necessity of exercising the discretionary power conferred on me by the aforesaid act for raising and organizing additional regiments. Orders will therefore be issued immediately to the adjutant and inspector general for enlisting the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of Volunteers for three years, or during the war, to be tendered to the General Government so soon as it may be practicable to arm, equip, and discipline the troops for service.

ERASTUS FAIRBANKS,

By His Excellency the Governor:

GEORGE A. MERRILL,
Private Secretary.

[AUGUST 11, 1861.—For Thomas A. Scott to T. W. Sherman, in regard to the preparation of an expedition to rendezvous on Long Island Sound, see Series I, Vol. VI, p. 168.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a joint committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States and requested him to "recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer, and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, His blessings on their arms, and a speedy restoration of peace;"

And whereas it is fit and becoming in all people, at all times, to acknowledge and revere the supreme government of God; to bow in humble submission to His chastisements; to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions, in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray, with all fervency and contrition, for the pardon of their past offenses, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective action;

And whereas when our own beloved country, once, by the blessing of God, united, prosperous, and happy, is now afflicted with faction and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this terrible visitation, and in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes as a nation, and as individuals, to humble ourselves before him, and to pray for His mercy—to pray that we may be spared further punishment, though most justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed, and made effectual for the re-establishment of law, order, and peace throughout the wide extent of our country; and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned under His guidance and blessing, by the labors and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored in all its original excellence:

Therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next as a day of humiliation,

prayer, and fasting for all the people of the nation; and I do earnestly recommend to all the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion of all denominations, and to all heads of families, to observe and keep that day, according to their several creeds and modes of worship, in all humility and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace and bring down plentiful blessings upon our country.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed this twelfth day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 56. } *Washington, August 12, 1861.*

From this time until the 1st day of January, 1863, recruiting officers are directed to make all their enlistments of men entering the Regular Army for the term of three years.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 12, 1861.

His Excellency ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,
Governor of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.:

What number of regiments have you now organized and what number can be organized ready for marching orders this week? Please advise by telegraph and instructions as to destination will be given.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governors Austin Blair, Michigan; Henry S. Lane, Indianapolis, Ind.; Richard Yates, Springfield, Ill.; William Dennison, Columbus, Ohio.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 12, 1861.

His Excellency ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,
Governor of Maine, Augusta, Me.:

Please construe the order of August 10,* which will be delivered to you by a commanding officer, to mean that the main army shall first be supplied before troops are diverted for the purpose referred to in that order. Continue, therefore, to forward to this point as rapidly as possible until otherwise advised. Regiments organized for the purpose stated in the order should be carefully selected with reference to the object to be attained.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

*See Series I, Vol. VI, p. 168.

(Same to Governor Ichabod Goodwin, Portsmouth, N. H.; Governor John A. Andrew, Boston, Mass.; Governor William A. Buckingham, Hartford, Conn.; Governor William Sprague, Providence, R. I.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, Mich., August 12, 1861.

Adj't. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Washington:

SIR: The First Regiment, reorganized, the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments of the new levy, Michigan infantry, will all be in rendezvous and ready to be mustered into the service of the United States within the next ten days. Colonel Backus, the present mustering officer, is in poor health, and I think will need assistance. Brig. Gen. A. S. Williams, lately appointed, would be willing to render such assistance, and would like to be assigned to duty here in charge of these five regiments, sending on the First as soon as ready, and the others as the Department may desire. I think this would be well. It would be agreeable to [the] regiments themselves to be brigaded under his command, and I trust it may be so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 13, 1861.

Capt. D. H. HASTINGS, U. S. Army,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

SIR: I am directed to instruct you to muster into service at Harrisburg, Pa., and at Scranton, Pa., if three or more companies can be placed in rendezvous at that city, such companies of volunteer infantry as may be presented to you by Brigadier-General Negley. As soon as the companies are mustered you are directed to provide them with quarters, clothing, camp and garrison equipage by requisitions on the Quartermaster-General, with arms and accouterments by requisitions on the Chief of Ordnance, and subsistence by requisitions on the Commissary-General. The funds necessary to carry out these instructions can be obtained upon requisitions from the proper departments.

I am, sir, &c.,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Lieut. B. T. Hutchins, Sixth Cavalry, Pittsburg, Pa.)

DAVENPORT, IOWA, August 13, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Where are the arms promised to our regiments? Do send us arms for our infantry and cavalry. Send arms to Davenport.

N. B. BAKER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

*Augusta, August 13, 1861.*Hon. SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have to-day had an interview with a large proportion of the officers of the First Regiment Maine Volunteers. They desire to return to the service, and will re-enlist for three years, or during the war, provided their companies can be supplied with rifles or rifled muskets. They had before the Springfield rifled musket, an excellent arm, and would like the same now, but insist on some kind of a rifle. They say that you assured them that if they would re-enlist and return to the service they should have the rifled muskets or rifles. It is supposed that by the time they can reach Washington or their Southern rendezvous it would be the 20th to the 30th of September, and that the Government will have by that time enough of the Springfield or other rifles to secure a supply to them without doubt. I fear that I shall not be able to supply them with such arms from the State, and their return to the service may therefore depend upon the answer you can make to this letter. The regiment is an admirably drilled one, and I trust you will regard its continuance in the service as sufficiently important to justify a compliance with their request.

One thing more: In order to secure the bounty offered to re-enlisting soldiers, will it be necessary that the companies preserve their original organization and that the soldiers add to it an agreement to serve three years or during the war? or, rather, will such re-enlistment be sufficient to entitle the soldiers to the bounty, or will new enlistment for three years from the date thereof, and to be in addition to the three months' service already rendered, be necessary? As I wish to take steps to fit out this regiment at the earliest moment, I will be exceedingly obliged to you for answers to these questions at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.

[First indorsement.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *August 22, 1861.*

Answered as regards arms. Respectfully referred to the Adjutant-General as regards re-enlistments.

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

August 27, 1861.

Respectfully returned to the honorable Secretary of War. There is no bounty allowed for re-enlisting in volunteer service. The bounty is \$100 at discharge for two or three years' service. The regiment herein mentioned must be reorganized in accordance with General Orders, 15 and 25, independent of any former organization.

L. THOMAS,
*Adjutant-General.*JACKSON, MICH., *August 13, 1861.*Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The First Regiment is reorganized, and will be ready for mustering orders as soon as the remainder of the uniforms arrive. Three more

(Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh) are organized and now getting into camp, and will be ready for mustering during this week, but another week will be necessary to complete their uniforms.

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 13, 1861.

Hon. BRASTUS FAIRBANKS,
Governor of Vermont, Saint Johnsbury, Vt.:

SIR: This Department will accept with pleasure the two regiments proffered in your favor of the 10th instant. It is very desirable that they should be ready for marching orders at an early date. Advise the Department promptly.

Your obedient servant,

JAS. LESLIEY, JR.

MADISON, August 13, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

None ready this week. Our Seventh Regiment can be ready last of next week. Eighth Regiment is not called to camp till 1st of September. Will call Eighth earlier if required. Please answer immediately and see letter by mail.

BUTLER G. NOBLE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 14, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: I have the honor to request that you will instruct our minister at Paris to obtain, if practicable, a specimen of each kind of portable field ovens in use in the French army, and to have them forwarded to the Commissary-General of Subsistence at Washington as soon as possible. Any expense attending the procurement of these ovens will be refunded by this Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., August 14, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

We have no artillery and no regiments organized which are not already in Missouri. I could have had troops to-day sufficient to have opposed any force but for the interference from Washington in accepting independent regiments without notice to me, breaking up our organization, on 2d day of August. I ordered your independent regiments to report to Saint Louis immediately and three of them responded, and I have to confine myself in raising the thirteen regiments you authorized me to raise to the acceptance of companies first tendered. I have telegraphed your Department repeatedly for authority

to accept all the troops offered, but have received no answer to my dispatches. I think you ought to give me authority to accept all troops willing to enter the service.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor.

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1861.

Governor YATES, *Springfield, Ill.:*

You are authorized to accept all companies of troops willing to enter the service. We shall accept no more independent regiments from Illinois. Many thanks for your promptness and energy.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 14, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON:

Will start four regiments to Saint Louis day after to-morrow. I have the guns, caissons, equipments, and horses for three battalions of rifle cannon, and have had for some time, but have no harness and can learn nothing satisfactory from General Ripley or Major Symington on the subject. Do have the harness (thirty-four sets) asked for sent at once. Will forward to Frémont six companies of cavalry by Friday. Will have three additional regiments ready in six days, but they have no arms. Pray have arms (rifles, if possible) forwarded at once. We have had the promise of rifles. Answer at once what the Government will do toward furnishing what I ask.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 14, 1861.

Governor S. J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor of Iowa, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise and organize a company of cavalry for the defense of the northwestern frontier of Iowa against the Indians, to serve for three years unless sooner discharged. You will please cause the Adjutant-General at Washington to be advised of the date at which the men will be ready for mustering and he will detail an officer for that purpose.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAMES LESLIEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

[AUGUST 14, 1861.—For Cameron to Frémont, relating to organization of troops, acceptance of the services of instructed officers, &c., see Series I, Vol. III, p. 441.]

ALBANY, August 14, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

DEAR SIR: I had the pleasure yesterday of briefly addressing you in regard to enlistments. I then stated that I would at an early day offer

some suggestions for your consideration in relation to the enrollment and organization of volunteers. This I now proceed to do.

I am satisfied that we should obtain recruits more rapidly if the War Department would permit the mustering in of companies composed of but thirty-two men each, and thereafter in squads of say ten men each as fast as they are recruited. I would recommend that as soon as mustered in the men be provided with underclothing, shoes, stockings, and caps, and that as soon as ten such companies are formed uniforms be supplied. I regard this course as imperatively necessary in this State, for you are aware that the present quota is not raised under authority of State law, but that the volunteers are being enrolled by virtue of the power conferred by the President's requisition upon me. It is important, therefore, that the men be accepted into the service of the United States at the earliest period in the progress of organization; otherwise, as must be seen, there exists no power to enforce discipline or to hold them in camp. The appearance of the volunteers comfortably uniformed and conducting themselves in a soldierly manner encourages enlistments among those who are inclined to enroll and often determines those who have no positive wish to enter service to do so. I am decidedly of the opinion that it will be necessary to consolidate the various skeleton organizations whose prospective officers have received authority to raise regiments. Many of these must fail of success. I certainly do not wish to add to the labors required of me in the performance of the duties which my position now imposes, yet my own judgment leads me to believe that the United States Government should call for troops from this State as it requires them, and only through its regularly constituted authorities. I am willing, if called upon, to afford every facility in my power not only to commission the field and company officers, but to aid in every effort put forth for the attainment of the object sought to be attained by the General Government.

I am, very truly, yours, &c.,

B. D. MORGAN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 14, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON,

Secretary of War:

Hope to send two regiments of infantry to General Frémont this week. Can send some artillery if harness-promised by General Ripley arrives.

W. DENNISON,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 57. } *Washington, August 15, 1861.*

* * * * *

II. General officers of volunteers will not be permitted to select their aides-de-camp from the officers of the Regular Army.

III. All general and staff officers who have come into the service of the United States under the call of the President for three-months' volunteers are hereby mustered out of service.

IV. Officers of volunteers who resign their commissions will not be received into the service of the United States as officers of other volunteer organizations.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 58. } Washington, August 15, 1861.

I. The officers of the Regular Army now on mustering duty in the principal cities are appointed disbursing officers of the funds appropriated by act of Congress "for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers, under the act authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 men," &c. They will be charged with the payment of all proper claims presented to them under this act, duly authenticated and certified to by the various volunteer recruiting officers. These disbursements will be made in the manner prescribed for the recruiting service of the Regular Army. The premium for accepted recruits, as laid down in paragraph 1315, General Regulations, will not, however, be allowed in the volunteer service. The officers charged with these disbursements will immediately make requisitions on this office for the requisite funds.

II. Camps of rendezvous and instruction for volunteers will be established at or in the vicinity of New York, Elmira, N. Y., Harrisburg, Pa., Cincinnati, Ohio, and other convenient places, under charge of officers of the regular service.

To facilitate the raising of volunteer regiments, officers recruiting therefor are authorized to muster their men into service as enrolled. As soon as mustered, these men will be sent with descriptive lists to the camps of rendezvous, at which places the oath of allegiance will be duly administered by a civil magistrate or an officer of the Regular Army. The cost of transportation from place of muster to place of rendezvous will be paid by the quartermaster at the latter station.

III. When the organization of regiments accepted to be raised within a specified time is not completed at the expiration of that period, the companies and detachments thereof already mustered into service will be assigned to other regiments, at the pleasure of this Department.

By order :

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 15, 1861—11 a. m.

Governor ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., *Augusta, Me. :*

How many regiments have you organized that can be started at once? How soon can others be ready? Prompt organization is desired. Answer fully.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governors Tehabod Goodwin, Concord, N. H.; Erastus Fairbanks, Montpelier, Vt.; John A. Andrew, Boston, Mass.; William A. Buckingham, Hartford, Conn.; William Sprague, Providence, R. I.; Edwin D. Morgan, Albany, N. Y.; Charles S. Olden, Trenton, N. J.; Andrew G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa.)

HARTFORD, CONN., *August 15, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON:

Your order of the 10th is only received to-day. I will organize as soon as possible, but it will take two weeks for the first and four weeks for the three regiments.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 15, 1861.
 Governor BUCKINGHAM,
Hartford, Conn.:

We need your regiments at an earlier date. Please hurry them forward.

SIMON CAMERON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 15, 1861—9.20 a. m.
 Governor MORTON,
Indiana:

Start your four regiments to Saint Louis at the earliest moment possible. Get such harness as may be necessary for your rifled guns. Do not delay a single regiment, but hasten everything forward as soon as any one regiment is ready. Have your three additional regiments organized at once. We shall endeavor to send you the arms this week.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 15, 1861—9.35 a. m.
 Hon. O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis:

Since we telegraphed you this morning General Ripley says that the harness, thirty-four sets, will go forward from Pittsburg by express to-night. Leave nothing undone to supply Frémont.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. S. CAMERON:

AUGUSTA, ME., *August 15, 1861.*

I can send one regiment in two weeks, another in three, and perhaps send back the First in four. I hear the Maine Second wants to come home. I know no reason why it should. What kind of arms will be furnished, and when?

I. WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 15, 1861.
 Governor WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

We need your regiments at an earlier date. Please hurry them forward. Maine Second will remain. Will give you the best arms we can secure, or you may purchase the arms yourself. Please advise.

SIMON CAMERON.

Hon. S. CAMERON:

BOSTON, MASS., *August 15, 1861.*

Governor Andrew absent from our capital; returns to-morrow. I have the honor to make the following report answering your telegram: In Massachusetts are encamped six regiments, numbering Sixteenth to

Twenty-first, inclusive, and Cook's light artillery battery, which is refitting. Sixteenth Regiment, Colonel Wynnan, was under orders to leave yesterday, but is delayed by operation of General Orders, No. 50, and by severe rain-storm during last few days. Strength of others yesterday was: Seventeenth, 800 men; Eighteenth, 650 men; Nineteenth, 550 men; Twentieth, 500 men; Twenty-first, 750 men. Officers of Seventeenth and Twenty-first are not formally appointed, because of desire for first-class field officers, which are exceedingly difficult to obtain here. We have applied in vain to you for a furlough for Captain Amory, Seventh Infantry, now here recruiting, and for other Army officers, to take colonelcy in case of emergency. These five regiments can leave before first week of September. They have been under drill several weeks, with promise from Washington to accept all we raise under reasonable condition concerning inspection, &c., and with proper officers several more full regiments can be cheerfully raised during autumn—three certainly before end of September, in effective condition; but action of War Department in delaying payment to our militia regiments and withholding allowances from them has discouraged re-enlistments, on which we much relied for efficiency of new regiments. Sixth and Eighth militia regiments not yet paid off. Their men, therefore, have as yet no opportunity to re-enlist, and they are dissatisfied.

ALBERT G. BROWNIE, JR.,
Military Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 15, 1861.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

Message received. Please urge your people to fill up regiments immediately. Would like to have at least five regiments from you next week, with as many batteries of artillery as you can equip and have ready for service. I will start paymasters to-morrow, and you can give assurances that all will be promptly paid. Our three-months' forces all going out of service at one time has caused some delay in Paymaster-General's Department.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 15, 1861—9.11 a. m.

A. S. PADDOCK,
Governor of Nebraska, Omaha:

Will accept two more companies cavalry.

SIMON CAMERON.

CONCORD, N. H., *August 15, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON:

We can have one regiment ready to go from our State by the 1st day of September; another the 1st of October, and possibly sooner.

NATHAN S. BERRY,
Governor

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 15, 1861.

Governor BERRY, *Concord, N. H.*:

Message received. Please hasten organization. We need your men at once.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

TRENTON, N. J., August 15, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON:

I can send one regiment next week, and the remaining four at the rate of one each week thereafter, or perhaps somewhat sooner.

CHAS. S. OLDEN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 15, 1861.

Governor OLDEN, *Trenton, N. J.*:

We need your regiments at an earlier date. Please hurry them forward. If you have organized batteries of light artillery in the State that can be secured, send one with each regiment if it can be done without causing delay to regiments. Please advise me promptly as to the best you can do.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, N. Y., August 15, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

Dispatch received. No regiments ready, nor can I promise any for a month. Provisions of general order operate unfavorably. Those persons who otherwise would be most active are taking no part, fearing their inability to pass the required examination before a board of examiners yet to be appointed by the War Department. The non-payment of the three-months' regiments recently returned from service discourages many. The rule to muster not less than sixty-four men and the course pursued by those organizations accepted at Washington independently of the State are among the causes tending to retard enlistments. I had written you yesterday on this subject.

H. D. MORGAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 15, 1861.

Governor MORGAN, *Albany, N. Y.*:

Measures will be adopted for payment of three-months' men. A general order has been issued that will obviate the difficulty mustering in companies. Adopt such measures as may be needed to fill up your regiments as rapidly as possible. We need to let me know the best that the Empire State can do to aid in present emergency.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 15, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON:

Recruiting slower than we had hoped. Will be hastened greatly by your immediately directing mustering in of fifty and squads of five each, until completion of company, and your directing their subsistence accordingly. I pray you to give the instructions at once to the proper officer. Telegraph me what you do.

WM. DENNISON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 15, 1861.

Governor DENNISON,
Columbus, Ohio:

Instructions were given to Adjutant-General yesterday, and to-day a general order has been issued to receive and recruit men in small squads, subsistence to be furnished by Government. Leave nothing undone to fill up all your regiments immediately. Let me see what Ohio can do to aid the increase now wanted for our Army. Keep me advised.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., August 15, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The last infantry regiment of the Reserve Corps, Colonel Taggart, left here on Saturday. Five companies of cavalry are here, and we hope to send you the regiment next week. Fifty companies infantry are about assembling here to fill the new requisitions, and the colonels of the regiments are making up the remainder. We have no regiment sufficiently prepared to send you at once. Will make every exertion to send at least one next week in addition to cavalry.

ORACE BIDDLE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 15, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

One battery of artillery left for Washington last night. Two regiments infantry are in process of formation. Cannot start them for a week or ten days. Am doing all that can be done to hurry them on. Two additional batteries could be formed if wanted.

W. SPRAGUE,
Governor.

SAINT JOHNSBURY, VT., August 15, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON:

I have no regiments ready. Two now being organized. Can be ready in September. I have rifle muskets for both.

E. FAIRBANKS,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 15, 1861.

Governor FAIRBANKS,
Saint Johnsbury, Vt.:

We need your regiments at an earlier date. Please hurry them forward. Let me know the best that can be done by Vermont.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 15, 1861.

Col. EDWARD D. BAKER,
Washington City, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Having been heretofore authorized to muster in the brigade which you are now raising by companies, you are now further authorized to establish a camp for recruiting and instruction at Philadelphia. You will also receive volunteers, and embody them as they may arrive. You will also cause to be paid proper expenses of recruiting, transportation, and subsistence up to the time of the muster in, and you will then provide for them clothing, equipments, &c., by requisitions upon the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments. The quartermaster and commissary at New York will, upon requisitions approved by you, turn over to your brigade quartermaster and commissary the funds necessary to meet these expenses, after they have complied with regulations of the service by giving bonds properly approved.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas on the fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, the President of the United States, in view of an insurrection against the laws, Constitution, and Government of the United States, which had broken out within the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and in pursuance of the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose," approved February twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, did call forth the militia to suppress said insurrection, and to cause the laws of the Union to be duly executed, and the insurgents have failed to disperse by the time directed by the President; and whereas such insurrection has since broken out and yet exists within the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas; and whereas, the insurgents in all the said States claim to act under the authority thereof, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the persons exercising the functions of government in such State or States, or in the part or parts thereof in which such combinations exist, nor has such insurrection been suppressed by said States:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved July thirteen, eighteen

hundred and sixty-one, do hereby declare that the inhabitants of the said States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida (except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains, and of such other parts of that State and the other States hereinbefore named as may maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or may be from time to time occupied and controlled by forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of said insurgents), are in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States, is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease, or has been suppressed; that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, without the special license and permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, or proceeding to any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, by land or water, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from said States, with said exceptions, will be forfeited to the United States; and that, from and after fifteen days from the issuing of this proclamation, all ships and vessels belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of any of said States, with said exceptions, found at sea or in any port of the United States, will be forfeited to the United States; and I hereby enjoin upon all district attorneys, marshals, and officers of the revenue and of the military and naval forces of the United States to be vigilant in the execution of said act, and in the enforcement of the penalties and forfeitures imposed or declared by it; leaving any party who may think himself aggrieved thereby to his application to the Secretary of the Treasury for the remission of any penalty or forfeiture, which the said Secretary is authorized by law to grant if in his judgment the special circumstances of any case shall require such remission.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this sixteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

LONDON, August 16, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: I arrived in this city on Monday night, August 12. I have been enabled during these four days to ascertain that no rifled muskets of the Enfield pattern can be procured in England (except rejected barrels, of which there are any quantity). The same applies to carbines and revolvers. Secondly, all the private establishments in Birmingham and London are now working for the States of Ohio, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, except the London Armory, whose manufacture is supposed to go to the rebels, but of this last fact I am not positively informed. I am making arrangements to secure these estab-

ishments for our Government, if desirable, after the present State contracts expire. On the Continent, Messrs. Dayton and Sanford, ministers to France and Belgium, respectively, have been making contracts and agreements of various kinds, of which you are by this time informed. I have communicated with both of those gentlemen, and have offered to assume any engagements they may have made, provided the arms will pass inspection. I have heard from Mr. Sanford this day that he probably cannot secure the guns he thought he could, and I have seen a letter from Mr. Dayton, saying the same thing as to his contract. Upon the arrival of the steamer of the 7th of August, with my credits, I will proceed to the Continent, and expect to be able to secure a quantity of the French sword-bayonet rifled musket. The market, both here and on the Continent, is flooded with rejected arms of all descriptions.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, yours, &c.,
 GEORGE L. SCHUYLER.

AUGUSTA, ME., August 16, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Will hurry as fast as possible, but fear shall not be able to be much in advance of time mentioned.

I. WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor.

BOSTON, August 16, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Impossible for us to send five regiments next week. Will try to send two.

JNO. A. ANDREW,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
 Boston, Mass., August 16, 1861.

Col. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

COLONEL: I find myself continually embarrassed by want of information and of directions from the military authorities of the United States as to the duties which, as Governor of this Commonwealth, I am expected to perform in relation to our national military establishment. I refer more particularly at this moment to the matter of appointments to vacancies in the Massachusetts volunteer regiments now serving in the field, and I beg leave to request minute information of the course of business which is expected of me in relation to them. As I understand it at present, I can appoint to no vacancy which is not officially certified to me as existing by the U. S. Adjutant-General from the headquarters at Washington.

But in no single instance has any such vacancy been so certified to me, and yet I am aware that many such vacancies exist, and I am continually entreated by Massachusetts commanders to make appointments to fill them. Within the past week I have received notices from Major-General Butler, from Fort Monroe; from Colonels Couch, Cowdin, and

Cass, and Lieutenant-Colonel Blaisdell, at Washington, and from Colonel Gordon and Major-General Banks, at Harper's Ferry, of vacancies existing among the officers of their respective commands, and I am anxious to fill them if I have the power to do so, for delay in filling them is prejudicial in various ways which I do not need to mention. I beg leave to suggest in this connection that it seems to me to be desirable that copies of all general orders of the War Department should be forwarded to the Governors of the various States. Many of those issued during the last three months materially affect my duties and the course of business in the military departments of this Commonwealth; but in every single instance (with but one exception) I have had to trust to my individual efforts to find out that any such orders had been issued, and then to find out what they were.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

BOSTON, August 16, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

It has been unofficially intimated to us that arms and equipments are greatly needed by General Frémont. If desirable, and authorized by you, we can send immediately to him from 5,000 to 10,000 infantry equipments at \$4 each cost, which was exact cost to us; from 1,000 to 2,000 altered flint-lock muskets, model 1820 to 1832, at \$5 each; 1,000 Windsor Vermont rifles, with saber-bayonets and full equipments, at \$21 each; 2,000 Windsor Vermont rifles, without bayonets, but with full equipments, at \$17 each. Unofficial information of this offer has been sent to General Frémont. Please reply whether Government wishes to accept all or any part of the above offer.

By order of Governor Andrew:

A. G. BROWN, JR.,
Military Secretary.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 16, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Thanks for telegram. One additional difficulty in recruiting caused by delay in getting tents and camp equipage from Captain Dickerson. Please have him instructed immediately to furnish all such on my order. Exigency too pressing for usual forms of requisition. Send the copy of instructions to Captain Dickerson.

WM. DENNISON,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Madison, August 16, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: * Some days since I received from your Department a telegraphic dispatch calling upon me to forward immediately to General Frémont all the organized and available forces in this State, and to send a full supply of field artillery and small-arms. I replied immediately, stating in the brevity of a telegraphic dispatch the facts in the

* Some matters of detail here omitted.

case, but desire that your Department should be more fully informed of our condition. We have two regiments organized, so far as the companies to form them are concerned. One of these is now coming into camp, many of the men sacrificing their harvests in their patriotic feeling. We did not intend to call the other to camp until after harvest. After the 1st of September we can proceed rapidly with the organization of regiments, the men being ready and anxious for service, if we can avail ourselves of the arrangements which we observe are extended to other States for reimbursing our expenditures thus far made. It is very advisable that we should thus be provided with means, in order that our work of organization may proceed without delay. If the Government is prepared to furnish any portion of the outfit of succeeding regiments we should be relieved to that extent. In relation to artillery and small-arms, we have in this State six old 6-pounder cannon, which have for a number of years been in the possession of independent companies, some of them more than ten years, all without caissons, and neither in harness nor implements fit for use. We have no arsenal and no accumulation of ammunition. When the war broke out we had some 1,600 stand of arms, of all kinds and patterns, in the hands of independent companies. These were called in for use in drilling our troops, and by reason of hard usage among six regiments are mostly unfit for service. This is our condition, and explains why we were unable to respond to your call upon this State.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 59. } Washington, August 17, 1861.

I. So much of paragraph 3 of Special Orders, No. 185, from this office, dated July 12, 1861, as relates to the allowances of female nurses employed in permanent or general hospitals is hereby rescinded, and such persons will receive, from and after the 3d instant, 40 cents per day and one ration in kind, or by commutation at cost price, in lieu of all emoluments except transportation in kind.

II. The minimum standard of height for recruits is fixed at five feet three inches, instead of five feet four and a half inches, as heretofore established.

III. Every officer of the Army will immediately report his address to this office, and thereafter every change of address, no matter whether permanent or temporary.

IV. All volunteers in the service of the United States will be mustered for payment at the end of the present month, and at the end of every two months thereafter.

One copy of the pay-roll will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General, two given to the paymaster of the district, and the fourth one filed with the records of the company or detachment mustered.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 60. } Washington, August 17, 1861.

I. By direction of the President, a board of officers will assemble in this city at 12 m. on Wednesday, the 28th instant, or as soon thereafter

as practicable, to examine into and determine the facts in relation to the nature and occasion of the disability of such officers disabled to perform military service as may be brought before it.

The board will be guided in its action by such sections of the act of Congress approved August 3, 1861, providing for it as may be applicable to the subject.

Detail for the board.—Byt. Brig. Gen. J. G. Totten, Engineers; Col. O. A. Waite, First Infantry; Col. B. F. Larned, Paymaster-General; Surg. E. H. Abadie, medical staff; Surg. Josiah Simpson, medical staff; Maj. Innis N. Palmer, Fifth Cavalry, will act as recorder of the board.

II. Any officer of the Army who has served as such for forty consecutive years and desires to be retired from active service will immediately make an application to that effect to the Adjutant-General.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 17, 1861.

[SECRETARY OF WAR:]

SIR: Your letter of the 15th instant, inclosing a communication from Craig Biddle, esq., aide-de-camp to the Governor of Pennsylvania, presents for my opinion the question whether it is necessary to muster the reserve volunteer force of Pennsylvania into the service of the United States.

I learn from the letter of Mr. Biddle that this force was organized by the military department of Pennsylvania under the authority of the act of the General Assembly of that State of 15th May, 1861, to create a loan and to provide for arming the State; that the regiments so organized were mustered and sworn into the service of the State under the provisions of that law, and that they are now in the service of the United States under the requisition of the President. Whether these troops be regarded as volunteers accepted by the President under the authority of the act of 22d July, 1861, to authorize the employment of volunteers, &c., or as militia called into the service of the United States by the President in pursuance of the act of February 28, 1795, and its substitute, the act of 29th July, 1861, to provide for the suppression of rebellion, &c., I think that they should be formally mustered into the service of the United States.

By express provision in all the laws just referred to, the troops received into the national service, whether volunteers or militia, are made subject to the Rules and Articles of War for the government of the Army of the United States. These rules and articles plainly contemplate the mustering into the service of every soldier in the employment of the National Government, and, indeed, it is difficult to see how the persons who constitute an army could be organized and prepared for service without undergoing that formula. A doubt as to the propriety of mustering this force into the service of the United States seems to have arisen from the fact that it had before been mustered into the service of the State of Pennsylvania; but the act of Assembly of that State under which it was organized itself provides for mustering it into the national service. Section 19, after declaring that these regiments shall be enlisted in the service of the State for a period not exceeding three years, or for the war, unless sooner discharged, and shall be liable to be called into the service of the State at such times as the commander-in-chief may deem necessary, &c., adds further, that

they shall be liable to be mustered into the service of the United States at such times as requisition may be made by the President of the United States. I therefore most respectfully suggest that it would be well to cause these troops to be formally mustered into the service of the United States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDW. BATES,
Attorney-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, August 17, 1861.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary of War:

SIR: I have carefully considered the proposition of Mr. T. Poultney to furnish 10,000 of Smith's patent breech-loading carbines at \$35 each. I would gladly avail myself of any opportunity of obtaining at this time, at any price not beyond reason, such arms as are required for the troops called into the service. The carbine is only, however, a cavalry arm. It is used only by dragoons when dismounted and fighting on foot, and the orders in the Division of the Potomac are to arm the cavalry with pistols and sabers only. There have been arrangements made already for procuring 17,000 carbines, which number will be sufficient to arm all the troops for which such an arm properly pertains. I do not think, therefore, that there is an exigency existing for arrangements to secure a larger supply, deliverable as Mr. Poultney proposes. The price I consider too high, and the fact that \$35 each was agreed to be paid for a small parcel of 300 does not apply to an order for large quantities. In view of all these circumstances, it is submitted whether it will be advisable to accept a proposition involving so large an expenditure (\$350,000) as that of Mr. Poultney does. I respectfully request instructions on the subject.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 17, 1861.

Brig. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: The permission asked for to recruit 5,000 volunteers for Massachusetts and the Eastern States to serve for three years is cheerfully granted. The force will be promptly accepted by this Department, subject to the customary regulations governing similar cases.

Very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 17, 1861—12.16 p. m.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

Much obliged for all you are doing.
By order of the Secretary of War:

JAMES LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 18, 1861—10.12 a. m.

Governor ANDREW,
State House, Boston :

If you have more of the Vermont rifles than will be required to equip forces now being raised in Massachusetts, send the surplus to General Ripley at Washington. We don't want the old muskets or accouterments. Keep them for your home guards. It is desirable that all your own men should be promptly and fully equipped for service. If necessary to use the Vermont rifles, do it at once. Let us have regiments as rapidly as possible.

SIMON CAMERON,

TRENTON, N. J., August 18, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON:

Your telegrams are received and expressed to Governor Olden's residence. An infantry regiment and an artillery battery of six pieces will be forwarded to-morrow, and more if possible.

L. PERRINE,
Quartermaster-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 61. } Washington, August 19, 1861.

Officers who have not been mustered into service have power to enroll men, but are not competent to muster them, under the provisions of General Orders, No. 58, current series, from the War Department. In this case the muster must be made by some officer, either volunteer or regular, already in the service, and the oath must be administered by a civil magistrate or an officer of the Regular Army; preferably the latter.

In mustering companies, the original muster-in rolls will be retained at the company rendezvous, upon which the names of the members will be enrolled as they present themselves. As they are mustered they will be sent to the commanding officers of camps of rendezvous, with descriptive lists, stating name, date of enrollment and muster, the officer by whom mustered, the company and regiment to which they belong, whether they have or have not taken the oath of allegiance prescribed for those entering the service, and such other information as may be necessary or useful in the case. Necessary subsistence will be procured upon returns signed by the mustering officer.

When one-half a company has been mustered into service the first lieutenant thereof can also be mustered in, and when the organization of the company is completed the captain and second lieutenant can be so mustered.

When the men of a company have been mustered by more than one officer, the fact must be stated on the muster-rolls, opposite their names, "by whom mustered," and these rolls must be signed by each of the mustering officers.

Field and staff officers of regiments can be mustered into service upon the completion of the organization of regiment or companies, as follows:

Colonel, entire regiment; lieutenant-colonel, four companies; major, six companies; chaplain, surgeon, adjutant, quartermaster, assistant surgeon, entire regiment.

The cost of transportation of troops from place of muster to place of rendezvous will be paid as directed in General Orders, No. 58, current series, from this office, from the appropriation for "collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers." Quartermasters at camps of rendezvous will make requisitions upon the Adjutant-General for the funds necessary for this purpose. All officers charged with disbursements of funds appropriated under the act mentioned will forward to this office monthly summary statements and accounts current, with vouchers, in the manner prescribed for the general recruiting service.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 19, 1861.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army:

A general order has been issued to-day to the Governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Michigan to forward immediately to Washington all regiments and parts of regiments accepted from the Governors or individuals, whether provided with equipments or uniforms or not, with orders to report on arrival for equipment; all clothing or supplies now contracted for the several regiments to be sent direct to Washington. The effect of this will be to give us a large number of troops to provide for at Washington, that will require great efforts from your Department to meet their wants. Please arrange accordingly. When will you return?

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary.

(Send copy to care of conductor at New Brunswick. I think General Meigs will leave New York on 6. p. m. train, this evening.)

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 19, 1861.

To the GOVERNOR of—

Maryland, Annapolis; Pennsylvania, Harrisburg; New Jersey, Trenton; New York, Albany; Connecticut, Hartford; Vermont, Saint Johnsbury; Massachusetts, Boston; Rhode Island, Providence; Maine, Augusta; Ohio, Columbus; Indiana, Indianapolis; Illinois, Springfield; Michigan, Lansing; Wisconsin, Madison; Iowa, Iowa City; Western Virginia, Wheeling:

The Government desires to know immediately whether a requisition for the whole or a part of the uniformed militia or home guards of your State for temporary service would seriously retard or embarrass the enrollment and organization of the volunteer forces now being enrolled for three years, or during the war. The exigencies of the public service may require the utmost promptitude on your part.

Please answer by telegraph and state your views.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 19, 1861.

To the GOVERNOR of—

Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Jersey, Rhode Island,
Maine, New York, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Michigan:

By direction of the President of the United States, you are urgently requested to forward, or cause to be forwarded, immediately to the city of Washington all volunteer regiments, or parts of regiments, at the expense of the United States Government, that may be now enrolled within your State, whether under your immediate control or by acceptances issued direct from the War Department, whether such volunteers are armed, equipped, or uniformed or not. The officers of each regimental organization that may not be full shall leave recruiting officers at their several rendezvous, and adopt such other measures as may be necessary to fill up their ranks at the earliest date possible. All officers of volunteer regiments, on arrival, will report to the commanding general, who will provide equipments and other supplies necessary for their comfort.

To insure the movement of troops more rapidly than might otherwise be done, you will please confer with and aid all officers of independent regiments in such manner as may be necessary to effect the object in view.

All clothing, stores, or supplies belonging to or contracted for the several regiments shall be forwarded to Washington for their use, detailed reports of which shall be made to the commanding general.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HARTFORD, August 19, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON:

Can send 500 or 1,000 men for thirty days without uniforms or discipline, but it would interfere with raising volunteers. We have no militia with which I could meet a requisition without some delay. Can send volunteers without discipline nearly as soon.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 19, 1861.

Hon. O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to purchase 10,000 Enfield or Minie rifles for arming U. S. troops enrolled from your State for three years, or during the war, the arms to be subject to Government inspection and approval as to price and quality.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

AUGUSTA, ME., August 19, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Will send you a good regiment Friday. Will you order transportation from New York Saturday? Send requisitions Springfield for best there.

There is no uniformed militia, in fact, in Maine. The home guards are nominal. Nothing can be effected in this way. Still another regiment will be ready in a few days later; another after that.

I. WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 19, 1861.

Governor WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

Notify Quartermaster Tompkins, at New York, when you need transportation from New York south. He will provide it. Much obliged for your prompt response to your country's call.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 19, 1861.

Col. WILLIAM H. PURNETT,
Baltimore, Md.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise and organize a regiment of infantry for the service of the United States to serve for three years, or during the war. This acceptance is with the distinct understanding that this Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties. You will promptly advise Adjutant-General Thomas at Washington the date at which your men will be ready for mustering, in accordance with the general order relating thereto. You are also authorized to raise and organize two batteries of artillery for the service of the United States to serve for three years, or during the war, the guns of which are to be procured from Fort M'Henry, being those taken from the Junior and Eagle Artillery Companies of Baltimore. You will please report at once to Adjutant-General Thomas the date at which the men of said batteries will be ready for mustering.

By direction of the Secretary:

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

Boston, August 19, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Captain Amory is not needed here personally. When our five regiments, now incomplete, shall have gone, to get them off I must have him for a colonel. Our Seventeenth is 800 strong now. I can send it Wednesday, armed and equipped, with additional recruits with Amory. If Washington is worth saving I must have Amory, if only temporarily. Twenty-first Regiment is now 800 strong and is ordered to move Wednesday. We will start all five regiments this week, none less than 600 strong. Reply by telegraph.

JNO. A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

JACKSON, MICH., August 19, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I have your second dispatch of last night and will proceed to obey its instructions at once, and will inform you from time to time as the troops move. Hope to send 5,000 men within six days. Can Brig. Gen. A. S. Williams be detailed to aid in the mustering?

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor.

JACKSON, MICH., August 19, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON:

We have no military organization in the State of any consequence now, except the three-years' regiment. It would be no use to call for troops for temporary service at present. We can furnish three-years' men just as easily, and prefer it. I can furnish more regiments than have been required if you wish on pretty short notice.

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 August 19, 1861.

Governor BLAIR,
Jackson, Mich.:

Fill up all regiments authorized as rapidly as possible and hold yourself in readiness for more. We may require them.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

JACKSON, MICH., August 19, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I desire to say a word which is not appropriate for the telegraph. It is to make an earnest appeal to you to recognize no more independent regiments in this State. They are introducing confusion and discord into all our affairs. Companies are divided and officers in unseemly quarrels. I will furnish all the troops you call for much sooner and in better order than these independent regiments can do, and thus avert a great amount of local ill-feeling.

I remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of Michigan.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 Washington City, D. C., August 19, 1861.

Governor OLDEN,
Trenton, N. J.:

Arm your men as far as it is possible. We understand that you have a large number of good arms and accouterments belonging to New Jersey. All deficiencies in equipment will be made up here.

SIMON CAMERON.

TRENTON, N. J., August 19, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

An artillery company of six field pieces leaves here at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and a regiment of infantry will leave here at 12 m. to-morrow, uniformed, armed, and equipped, and will try and send another regiment this week.

U. S. OLDEN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 19, 1861.

General L. PERRINE,
Quartermaster-General, Trenton, N. J.:

Accept thanks for your prompt response. Send on your men.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New York, August 19, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: For what length of service will the Government accept New York State Militia regiments? If for three months, 5,000 could probably be sent in the course of ten days. If you want these, the President should make a formal requisition on me for them.

I shall direct all the volunteer regiments to move to the seat of war; three or four, nearly or quite full, such as Colonel Adams', Colonel Riker's, Colonel Fairman's, Colonel Betge's, will be sent this week, and others as soon as possible. The sending of militia regiments for three months will necessarily interfere with the raising of the three-years' troops.

I am, very truly, yours,

E. D. MORGAN.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
New York, August 19, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Your two telegrams of 18th instant* have been forwarded from Albany, which place I left at 4 o'clock this morning. I have taken measures to learn, and will advise you, as to the effect of ordering the fragmentary regiments lately returned and others, New York State Militia, for temporary service at Washington. Of those regiments accepted by the Government, and which have been a long time under way, three or four can be got off this week—such as Colonel Adams', Colonel Riker's, &c. These have their proper numbers. All others sent, must be companies, parts of regiments, whether accepted by Government as independent or through the State. I will do my power to aid the Government in dispatching the forces from New York, but it is a misfortune that there is one system of accept-

*The originals, on file in the War Department, are dated . . . evident that some copies were telegraphed on the 18th.

Government independent of the State and another through its constituted authorities. It is also unfortunate that the mustering officers are without instructions to muster in troops regardless of sixty-four to each company. They should have orders to muster in as fast as required by the authorities, and take all the good men that offer. If I do not get such orders to be given to the mustering officers—for they don't move without orders from headquarters—I shall send men without being mustered into the U. S. service, and take the consequences. I am sure the General Government intends just this, but for some reason or other it is not understood by the mustering officers. Major Sitgreaves, at Albany, has no orders whatever. He therefore only can muster a full regiment.

Faithfully, yours,

E. D. MORGAN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 19, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON:

Your telegram about militia of reserve received. Of the uniformed portion little is left, because of the large recruiting from it for volunteers. Think a general requisition from your Department for home guards would seriously interfere with recruiting for the three-years' service. I suggest that you authorize me to call into such temporary service as you may designate such regiments and companies of the uniformed portion of the guards as I may find to be available and prudent. Three or four regiments and a few companies additional could be made available, I think.

W. DENNISON,
Governor.

HARRISBURG, PA., August 19, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Which are the independent regiments accepted by the War Department, and where are they located? We will send all the men forward in our power.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, R. I., August 19, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two telegrams of the 18th received this day.* I have replied that a battery of artillery and 1,000 men could be forwarded to Washington without detriment to enlistments, and would come immediately under Burnside. Answer if wanted.

I have delayed issuing the order awaiting your answer, which I hope to receive affirmatively.

*The originals, on file in the War Department, are dated August 19, but it is evident that some copies were telegraphed on the 18th.

The three-years' regiments have been delayed in their enlistments from many causes, but I am now in hopes to fill them up immediately. These new levies are, however, unfit to enter the field at present, as their drill is imperfect.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

WM. SPRAGUE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 19, 1861.
Governor WILLIAM SPRAGUE,
Providence, R. I.:

What number of three-years' men could you give us now, provided we do not use the men for temporary service? The Governors generally fear that doing so would seriously interfere with regular recruiting, and we have not as yet accepted temporary forces. Would rather not use them if we can get sufficient that are enrolled for the war.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 19, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON:

I cannot send any three-years' regiments now. Many causes have operated to retard enlistments. Troops for temporary service I know are very objectionable.

WM. SPRAGUE,
Governor.

SAINT JOHNSBURY, Vt., August 19, 1861.
Hon. S. CAMERON:

A requisition for troops for temporary service will retard enlistments for three years. I will use all possible dispatch in collecting and forwarding volunteers, and will inform you immediately.

BRASTUS FAIRBANKS,
Governor.

WHEELING, VA., August 19, 1861.
Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The enrolled uniformed militia or home guards do not exceed 1,500 men, and they are scattered in single companies throughout North-western Virginia, and most of them are watching organized bands of secessionists in their respective neighborhoods. The number that could be spared even for temporary service would be inconsiderable, and from their scattered positions and the want of improved means of communication could not be got to move for several days. I do not think you can rely on this force for immediate service, and under the circumstances a requisition such as you propose would retard the enrollment of U. S. volunteers. Home guards are without improved arms and other equipments, never having received any from the General Government. The arms they have are smooth-bore muskets loaned us by Massachusetts.

F. H. PIERPOINT,
Governor.

MADISON, WIS., August 19, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

In reply to your dispatch of 19th, I would say that our uniformed militia have gone into service. We have no home guards to call up. We have been embarrassed from the first with large numbers of companies seeking service, but we could not get them accepted. If Government will call on us for four or six more regiments, and agree to muster them into service at once, and to refund our expenses on presentation of vouchers, we can have all the men we want speedily. On same understanding we can raise a regiment of cavalry. We have a large number of European artillerymen, but no cannon. Answer by telegraph and send detailed instructions by letter.

A. W. RANDALL,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 19, 1861.

Governor RANDALL,
Madison, Wis.:

You may organize and equip as rapidly as possible five regiments of infantry and five batteries of artillery, and procure for them necessary clothing and equipment according to U. S. regulations and prices, subject to the inspection of U. S. officers. Expenses incurred will be refunded by the Government. If you need the cannon at once, send us an order and they shall be forwarded, and such other arms as may be necessary. Please answer if this is understood and satisfactory.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 20, 1861—5.10 p. m.

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War, Philadelphia, Pa.:

You will use the authority of this Department to send immediately to Washington every man who has volunteered for three years or the war. We only want those troops who are willing to serve their country for the period named.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPT., QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 20, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I inclose an estimate* for funds for special purposes in the service of the quartermaster's department at Saint Louis.

While all the money asked for, \$655,400, will doubtless be needed there, and I have therefore signed the requisition for that amount, I have notified Captain Turnley, assistant quartermaster, as directed by you, that you disapprove of the purchase of horses in Canada, our own citizens being able to supply, and anxious at this time of depression of business to supply, all the horses needed for the Army.

* Omitted.

That the price, \$130 per horse, at which he estimates, is in the opinion of the Quartermaster-General at least \$30 too high, making a difference in the cost of mounting a regiment of not less than \$30,000. Many orders have been taken for the supply of horses delivered in this city at \$115 to \$120. These horses, many of them, come from the West, and contractors have offered horses even from Iowa to be delivered here at \$125. A contract was readily taken to furnish General Lane's Kansas cavalry regiment with 1,000 horses delivered at Quincy, Ill., at \$96 each.

Captain Turnley has been informed that while the Government wishes to prosecute the war efficiently, it is in need of every dollar it can raise, and all extravagances must be avoided.

I have already stated these things to you verbally, and you requested me to put them in writing, and to inclose the estimate of Captain Turnley to you to be brought to the attention of the President.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

[AUGUST 20, 1861.—For T. W. Sherman to Townsend, relative to organization of expeditionary force, see Series I, Vol. VI, p. 168.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., August 20, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The three cavalry regiments are full and many more reported. Shall I accept all offered, or how many?

RICH. YATES,
Governor.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, August 20, 1861.

HON. S. CAMERON:

Governor Kirkwood is in New York City. In Iowa there are no uniformed militia or home guards sufficient for the consideration of Government in this exigency. They are mere fragmentary and scattering companies. We are now making up new regiments and need all our home material. Your home-guard requisition had better not be made until these regiments are formed.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 20, 1861.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General State of Iowa, Davenport, Iowa:

Go on and complete promptly a regular volunteer organization. I will not call on the home guards for service here.

SIMON CAMERON.

BOSTON, August 20, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Do you want Second and Fourth Battalions Infantry Massachusetts Militia for three-months' service? They are both fully organized and

equipped, ready to march at a day's notice—300 to 500 strong. They comprise flower of young men of Boston, and moral effect of the service would be great. Please reply whether they are wanted. If yes, telegraph requisition. I made same inquiry yesterday, but have received no answer.

J. A. ANDREW,
Governor.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New York, August 20, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Agreeably to your order of the 19th instant I have directed the regiments mentioned in the orders, copies of which are herewith sent, to leave for Washington at the various dates therein designated.* Power should at once be given to me to consolidate companies which have been mustered into the U. S. service into regiments, or to direct them to organize under the State call, as the circumstances of each case may require. As they now are, they are an expense to the Government and a benefit to nobody. I am also quite sure that no more regiments should be accepted by the Government, and that the requirements of the Department for troops should be met by the Governors of States. I at least desire to express the opinion of New York upon that subject. Will you also have an order inclosed to me by return mail, directing mustering officers to muster under my directions, and in such numbers as I shall deem the interests of the service to require. I shall then be able to strengthen our force at the seat of war largely and rapidly. Colonel Grosman has not yet arrived.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

J. D. MORGAN,

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 20, 1861—10 a. m.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

The prompt forwarding of volunteer regiments will remove the necessity for a requisition to send temporary forces.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 20, 1861—1.38 p. m.

Governor DENNISON,
Columbus, Ohio:

If the volunteers accepted are organized promptly, we will not need temporary forces and prefer not using them. Urge forward volunteer organizations.

SIMON CAMERON.

* The marching orders referred to were addressed to the First and Second Regiments of Cavalry, and to the Forty-seventh, Fifty-fifth, Sixty-second, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, and Seventy-fourth Regiments of Infantry.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

HARRISBURG, *August 20, 1861.*

I dispatched one of my staff to Philadelphia yesterday morning, having first directed colonels of independent regiments to meet him. I give you his answer:

Governor ANDREW G. CURTIN:

PHILADELPHIA, *August 19.*

Colonels of sixteen regiments have reported that they can forward at once forty-one full companies, viz: Friedman, cavalry, ten companies; Ballier, one company; Chantry, six companies; Birney, six companies; Gregory, two companies; Koltz, one company; Morehead, three companies; Ziegler, three companies; Jones, two companies, one in Sullivan county; Bond, three, and Lajeane, four. Birney could add four of sixty men each; Chantry could add two more on Wednesday, balance of regiment within a week. Several colonels were not here to report; will see them to-morrow. Colonel Ellmaker will report at noon to-morrow as to Gray Reserves for temporary service. General Pleasanton will report as to home guards Wednesday evening; also for temporary service.

Above reports as far as made are official, in response to Orders, No. 2, which order will be published in the morning.

This dispatch should be forwarded to Washington, as several of the colonels want orders directly from War Department before they will permit their companies to move.

Our friends here advise a proclamation urging the speedy filling up of all regiments. There is considerable uneasiness about the safety of the city. The War Department should take prompt measures, as a few of the colonels here are disposed to be factious about forwarding parts of their regiments by companies. Colonels Birney and Chantry should have immediate orders to march, with special instructions to muster in sixty men to a company and to recruit their companies full. If such orders were given, quite a number of companies could be filled in a few days.

Governor ANDREW G. CURTIN:

PHILADELPHIA, *August 20.*

Companies reported to you as full last night should have marching orders at once. Road could take them to-day; to-morrow, may be crowded with Eastern troops. Pennsylvania should be in the advance. Disposition of few to disregard State authority. Orders should come from War Department to muster and send forward every company numbering not less than sixty men. Very rapid demoralization is going on among men, lying about in squads. Such order would break up bogus regiments, and if promptly made would put 10,000 men into Washington between this and to-morrow night. If you desire, I will go on hunting regiments not reported.

A messenger has gone for shoes for Black's regiment to Philadelphia, and it will leave to-night. Have made an order on all the companies reported to march, and Colonel Potts has arranged for transportation. If they all obey, it will make 6,000 men. The order direct from you will no doubt be obeyed, if it is your pleasure to make it.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 20, 1861.

Governor ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

I have your dispatch of to-day, and thank you for your energetic patriotism. The Assistant Secretary of War left this afternoon for Philadelphia, with the authority of this Department to forward to Washington immediately every man who has offered his services to Government for three years, or the war. His time in Philadelphia must necessarily be very limited, and you will do your country essential service if you will proceed at once to that city and aid him in forwarding the troops of your Commonwealth.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, *August 20, 1861.*

Hon. T. A. SCOTT: •

Have two more regiments added to the requisition on Pennsylvania. It answers all our arrangements, and I believe we can raise them. Answer immediately, as very little is to be expected from independent regiments. You notice how it is in Philadelphia from my dispatch to the Secretary.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 20, 1861—1.10 p. m.

Hon. A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania:

You may consider the Governor of Pennsylvania authorized to add two more regiments of infantry for three years or during the war to requisitions already made. Organize them speedily.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, *August 20, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The independent regiments, I am informed by their colonels, are in many cases unarmed. It seems to me very important that in each such case they should be escorted through Baltimore by a sufficient armed guard detailed from the force stationed there.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 20, 1861—10.07 a. m.

Governor PEIRPOINT,
Wheeling, Va.:

We may avoid all necessity for using militia. Urge the speedy organization of volunteers. Do nothing in regard to temporary forces, unless a formal requisition is made by the President.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 20, 1861—10.09 a. m.

Governor RANDALL,
Madison, Wis.:

Mustering officers will be furnished. New order provides that first lieutenant can be mustered when one-half of a company is enrolled, and all officers mustered in have power to muster men. This will obviate trouble about mustering. Copies of orders will be sent.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS,
Philadelphia, Pa., August 21, 1861.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington City, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that I have forwarded to your office to-day the following telegram:

The limitation in time for the muster of Lieutenant-Colonel Badger's regiment, Colonel Conroy's regiment, and some others has expired. Many have not a single man mustered in. Badger has one company only. What shall be done in these cases?

The inclosed abstract will show the condition and progress of all the regiments ordered by you to be mustered in in this city. Some two or three of these had small squads mustered in yesterday. It is hardly possible that all or even half the regiments ordered will be filled up within the next sixty days, whereas several regiments can be got ready for the field in a few days if these scattered companies are consolidated. A rendezvous hired for every regiment will entail a large, and in my opinion a useless expenditure.

Colonel Chantry has six companies mustered in; Colonel Ohorman has four companies cavalry mustered in; Colonel Lajeane has four companies infantry mustered in; Lieutenant-Colonel Badger has one company infantry mustered in; Colonel Conroy has none; Colonel Schumelfonnig has one company mustered in; Colonel Birney has five companies mustered in; Colonel Miller has two companies mustered in; Colonel Harney has none; Colonel Ziegler has one company mustered in; Colonel Holden has three companies mustered in; Colonel Gregory has squads of three companies; Colonel Bullier has one company mustered in; Colonel Guss has one company reported ready at West Chester; Colonel Henry's additional companies, two mustered in; Colonel Jones has none; Koltos has one company mustered in; Colonel McLean has none; Colonel Owen attached to Colonel Baker's brigade; Colonel Staunton has none; Colonel Reid has none; Colonel Friedman has ten companies cavalry mustered in; Colonel Rush has none; Colonel McReynolds has one company cavalry mustered in; Colonel Young has five companies cavalry mustered in; Colonel Harlan has one company mustered in; Colonel Bryan, New Jersey, has none; Colonel Leech has none; Colonel Gosline has none.

The above represents the organization thus far of the several regiments directed to be mustered in here.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. F. RUFF,

Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Mustering Officer.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 21, 1861.

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

Thanks for your promptness. Accept all that offer, provided they can be ready immediately.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 21, 1861.
 Governor WASHBURN, Jr.,
Augusta, Me.:

Your message referred to Ordnance Bureau, with instructions to issue arms accordingly, if obtainable.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 21, 1861.
 Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

The Department will not call for troops for temporary service, except in case of very pressing emergency.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 21, 1861.
 Governor C. S. OLDEN,
Trenton, N. J.:

SIR: This Department has accepted a regiment offered by Col. A. J. Johnson, of Newark, and also authorized him to organize a company of artillery. You may consider the regiment as a part of the force called for from your State. If, however, your quota is already complete, this will be accepted as an additional regiment if you desire.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 21, 1861.*
 Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Thirty-ninth Regiment (Groesbeck's) left on Sunday, companies of cavalry and battery four guns on Monday, and Twenty-seventh Regiment Infantry to-day, for General Frémont.

WM. DENNISON.

HARRISBURG, *August 21, 1861.*
 Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

It is impossible for me to go to Philadelphia. The colonels of our new regiments are here, and we are organizing them. Volunteer companies are offering and arriving, and I am much more useful here than I could be there. I believe everything is being done there that I could do. However, I will wait until I hear from Philadelphia, and will act as most useful. Have issued a proclamation, which you will find in papers.

A. C. CURTIN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 21, 1861—1.56 p. m.

Governor A. G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Do whatever you think best for the public service.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, August 21, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I forward dispatch just received from Philadelphia and await your reply:

PHILADELPHIA, August 21, 1861.

Governor A. G. CURTIN:

I can detach for service immediately at Washington one regiment of infantry of about 1,000 men, one battalion of rifles, and one company of artillery to be armed by the Government with a battery; also a squadron of cavalry, if horsed, armed, and equipped by the Government; for a term not exceeding three months.

A. J. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 21, 1861—9 p. m.

Governor A. G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

The Department will not call on the home guards or the Gray Reserves for temporary service. I have so telegraphed Colonel Pleasanton.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Pa., August 21, 1861.

TO THE PRESIDENT:

SIR: The government of Pennsylvania is and has been earnestly desirous of doing its full duty to the Commonwealth and the country. It has done and will continue to do everything in its power to fulfill the requisitions and facilitate the operations of the Government of the United States, without presuming to criticise or find fault, even when they may appear to be irregular or indiscreet. What I am about to say will therefore not be understood as said in the way of complaint, but merely for the purpose of calling attention to some arrangements, the effect of which has probably been overlooked by the authorities at Washington.

It appears clearly from the acts of Congress of 22d and 25th of July last that the President has power to accept volunteers otherwise than through the State authorities only in cases where those authorities refuse or omit to furnish volunteers at his call or on his proclamation. The act of Assembly of Pennsylvania of 15th of May last contains among others, a provision, "That it shall not be lawful for any volunteer soldier to leave this Commonwealth as such unless he shall have

been first accepted by the Governor of this State upon a call, under a requisition of the President of the United States, made upon the Governor direct, for troops for the service of the United States." Thus Congress and the State Legislature appear to be agreed upon the inexpediency of attempting the formation of volunteer organizations simultaneously under the control of different heads and on the propriety of leaving such organizations to be formed under the requisitions of the President by the State authorities.

Notwithstanding this common action of Congress and the State Legislature, a course has been pursued by the Government of the United States which is not in accordance with it, and which has already produced much embarrassment and must tend to greatly retard the fulfillment of the objects of the Government. On the 26th day of July last a requisition was made on the Executive of this State for ten regiments of infantry in addition to the forty-four regiments already furnished, twenty-five of which had been called for three months' service and had been discharged at the expiration of their time. Active measures were immediately taken to comply with the requisition, but unfortunately the Government of the United States went on to authorize individuals to raise regiments of volunteers in this State. Fifty-eight individuals received authority for this purpose in Pennsylvania. The direct authority of the Government of the United States having been thus set in competition with that of the State, acting under its requisition, the consequence has been much embarrassment, delay, and confusion. It has happened in one instance that more than twenty men in one company, brought here as volunteers under the State call for the United States, have been induced to abandon that service and join one of the regiments directly authorized by the United States. In other cases companies ready to march, and whose transportation had been provided, were successfully interfered with in like manner. The inclosed letter is but a sample of the many of like character that have been received.*

As the call of the State is for the service of the United States, no military obligation can be imposed on the men until they are mustered into the service of the United States, and there are therefore no means of preventing them from joining independent regiments or even deserting their colors entirely. The few mustering officers that can be found have refused to muster in less than a whole regiment of infantry. Part of these evils, it is understood from a telegraphic dispatch received to-day, will be alleviated by a general order from the War Department, which was suggested by me yesterday. Still there remains the great evil of the unavoidable clashing of two authorities attempting at the same time to effect the same object among the same people through different and competing agencies. The result is what might have been expected—that after the lapse of twenty-six days not one entire regiment has been raised in Pennsylvania since the last requisition. There are fragments of some seventy regiments, but not one complete; yet men enough have been raised to form near thirty complete regiments, and if the State had been left to fulfill its duties in accordance with the acts of Congress and of Assembly referred to, it is confidently believed that the ten regiments called for on the 26th of July would by this time have been fully raised.

That the course thus pursued is in violation of the law, both of the United States and of Pennsylvania, is a consideration not unworthy of notice. At the same time the Executive of this State will leave the

* Omitted.

authorities of the United States to construe their own law, and so far as regards the law of Pennsylvania, will take the responsibility of disobeying it rather than fail in any effort that may be required to array her military force in the present emergency in such manner as the Government of the United States may point out; and the Executive, in so doing, will rely on the Legislature to ratify his acts, dictated as they are by an earnest desire to aid the Government of the United States promptly and efficiently, without stopping to discuss the legality of any form in which that aid may be demanded. But where the law is so clearly in accordance with true policy and expediency, it is hoped that the Government of the United States will adhere to it. At all events it is earnestly suggested that the double system which has been adopted can lead to nothing but continued embarrassment and confusion, and that it would be better to rely exclusively either on requisitions on the State government, or on the authority given to individuals. It is also suggested that it would be expedient to make requisitions on the State for companies and not for regiments. Under the act of Congress of 22d of July last the President has authority to form them into regiments, and the field officers could then be appointed by the Governor, in accordance with the same act. Some of the advantages to be derived from this course are—

First. That men enlist more readily when they know that they are to enter on active service without delay.

Second. That they would have the benefit of drill by officers of the United States and in their camps, in direct contact with troops already drilled, instead of being kept in temporary camps during the time requisite for filling a whole regiment.

Third. That company officers could be examined as they come in, and the incompetent ones replaced during the same interval, and thus time be saved and the effectiveness of the troops enhanced.

There are other reasons which will readily occur to you.

With great esteem, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 21, 1861.

Governor SPRAGUE,
Providence, R. I.:

It is not the intention of Department to order regiments for temporary service. Telegraph me whether Burnside arms have yet been made for First Regiment.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

PROVIDENCE, *August 21, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

No. Ripley refused to give the order for Burnside rifles. The Government is depriving itself of the most effective arm of the service by refusing my application for 25,000. Shall I contract with the company on terms proposed to you?

WM. SPRAGUE,
Governor.

MADISON, WIS., August 21, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch received.* We shall call out the regiments and equip them with as little delay as possible. Will send requisitions for ordnance stores.

A. W. RANDALL,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 21, 1861.

Governor A. W. RANDALL,
Madison, Wis.:

Thanks for your energetic promptness. All goes well here.
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Madison, August 21, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Your dispatch of 19th instant calling for five additional regiments of infantry and five batteries of artillery from this State was duly received, and steps are already taken to forward their organization, in regard to which I anticipate no delay. Under the following clause in your dispatch, to wit, "If you need the cannon at once send us an order and they shall be forwarded, and such other arms as may be necessary," I have prepared on the basis of the tables in the book entitled "Instructions for Field Artillery," approved by the War Department March 6, 1860, a requisition for the artillery stores for the five batteries of artillery. After consultation with such experienced military men as are at hand, this requisition is made in the form in which I send it. Of course, if in the wisdom of the proper authorities, or owing to the state of the supply of ordnance, any changes should properly be made in the character of the ordnance sent, I shall be content. The stores should be sent to my address at such point as I will name by telegraph in a few days. I desire that two of these batteries should be forwarded at the earliest day possible, as we shall have the men to man them before they can possibly arrive.

I also send a requisition for the small-arms, &c., for the five regiments of infantry, and in regard to these I desire to say that if possible we should prefer the Minie musket or rifled musket, or the rifle with sword-bayonet. Our men are capable of using with effect the best arms which can be furnished them, but in this case, as in that of the artillery, we submit to the exigencies of the service. You will please cause 2,000 stand of these arms, with accouterments and ammunition, and side-arms for non-commissioned officers, for two regiments, to be forwarded to this city at the earliest day possible.

I desire to learn, and will thank you to inform me by telegraph, whether the Department insists upon the observance of order requiring that adjutants and quartermasters shall be lieutenants in the regiment. It is not easy to find such lieutenants competent for the service

*See August 19, p. 432.

required, and even if so competent, they are needed for the efficiency of the companies. I observe by a late proclamation of the Governor of Illinois that the order seems to be suspended in the case of that State.

I again beg leave to call the attention of your Department to the subject of a regiment of cavalry from this State. If the Government will accept such a regiment and furnish it with subsistence while recruiting, equip it, and purchase horses, we have large numbers of good men ready. In this case, if it should be desirable for the State to make the arrangements for equipment, and I wish the remark to apply to the equipment of the five infantry regiments and five batteries of artillery authorized, we shall expect the Government to advance us funds from time to time as the equipment progresses, on receipt of the proper vouchers or evidence of expenditure, and on this point I desire an immediate reply.

If the services of an officer of this State in the service of your requisitions for us, and in hastening the transportation of stores, can be made available, so as to avoid delays, I shall be glad to send such officer.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 63. } Washington, August 22, 1861.

* * * * *

III. Commanding officers of volunteer regiments will report to this office, immediately as they occur, any vacancies that may happen in their regiments, in order that steps may be taken to have them filled.
By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, Mass., August 22, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: A recent call from Brigadier-General Sherman discloses a desire that Massachusetts should furnish, say, five regiments to join a new column. I think this may be done, but harvesting and the repulsing of our soldiers who enlisted—in the aggregate twenty regiments—in the spring make enlisting now more difficult or more slow. We have proceeded spending our own money in raising, paying while in camp, arming, equipping, and buying camp furniture, wagons, horses, &c., and have drawn nothing from the national Treasury. If it is desired that I should raise more regiments, I suggest that I should be put in funds for the proper amount, or authorized to draw, through the treasurer of State or otherwise. I perceive that Governor Morgan has \$500,000 placed to account of New York for such purposes.

I think I perceive a reviving of the spirit of our people, and that encouragement and zealous effort from all in power, with the co-operation of patriotic individuals, will render it general and successful, but we must strike immediately. Let me have precise and distinct orders and statements of what will be done and required by the United States Government. In reference to cavalry and any additional batteries, please also in like manner to give me your wishes and directions and inform me what provisions will be made for the expenses of raising and equipping them.

It seems to me, since Congress has legalized, adopted, and directed the prosecution of the war and the enlistment of more men and provided the means, that it is better to modify our methods of proceeding in the way I suggest. Our materials and outfits of all sorts are economical, carefully selected, well made, and good, and we can furnish five regiments as rapidly as it can be done by any government anywhere. I wish to add that the great lack is in proper colonels. We have exhausted them nearly, and if the Government would give our volunteer regiments the benefit of Army officers to command them for a time, according to section 8 of chapter 21 of the recent extra-session laws, it would powerfully aid us all and improve the public service.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, Mass., August 22, 1861.

Major-General MCCELLAN, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have the duty to inform you that, having sent eleven volunteer regiments for three years, we have arranged to forward before the end of this week five more regiments, not all of them up to the maximum army size. We have hitherto required the full maximum of 101 men to each company. Some of these five regiments will exceed the minimum and approximate the maximum, and others will not quite equal the minimum size, but we obey the recent order and send them as they are, intending on our part to recruit men hereafter in order to fill the companies to the proper standard.

I beg specially to call your attention to the fact that we send our Seventeenth Regiment without a colonel. It is made up from the county of Essex, which has furnished more soldiers in proportion than any other within my knowledge. It is entitled to be well commanded, but I have no militia officer who is available, and as yet, in my opinion, just what the regiment is entitled to as a commander. I have in vain besought the Secretary of War, General Scott, and the Adjutant-General to let me have an Army officer—naming Capt. T. J. C. Amory, of the U. S. Army, Seventh Infantry, a native of Boston, now here in the general recruiting service, who might be replaced by some other person of less general capacity and experience.

I have sent the regiment without a colonel and under a lieutenant-colonel. If a furlough had been granted to Captain Amory I should have commissioned him, and he would have been able to instruct the other officers, put the regiment into army trim, and when recalled to his company, if recalled, he may be able to leave behind a lieutenant-colonel educated to take the command.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 21, 1861.

Respectfully referred to the honorable Secretary of War, with the recommendation that the request of Governor Andrew be at once granted. I do not think it possible to employ our Army officers to

more advantage than in commanding divisions, brigades, and regiments of new troops, particularly when it is remembered that we have almost none of the old troops at our disposal.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Madison, August 22, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The bearer, Hon. Thomas Hood, is the agent of this State, and carries to you a requisition for artillery equipments and arms for the five new regiments and five batteries ordered by you from this State. This order should be filled at once, as it will greatly facilitate the organization of the regiments and artillery companies. He is authorized to take such steps as are necessary to hasten their transportation hither. Some suitable person ought to be authorized as assistant quartermaster, or in some other capacity, to look after the transportation of troops, arms, &c., and to make purchases of such things, horses, &c., as are necessary to facilitate the authorities of the State in the present exigencies of the country.

Very respectfully,

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 23, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your information, a dispatch, No. 14, with the inclosure accompanying it, received from the U. S. consul at London. I will thank you to return the papers after having made such use of them as you think proper.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure.]

No. 14.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
London, July 19, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: Your dispatch of June 10, covering a dispatch dated May 5, from Mr. Hollis White, notifying me of the suspected visit of Capt. J. D. Bulloch to England, was duly received. This man is here and his movements are observed. He is in frequent counsel with Messrs. Yancey, Huse, Holland, and other Southern agents here. He and Huse went to the Continent yesterday—I understand to Paris.

Thus far I have not been able to learn whether or not any privateer has been fitted out or any vessel secured for such a purpose, though I have been on a constant watch in anticipation of making such a discovery. I incline strongly to the opinion that they are not fitting out any vessel for privateering purposes in these islands. I do not think they are doing much in the way of procuring material aid of any kind for their cause. They are, I now have reason to believe, getting a few

Enfield rifles in England, which I think they ship from here to the West Indies or Mexico, and then take their chance of getting them into Texas by the aid of small vessels across to the American coast on the Gulf of Mexico, or on the Atlantic coast of Florida and Georgia.

My impression is that Bahia Honda, in the Florida Reef, where they can run inside the reef along the coast, is a favorable point for them to run to, as well as to Fernandina, Jacksonville, and other ports on the Saint John's River. I repeat, I have good reason to believe they are making small shipments of war materials to the West Indies.

I received some days since the accompanying communication from a reliable American who has been residing here for the last three or four years. The minutes of conversation may be of slight importance, but I think I ought to forward them.

A part of the guns he alludes to are no doubt the New York State purchase, made through their agent, Mr. Schuyler, and the 20,000 spoken of must be Colt's contract, the most of which is for gun barrels, locks, and gun mountings, to be put together in the United States. The "mysterious order" I think is from New Orleans. It is for 10,000, or such is the report, and it cannot be completed for six months to come, if it is ever done.

The negotiations of Southern agents for the steamers *Victoria* and *Adelaide* are at least suspended, if not entirely abandoned, and the steamer building at Stockton-on-the-Tees for the Charleston house is not yet launched.

Secessionists here are in correspondence with a Mr. Amedee Simonin, commission merchant, New York. May he not be one of their means of communication South?

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

F. H. MORSE,

[Sub-enclosure.]

13 WESTBOURNE CRESCENT, HYDE PARK, W.,
London, July 12, 1861.

F. H. MORSE, Esq.,
U. S. Consul:

DEAR SIR: A few days since a conversation took place in my presence, which appears to me important enough to communicate to you.

I had some business with Doctor Holland, of 35 Pall Mall, and while I was there Mr. Forbes Campbell, of 45 Dover street, [sic] St. James street, came in. Since then I have learned that Mr. Campbell is the intimate friend of Lord Palmerston's secretary; that he has been employed by the Foreign Office on several important matters, and that he has the reputation among his friends of knowing generally the views and intentions of this Government. Such being the reputation of the man, his remarks appear to me the more important. He remarked that after the commencement of the troubles in the United States, about the 10th of May, Mr. Thouvenot sent a dispatch to the French consul in London, asking him to ascertain the probable effect of the troubles in the United States in the cotton market; to learn the number of bales of cotton at sea and in port; the rate of consumption; and finally to report as to the feeling of the English public on the question. The consul being absent, the vice came to Mr. Campbell for advice and assistance. Mr. Campbell obtained the fullest information on all these points, and the answer returned was as follows: That at the present rate of consumption the cotton now in port and water-borne would last until about the 1st of November, and that prices had then advanced nearly 1*d.* per pound, but that if the rebellion continued until September prices

would probably advance to such a point as would materially check the consumption. The public feeling, he remarked, had undergone a great change. At first it was entirely in favor of the North, but the passage of the Morrill tariff, together with the fear of trouble which the lack of cotton would cause, had produced a change in the public feeling, which was now generally in favor of the South. Such was the answer; and in remarking on it Mr. Campbell said that, from some other facts which he was not at liberty to mention, he felt confident that France would recognize the Confederate States before November, and, if it was necessary, in order to obtain cotton, would break the blockade. He, however, said the British Government had no such intentions; that if the Confederates were successful they might recognize them, but that they would give them no material aid; that such was the feeling of the Government now, he knew.

I have endeavored hastily to give you an idea of the conversation, which to me appeared very important, for if Mr. Campbell is not greatly belied by those who know him well, he has unusual facilities for obtaining correct information. I would just add that he was a friend and associate of the Emperor Napoleon previous to 1848, and that he crossed over from the Austrian to the French camp after the battle of Solferino with information which led to the peace of Villa Franca.

I have been in Birmingham for a few days, and have learned there that a house is shipping guns to New York as general merchandise. That house has one order for 20,000 from a New York house, but they have another order given out there about which they are rather mysterious, and which I believe to be for the South. I should think it would be impossible for arms to be sent South from New York, but I am positively informed that it is done. It would be easy to have every package that is landed in New York examined. If I can get time I will call on you in the course of the day.

I am, dear sir, faithfully, yours,

JOHN NORRIS, JR.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 23, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

Is it possible you have authorized W. G. Sherwin to organize a regiment of artillery? If so, for God's sake withdraw the authority. Such commission will make a farce of the public service. It is not possible to pursue any system in organizing troops in Ohio so long as you authorize the raising of any outside of the discretion and immediate direction of the Governor. I pray you to issue no more such.

W. DENNISON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 23, 1861.

Governor DENNISON,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

Message received. I have telegraphed Colonel Sherwin as follows:

In order to systematize military forces in Ohio, you will report at once to Governor Dennison and conform to his directions in organizing.

These men when mustered will be under your control.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 23, 1861.
 Governor A. G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

Colonel Ballier, of Twenty-first Regiment, received an acceptance from the Department for a regiment to be made up from his three-months' men. I should prefer you to accept it as an additional regiment. You will oblige me by telegraphing that you will take it.

J. LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk.

HARRISBURG, *August 23, 1861.*

J. LESLEY, JR.:

Governor Curtin desires me to say that he is laboring to complete the requisition made upon him, and would feel embarrassed by undertaking to fill any of the independent regiments.

ORATIO BIDDLE,
Aide-de-Camp.

Governor SPRAGUE,
Providence, R. I.:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 23, 1861.

The Secretary thought the one regiment would come armed with Burnside rifles, hence why the query was made. I sent the message.

J. LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk.

Governor WILLIAM SPRAGUE,
Providence, R. I.:
 WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 23, 1861.

Letter of 19th received. Forward battery of artillery and 1,000 men immediately. Thanks for your promptness.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: On the 18th of August I received the telegram about forwarding everything to Washington, organized or not. This I could not do. August 19 I received the following:

The Government desires to know immediately whether a requisition for the whole or a part of the uniformed militia or home guards of your State for temporary service would seriously embarrass the enrollment and organization of the volunteer forces now being enrolled for three years, or during the war. The exigencies of the public service may require the utmost promptitude on your part. Please answer by telegraph and state your views.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

I replied as follows:

AUGUST 19, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two telegrams of the 18th received this day. I have replied that a battery of artillery and 1,000 men could be forwarded to Washington without detriment to enlistments, and would come immediately under Burnside. Answer if wanted.

I have delayed issuing the order awaiting your answer, which I hope to receive affirmatively.

The three-years' regiments have been delayed in their enlistments from many causes, but I am now in hopes to fill them up immediately. These new levies are, however, unfit to enter the field at present, as their drill is imperfect.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

WM. SPRAGUE.

Subsequently I received the following telegram:

AUGUST 19, 1861.

What number of three-years' men could you give us now, provided we do not use the men for temporary service? The Governors generally fear that doing so would seriously interfere with regular recruiting, and we have not as yet accepted temporary forces. Would rather not use them if we can get sufficient that are enrolled for the war.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

I then replied as follows:

I cannot send any three-years' regiments now. Many causes have operated to retard enlistments. Troops for temporary service I know are very objectionable.

WM. SPRAGUE.

In answer to an inquiry from General Stead, you telegraphed:

Regiments wanted immediately. Forward them with best arms you have.

I then dispatched as follows:

Notice your telegram to General Stead. Do you order our First Regiment and battery for temporary service?

I received a reply as follows:

It is not the intention of this Department to order regiments for temporary service. Telegraph me whether Burnside arms have yet been made for the First Regiment.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Colonel Burnside awaited this reply. I informed them they would not be wanted. The men and officers live in all parts of the State, and were all ready to go. The excitement was over at once. To-night I have your telegram:

AUGUST 23, 1861.

Letter of 19th received. Forward battery of artillery and 1,000 men immediately. Thanks for your promptness.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Burnside has left for the West. His regiment is a peculiar one—men of position, of wealth, and of ease. I will try to bring them on, but must consider it coolly. Ripley must forward me the ordnance, cannon, and carriages for two batteries. The men are here and drilling. I cannot send them without. Two regiments and these batteries are progressing well. I am daily perfecting their organization. I shall do all that man could do to have them with you. I can do no more. I cannot send them unequipped. They cannot be brought advantageously before the enemy. I have requested a favor of you which Major Tompkins will present to Mr. Lesley. I hope for no refusal.

Col. Justus Ingersoll McCarty, commanding Fourth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, desires to be empowered as a mustering officer. The public service will be promoted thereby. May I ask Mr. Lesley to give particular attention to this and forward authority by next mail?

The mustering officer for New England, Colonel Loomis, has been ordered away. I want McCarty to have this power.

I hope you will give our rifle company orders for Burnside carbines and rifles.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

WM. SPRAGUE.

SAINT JOHNSBURY, August 23, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

Two full regiments of volunteers will have been enlisted in all for three years next week, or during the war, armed, but not uniformed. Shall I send them forward? Will the Government uniform and equip them, or shall I detain them here till I can procure their outfit?

ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.

SPRINGFIELD, August 21, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,

Secretary of War:

The three cavalry regiments are full and many more reported. Shall I accept all offered, or how many? An immediate answer is solicited.

RICH. YATES,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 21, 1861.

Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS,

Umberland, Md.:

You have authority to muster in men from Pennsylvania living near the border.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Detroit, Mich., August 21, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Sixth Regiment of Michigan Volunteer Infantry, numbering at date of last report 950 officers and men, and mustered into the service of the United States, will leave their regimental rendezvous at Kalamazoo on Thursday, the 29th instant, and proceeding by rail to Detroit, thence by steamer to Cleveland, and thence by rail to Pittsburg and Harrisburg, will arrive at Washington about Sunday morning, the 1st proximo. The regiment will be supplied before their departure with uniforms (of blue), undershirts, drawers, forage-caps, stockings, and shoes, and with tents, cooking utensils, haversacks, and canteens. I request that provision may be made for furnishing them with arms and accouterments immediately on their arrival at Washington, and that I may be notified thereof by

telegraphic dispatch before they leave Detroit. The Seventh Regiment of Michigan Volunteer Infantry, numbering at date of last report 900 officers and men, will leave their regimental rendezvous at Monroe, via rail for Cleveland, and thence by the same route to Washington, as above designated for the Sixth, supplied with clothing and camp equipage similar to that furnished the Sixth Regiment, on the 2d proximo, and will arrive at Washington about the 5th proximo. The Fifth and First Regiment of Michigan Volunteer Infantry, now being rapidly concentrated at their respective regimental rendezvous at Detroit and Ann Arbor, will be forwarded to Washington at as early a day as will be possible to supply them with the clothing indispensably necessary to enable them to leave their respective rendezvous. This clothing is under contract, and is being pressed forward with all possible dispatch.

I will hereafter report the earliest possible day at which I can forward the Eighth Regiment of Michigan Infantry, now being concentrated at Grand Rapids. I have organized the Ninth Regiment, which will be filled to its complement at an early day succeeding the completion of the organization of the Eighth. Lieut. Col. E. Backus, mustering officer for the State of Michigan, who has been charged by your Department with the organization of Stockton's independent regiment of infantry and of Brodhead's independent regiment of cavalry (both now being concentrated at Detroit), will report to you the day on which these regiments will be prepared to leave Detroit.

Your obedient servant,

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of Michigan.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, N. J., August 24, 1861.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

SIR: The State of New Jersey has responded and will respond to all calls which the General Government may make upon her to maintain the supremacy of the Government and the laws. I can raise, uniform, arm, and equip the regiments from this State. One I have already sent, and I have two others nearly ready. I can furnish competent company officers, and fair lieutenant-colonels and majors, but I cannot find men in this State or in civil life competent to lead the regiments. It is of the utmost importance that I should have officers of the Regular Army for colonels, and I feel that the General Government owes it to this State to furnish at least colonels to lead the thousands of her citizens whom she arms and sends into the service of that Government.

Permit me to request your direct interposition to secure me the services of the officers who will be named to you by Mr. Gummere, the bearer of this note.

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. OLDEN.

[First Indorsement.]

AUGUST 27, 1861.

Will Lieutenant-General Scott see the bearer and write briefly on the within letter of the Governor of New Jersey what can be done in the premises.

A. LINCOLN.

[Second Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY, August 28, 1861.

The General-in-Chief assents to the detail of Captain Starr, Second Cavalry, and Lieut. J. L. K. Smith, Topographical Engineers, to command regiments of volunteers from New Jersey.

By command:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, N. Y., August 21, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: I am requested by His Excellency Governor Morgan to say that, in order to stimulate the enlistment of the twenty-five regiments now being organized in this State in accordance with the requisition of the President of the United States, he has found it necessary to offer a bounty, to persons who may engage in the work of raising companies, of \$2 for each recruit, making the aggregate amount to be paid for a full company of the minimum standard of sixty-four \$128, or \$1,280 for a regiment of ten such companies. As, however, this provision will not apply to militia who may be merged into the volunteer organization by regiments, the aggregate amount for the twenty-five regiments will not, it is thought, exceed \$25,000; a sum so small, in comparison with the importance of a prompt enrollment of this force, that the Government will not, he trusts, hesitate to give the necessary instructions to the disbursing officer at the different depots in this State to pay it to such persons as the commandant shall certify to be entitled to it. I inclose a copy of General Orders, No. 90, containing this and other modifications of General Orders, No. 78.

It may be proper to add, in explanation, that the slow progress hitherto made in the organization of the twenty-five regiments is not the result of any indifference on the part of our citizens to enter the service, but rather from other causes, which may be either partially or wholly removed. Undoubtedly the most potent of these is the inability of a large class of persons who are desirous of organizing companies to incur the expense and loss of time incident to collecting men, and which cannot be avoided. The labor has, therefore, to be left to a much smaller class, whose circumstances are such as to warrant them in making the attempt. The effect of the bounty will be to largely increase the number of active and zealous citizens who will engage in the work, and, in connection with other slight changes in the original plan of organizing the regiments, so stimulate the movement that it is believed they will be promptly filled up. The bounty of \$2 for each recruit will be much less than the average cost per man in the enlistment for the regular service, where the recruiting is invariably done by officers under full pay, and generally accompanied by assistants.

These considerations have induced the Governor to decide upon offering the bounty, and, to avoid delay, to publish an order to that effect in advance of a decision by the War Department. He hopes for an early and favorable reply by telegraph; but should it be otherwise, the order will be revoked, and the Government must take the risk of delay in the organization.

I have the honor to remain, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
THO. HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.*]

[Inclosure No. 2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } GEN. HDQRS., STATE OF NEW YORK,
No. 90. } *Adj. General's Office, Albany, August 24, 1861.*

I. Commandants of volunteer regiments from this State, both of infantry or cavalry, other than those organized pursuant to the act of April 16, 1861, or the proclamation of the Governor, dated July 25, 1861, must file the certificate of the mustering officer who made the examination, together with the proper medical certificate, that the regiments are entitled to an organization, also authenticated copies of the company and field and staff muster-rolls in the office of the adjutant-general of this State before commissions will be issued by the Governor.

II. The following additions and modifications are made to General Orders, No. 78:

1. Whenever any person shall enlist and bring to either of the depots established by General Orders, No. 78 (in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of said order), not less than thirty-two men, who shall be accepted and pass the medical examination and be mustered into the service of the United States, the commandant of the depot shall thereupon issue a certificate to such person, stating that the service has been rendered, and that the person receiving it is entitled to pay therefor. The holder of such certificate, upon presenting the same to the U. S. disbursing officer at the place where the depot is located, will be entitled to receive \$2 for each man so mustered into the U. S. service, the aggregate amount not to exceed \$64 for each company of men so enlisted and mustered.

2. The pay of privates shall commence from the date of inspection, as directed in paragraph 5 of General Orders, No. 78, provided they pass the medical examination required in the same paragraph.

The above rule will apply to recruits who may be enlisted from time to time to complete the company organization.

3. The date of rank of company officers shall be that of their nomination, as provided in paragraph 7 of General Orders, No. 78.

4. Companies will be mustered into the service of the United States as soon as they have thirty-two or more men who have passed a medical examination, and they will then be provided with uniforms.

By order of the commander-in-chief:

TITO. HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, D. C., August 25, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I would respectfully suggest that a circular be sent from your Department to the Governors of the several States from which volunteers have been accepted, requesting that no regiment hereafter to be received, whether raised under the authority of the Governors or of the Department, may be uniformed in gray, that being the color generally worn by the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. MCLELLAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

* See General Orders, No. 78, July 30, p. 369.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 25, 1861.
GOVERNOR RICHARD YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

Your telegram received. You were authorized by telegram of 14th instant to accept all companies of troops willing to enter the service.
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. M. BLAIR:

SAINT LOUIS, August 25, 1861.

Jefferson C. Davis, a lieutenant in U. S. Army, was sent here by the Governor of Indiana in command of regiment. He is informed by Adjutant General Thomas that he cannot retain his command. I will ask if he and a few Army officers I have found may be allowed to retain command of their regiments.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

I propose that officers of the grade of captain and below be furnished to volunteers, and those now acting with volunteers be suffered to remain with them to the extent of 100, and that the places of those officers be partially supplied in the regular service by commissioning as lieutenants the two upper classes at West Point.

M. BLAIR,
SIMON CAMERON.

Approved,

A. LINCOLN.

GENERAL ORDERS, { WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 66, { Washington, August 26, 1861.

I. The commissioned officers of all volunteer and militia organizations, no matter whether established under the authority of a State or of the United States, will be regarded as having been commissioned on the day when mustered into the service of the United States, and will take rank in their respective grades, will be entitled to pay, and be obeyed and respected in their several positions from that date.

II. Hereafter no minors will be mustered into the service of the United States as volunteers without the consent of their parents or guardians.

* * * * *
by order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, { WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 67, { Washington, August 26, 1861.

By the fifty-seventh article of the act of Congress entitled "An act establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States," approved April 10, 1806, "holding correspondence with or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly,"

is made punishable by death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial.

Public safety requires strict enforcement of this article. It is therefore ordered that all correspondence and communication, verbally or by writing, printing, or telegraphing, respecting operations of the Army or military movements on land or water, or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, intrenchments, or military affairs, within the several military districts, by which intelligence shall be, directly or indirectly, given to the enemy without the authority and sanction of the general in command, be and the same are absolutely prohibited, and from and after the date of this order persons violating the same will be proceeded against under the Fifty-seventh Article of War.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 26, 1861.

Major-General MCCLINTAN, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your information a list of all the regiments or companies accepted by this Department for the service of the United States since the 8th of July last.

I am, with high regard, your obedient servant,

JAS. LESLIE, JR.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

[Inclosure.]

Statement of the number of troops accepted by the United States Government since the 8th of July, 1861.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 3, 1861.

Maine, 1 regiment infantry.
Vermont, 2 companies artillery.
Massachusetts, 10 regiments infantry, 2 companies artillery.
Rhode Island, 2 regiments infantry, 2 companies artillery.
Connecticut, 4 regiments infantry, 1 company cavalry.
New York, 75 regiments and 13 companies infantry, 8 regiments cavalry, 2 regiments and 7 companies artillery.
New Jersey, 7 regiments infantry, 1 company artillery.
Pennsylvania, 57 regiments and 5 companies infantry, 3 regiments and 4 companies cavalry, 1 regiment and 2 companies artillery.
Maryland, 4 regiments infantry, 4 companies cavalry.
Virginia, 8 regiments infantry, 2 regiments cavalry.
Ohio, 22 regiments infantry, 1 regiment and 1 company cavalry, 1 regiment and 2 companies artillery.
Indiana, 15 regiments infantry, 6 companies cavalry, 3 companies artillery.
Illinois, 25 regiments infantry, 3 regiments cavalry, 1 regiment and 1 company artillery.
Missouri, 18 regiments infantry, 6 regiments cavalry, 2 regiments artillery.
Michigan, 6 regiments infantry.
Wisconsin, 2 regiments infantry, 9 companies cavalry.

Iowa, 6 regiments infantry, 2 regiments cavalry, 2 companies artillery.
 District of Columbia, 1 regiment infantry, 1 regiment cavalry.

California, 5 regiments infantry, 1 regiment and 5 companies cavalry.
 Nebraska, 2 companies cavalry.

Total—268 regiments and 18 companies infantry, 27 regiments and 32 companies cavalry, 7 regiments and 24 companies artillery.

Acceptances annulled—2 regiments infantry, both New York regiments.

Leaving 266 regiments and 18 companies infantry, 27 regiments and 32 companies cavalry, 7 regiments and 24 companies artillery.

Organized—40 regiments and 8 companies infantry, 4 regiments and 2 companies cavalry, 1 regiment and 5 companies artillery.

Yet to be organized—226 regiments and 10 companies infantry, 23 regiments and 30 companies cavalry, 6 regiments and 19 companies artillery.

Accepted—150 regiments infantry previous to July 8, each 880 men—132,000.

Accepted—268 regiments infantry since July 8, each 1,040 men—279,720; thirty-one regiments cavalry since July 8, each 800 men—24,800; ten regiments artillery since July 8, each 800 men—8,000.

Regulars, old army, 16,110. Regulars raising for new army, 25,000.
 Total, 485,630.

WILLARD'S, Washington, August 26, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: His Excellency Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, directs me to ask you how many more regiments you wish from Massachusetts, and also to request an answer to his letter to you last week at your convenience.

With highest respect,

O. H. DATTON,
Agent for Massachusetts.

[First Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 September 18, 1861.

Respectfully referred to the Commanding General, with request for a reply.

[Second Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY, September 20, 1861.

Respectfully referred to the Adjutant-General. The General-in-Chief is not aware of the calls made or to be made on the States for quotas of troops.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1861.

Governor BLAIR:

(Care Adjutant-General Robertson, Detroit, Mich.)

You can retain your men ten days in camp to fully uniform and equip them. Do not delay beyond that period.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *August 26, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Please answer my letters of August 7 and 9 relative to recruiting and mustering in a company of sharpshooters, and a company of cavalry recruited from German troopers. The sharpshooters can be ready at once.

ALEX. RAMSAY,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 26, 1861.

Governor SPRAGUE,
Providence, R. I.:

Letter of 23d just received. Will answer in full. Confusion in telegrams caused by not having been penned by the same hand. Be assured the Department cheerfully grants you full authority to arrange the movement of your regiments at the period most advantageous for public service.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. LESLEY, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 26, 1861.

Governor FAIRBANKS,
Saint Johnsbury, Vt.:

As soon as your regiments are organized send them with such uniforms as may be ready, and let balance of uniforms be sent by express to the regiments as soon as possible.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1861.

Governor A. W. RANDALL,
Madison, Wis.:

This Department will accept the First Regiment for three years. Please advise how soon it will be ready for marching orders.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

DETROIT, *August 27, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: Colonel Elliott, member of the Canadian Parliament, is desirous of raising a regiment of Canadian cavalry for the war against treason. I don't know how the Administration may look upon this proposition, but there are many reasons in favor of its acceptance: First. Colonel Elliott is a brave and experienced officer. Second. He is in favor of the closest union between the Canadas and the United States, and believes that this fraternal union upon the battle-field would tend

strongly to cement a yet closer union. Third. It would satisfy England that hands-off was her best policy. Fourth. The moment it is proven that blacks are used in the Southern Army to fight us, I propose to recruit a few regiments of sables in Canada to meet that enemy, and think this would be an opening wedge for that movement. My colleague will introduce Colonel Elliott, and explain more at large.

Very truly, yours,

Z. CHANDLER,

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE,

Camp Rouch's Mills, August 27, 1861.

Major-General McCLELLAN,

Commanding Army of the Potomac:

SIR: The formation and organization of German regiments in the cities of New York and Philadelphia is, comparatively to the number of recruits and the war spirit of the German population, going on very slowly. The reason is apparent: There are too many regiments at once in state of formation, so that, instead of finishing and completing ten or twelve full regiments, we have twenty-five or thirty skeletons, and every so-called colonel has a personal interest that his men do not join another organization to complete it, fearing he would lose his pretended and cherished colonelship. I propose, therefore, that you may allow me to send one of my officers to New York and one to Philadelphia, with the order of the national Government to collect and unite all these mutilated and scattered companies and regiments, and to send, in parties of not less than thirty-four, instantaneously, to my camp, to be organized into companies and regiments in the camp, independently of all local, political, or personal influences and jealousies.

I have the honor to inclose herewith a petition, submitted to the Secretary of War of the 25th July and 12th of August, which, as you will see, expresses the same views.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

LOUIS BLANKER,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Fourth Brigade.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

August 27, 1861.

Respectfully forwarded to the Headquarters of the Army with the recommendation that General Blenker be empowered to raise a German brigade in New York and Philadelphia.

Respectfully,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,

Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE,

Washington, July 25, 1861.

His Excellency SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War:

SIR: I beg leave to make to you most respectfully the following representation:

In consequence of numerous letters, requests, offers, and petitions sent to me from all parts of the Union, especially from the States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, by men of position and influence,

I have the conviction that I can raise in the shortest delay a second whole German brigade, consisting of officers and partly of men who have seen service and actual war abroad, and to organize in this way a German division. I want only legal authorization to do it, and the means necessary for the expenses of recruiting, subsistence, and indispensable clothing. The full equipments of the regiments can be furnished, when the recruits arrive at headquarters, by the national Government. I would be obliged by a speedy and decisive answer.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LOUIS BLANKER,
Commanding Fourth Brigade.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE,
Camp Roach's Mills, August 12, 1861.

His Excellency SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: There was some misunderstanding concerning the regiments I offered for acceptance. The regiments I offered are now in progress of formation at New York—one cavalry regiment, Colonel Dickel's; one regiment of artillery, Colonel Fack, two reliable and capable officers, who offered to join my brigade; besides these, two New York infantry regiments, who wish me to take the direction and lead of their organization. In New Jersey, also, one regiment and five companies made to me the same proposition.

I hope and believe that if the Government charges me to take in hand the whole and complete organization of these regiments, and to select for them such officers as I know by experience to be men of military accomplishments and honorable characters, that in a very short delay all those regiments will be completed, because there is nothing more wanted than one power to direct them all, and one name under whoseegis the organization may be completed. I ask, therefore, the honor and favor of the national Government to send me or another general to New York, with full power to concentrate and unite the now scattered numbers of the thousands of Germans ready to fight for the preservation of the Union, and who expect nothing else than a leading chief in whom they have confidence.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

LOUIS BLANKER,
Commanding Fourth Brigade.

[AUGUST 27, 1861.—For Cameron to Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, requesting organization of troops for service under General T. W. Sherman, see Series I, Vol. VI, p. 169.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 27, 1861.

His Excellency Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to organize five additional regiments of volunteers (infantry), in accordance with General Orders, Nos. 58 and 61, herewith inclosed.*

* See pp. 412, 424.

Camp Cameron, situated in North Cambridge, Middlesex County, Mass., will be made a camp of rendezvous and instruction, to be placed under the charge of an officer of the regular service, to be hereafter designated by this Department.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[AUGUST 27, 1861.—For Cameron to Morgan, in regard to organization of expeditionary force under General T. W. Sherman, see Series I, Vol. VI, p. 170.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 27, 1861.

His Excellency WILLIAM SPRAGUE,
Governor of Rhode Island:

DEAR SIR: I acknowledge receipt of your comprehensive letter of the 23d instant. I regret that in the general orders and messages sent to you there has arisen any misapprehension on your part as to the wish of this Department. Whilst it is highly desirable that all troops regularly organized should be reported at once to Washington under the general orders published August 19, there can be no objection to making a deviation from the general rule in particular cases. Under the circumstances presented in your letter I am disposed to leave the matter of organizing and moving your regiments of Rhode Island Volunteers to your own judgment. If Col. Justus Ingersoll McCarty has been regularly sworn into the service of the United States he can muster the men, but they must be sworn into the service either by a civil magistrate or a U. S. Army officer. In regard to the Burnside Rifle Company, the Department is disposed to consider their proposal with favor.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

N. B.—I have referred your matter relative to the two batteries of artillery to the Chief of Ordnance.

AUGUSTA, ME., *August 27, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Doubtful if First Regiment re-enlist for three years. Do you want it for the balance of two? If so, will its pay go on from expiration of the three-months' service?

I. WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 27, 1861.

I. WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor of Maine, Augusta:

There is no authority for this Department to continue pay from expiration of three-months' service. I earnestly hope that these troops may re-enlist for three years.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 27, 1861.

Governor ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

This Department accepts the offer of a company of sharpshooters and company of cavalry; but the cavalry cannot be attached to an infantry regiment.

JAMES LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 69. } Washington, August 28, 1861.

I. Commanding officers of volunteer regiments or independent companies will take measures to keep the strength of their commands up to the maximum standard of organization prescribed by General Orders, No. 15, current series, from this Department, for cavalry and infantry, and General Orders, No. 16, current series, from the same Department, for artillery. For this purpose they will detail from time to time, as required, one commissioned officer, or two if necessary, with one or two non-commissioned officers or privates, to recruit in the districts in which the regiments or companies were raised.

The authority for the officers and men thus detailed to leave their regiments or companies must be approved by the brigade and division commanders and the general commanding the department or corps d'armée.

Immediately upon their arrival at their stations or, if more convenient, upon their way thither, the commissioned officers thus detailed will report in person or by letter to the nearest U. S. mustering officer, who will give them instructions in the matters of recruiting, the expenses proper to be incurred therefor, and the rendition of their accounts with proper vouchers.

Mustering officers will muster into service and administer the oath of allegiance to such regiments or recruits brought to them as may present conclusive evidence of their acceptance by this Department.

II. All enlisted men in the volunteer service, who have been taken prisoners by the enemy and released on parole, will be discharged from the service.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 28, 1861.

Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co.,
Bankers of the United States, London:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith inclose you a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War, and will thank you to comply with the request contained therein by honoring the drafts of Mr. Dayton, Mr. Sanford, and Mr. Schuyler to the amount mentioned.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

E. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 28, 1861.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State:*

SIR: You will please authorize our bankers in London to accept army drafts, not exceeding in all \$1,000,000, which may be drawn for the purchase of arms by either our minister to France, our minister to Belgium, or Mr. George L. Schuyler, the special agent of the United States for the purchase of arms, and such drafts will be paid by this Department.

Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 28, 1861.

Governor RICHARD YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

You will consider the acceptance of cavalry limited to five regiments in all. My telegram of the 25th was intended to apply to companies of infantry. Have written you to-day.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 28, 1861.

His Excellency RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois:

SIR: The Department telegraphed to you on the 25th instant authorizing the acceptance of all troops willing to enter the U. S. service. This was meant to apply to infantry alone. Five regiments of cavalry is the maximum the Department desires the State of Illinois to furnish at present.

With many thanks for the ready response of your noble State, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 28, 1861.

His Excellency ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,
Governor of Maine, Augusta, Me.:

SIR: You are authorized to raise, arm, and organize, at the expense of the United States, a company or regiment of cavalry, as you may deem most expedient, to serve for three years, or during the war, with the understanding, however, that this Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties. The men will be mustered into the U. S. service in accordance with General Orders, Nos. 58 and 61, herewith respectfully inclosed.*

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. LESLIEY, Jr.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

* See pp. 412, 424.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Annapolis, August 28, 1861.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

I inclose herewith letters from gentlemen of high character, all well known to me as good Union men, and commend their enterprise to your very favorable action. Give to the loyal men of Maryland arms, and they will fight like heroes for the Government of the United States. I have heretofore been indisposed to see arms disbursed here; now we know who to rely on.

Your obedient servant,

THO. H. HICKS.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CHESTER TOWN, August 24, 1861.

[Governor HICKS:]

DEAR SIR: By this mail you have a letter from Vickers, Hines, and myself on the subject of organizing a regiment from this county, or this and Queen Anne, if the War Department will not give one to Kent. Will you do us the favor to send it to the Secretary of War and urge its adoption, if you coincide in its propriety? I see movements here and in Baltimore indicating that the secessionists are only biding their time and waiting for a chance to rise up in rebellion. We can keep them down if we are properly organized and armed. We have, many, many thanks to you, thus far saved our State from revolution and civil war, and do not let us now lose it from want of proper precaution.

Very truly, yours,

S. W. SPENCER.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CHESTER TOWN, MD., August 24, 1861.

His Excellency THOMAS H. HICKS:

DEAR SIR: The battle of Manassas has evidently increased secessionism in our State. We think they may avail themselves of the first occasion that offers to precipitate us into revolution, and it is therefore prudent to prepare for any outbreak that may be attempted.

The State of Maryland can without question be kept in the Union if the conservative men are properly organized and armed. A large majority of her people have the good sense to see that the interests of our State are inseparably blended with the Union, but such has been the fraudulent and violent spirit and course of the secessionists that upon the occasion of another outbreak similar to that of Baltimore the Union men would be again overawed unless they were properly armed, and thus prepared to meet rebellion face to face. The Union men of Maryland can take care of their own State, but they must be armed to do so effectively, and we respectfully ask you to request the War Department to organize the Eastern Shore on the same plan that Governor Thomas is arranging for the defense of Western Maryland.

We should be pleased to see authority given to Maj. Edward Wilkins, whom you know thoroughly, to raise a regiment of 600 home guards, composed of one company of cavalry, one company of artillery, and eight companies of infantry. This regiment can be raised in this county, and will aid efficiently in keeping down rebellion in our State.

Respectfully and truly,

S. W. SPENCER.
JESSE K. HINTS.
GEORGE VICKERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 28, 1861.

Brig. Gen. JAMES S. NEBLEY,
Pittsburg, Pa.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise and organize two regiments of infantry to serve for three years or the war, provided you have them ready for marching orders in thirty days. This acceptance is with the distinct understanding that this Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties. Your men will be mustered into the service of the United States in accordance with general orders relating thereto, recently issued by this Department. You are authorized to select from the independent organizations accepted by this Department one or more regiments for your brigade as just authorized, with the consent of the colonel commanding such regiment.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAMES LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 29, 1861.

His Excellency Governor BUCKINGHAM,
Connecticut:

SIR: I have the honor of advising you of an offer by John S. Cannon, esq., of New Haven, of a company of artillery from that city. Not wishing to accept any independent troops from your State until you have raised the quota called for without consulting your wishes, I therefore would respectfully ask that you communicate to this Department your views on the subject.

Respectfully, yours,

JAMES LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 29, 1861.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

Send immediately the 200 sharpshooters under command of Captain Saunders, with orders to report to General McClellan. Your agent (Mr. Dalton) and General Tander report your State as willing to furnish them to remain in service for three years or during the war.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 29, 1861.

Governor WASHBURN, JR.,
Augusta, Me.:

Two years will answer for the First Regiment; all others should be organized and mustered for three years.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 29, 1861.

Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York, Albany:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favors of the 19th and 20th instant. In accepting regiments offered directly to the Department by individuals from the various States it was the intention to expedite the raising of troops, and to remove as far as possible the impression that the Department was unwilling to receive all the troops that were offered.

Regimental organizations now within the State of New York have been ordered to Washington, with power to recruit until regiments are full, and their commanding officers have been directed to forward recruits to Washington from time to time. Under the peculiar circumstances I think it would not be advisable to interfere with the parties until such time as they fail to conform to original agreements as made with them and in connection with orders since issued, but in all cases these regiments will be directed to report to the Governor of the State for their commissions. I herewith inclose copies of General Orders, Nos. 58 and 61.* The scope of these orders covers the inquiries in your favor of the 20th instant.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 29, 1861.

TITMUS HILLHOUSE, Esq.,
Adjutant-General of the State of New York:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 24th instant. While the Department doubts the policy of offering any bounty in view of the increase of regular pay provided by the recent act of Congress, the offer on the part of the Empire State to act thus liberally is regarded as deserving consideration from the United States Government. It will be for Congress hereafter to provide for the refunding of such bounties on the part of the States if deemed advisable.

Sincerely trusting that your efforts and those of the State Executive will be successful in an early organization of the State quota provided in the Government call,

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

MADISON, WIS., August 29, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Daniels' squadron of cavalry, raised under your special authority, has been ready to be mustered since August 15, and another squadron is now ready. Will you send mustering officer? Ripon his headquarters.

A. W. RANDALL,
Governor.

* See pp. 412, 424.

HARTFORD, August 30, 1861.

[SECRETARY OF WAR:]

SIR: Your favor of the 27th instant is at hand.* Major Wright called in behalf of General T. W. Sherman, and I have stated to him the condition of the two regiments which will soon be ready for the camp. I shall arm them with good arms and have them fully equipped, as suggested by Major Wright.

Yours, with high regard,

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Hartford, August 30, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: I have received Mr. Lesley's favor of August 29, advising me of the offer of John S. Cannon, esq., of New Haven, of a company of artillery from that city, and requesting a reply, communicating my views on the subject to the Department.

In consequence of the uniform declination on the part of the War Department to accept artillery from this State I have refused to organize any artillery companies heretofore, supposing that they would not be received. If any are to be received from Connecticut I should prefer that they come through the Executive. Will you communicate your views in regard to the acceptance of such companies to me, and oblige, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 30, 1861.

THOMAS A. SCOTT:

Two regiments have been offered to me from Ohio. I hesitated about taking them as a matter of etiquette. What shall I do?

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, August 30, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of the 19th came in my absence; hence the delay. A requisition for the home guards of the southern part of the State would not interfere with the formation of regiments now called for. Something must be done to quiet Northern Missouri. In my judgment the Union men there should be armed and organized, and backed by a strong armed and organized force in Iowa. Can furnish men for the purpose, but cannot clothe, arm, or equip them; but few of them are uniformed. If called out, they will need at once tents and blankets and arms, which should be sent at once. Whether they will need clothes depends on the length of their service. Northern Missouri is in as bad a condition as Mexico, and the Union men are daily subject to outrages. General Frémont must protect it. The operation will weaken him and embarrass his movements South, if such movements be intended. If

* See Series I, Vol. VI, p. 169.

the Union men of Missouri were armed and organized, and also a strong force in Iowa temporarily stationed at points on our southern boundary, I am satisfied that quiet would be restored, and the men who cause the mischief driven out or arrested. They ought to be hung. I will cheerfully co-operate in any plan you may determine upon. Please advise me fully.

SAML. J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, August 30, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Men are being mustered in in Illinois in squads. Cannot the same be done in Iowa? It will expedite the formation of regiments.

S. J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 30, 1861.

General SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: As yet no call has been made formally upon the loyal States for the embodiment in arms of the entire half million of volunteers which were authorized by one of the late acts of Congress to be raised by them whenever during the present war they may be required by the national Government for its defense; but deeming it probable that this call cannot long be withheld, and that the pressing exigencies of the nation will soon demand the enrollment of this whole force, I hasten to seize time by the forelock, and do now, on behalf of the State of Minnesota, offer to the War Department to raise in this State such forces, additional to those already sent by us into the field, as will be sufficient to make up the full number of 4,000 men, which will be Minnesota's entire quota of the half million authorized to be raised, computing the loyal population of the Union at 22,000,000 and that of Minnesota (as per U. S. census) at 170,000. This quota I propose shall be raised in the following form (first recapitulating the Minnesota troops already raised or accepted for the U. S. service), viz:

ACCEPTED AND IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

First Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers (Colonel Gorman) is now on the line of the Upper Potomac and mustered when it left Fort Snelling for Washington 1,023 men. Recruits for said regiment now being sent forward to supply its loss in "killed, wounded, and missing," 150 men. Total First Regiment, 1,173 men.

ACCEPTED AND NEARLY READY FOR THE FIELD.

Second Regiment of Minnesota Volunteer Infantry (Colonel Van Cleave) is accepted and mustered into the U. S. service, four companies of which are now in camp of instruction at Fort Snelling, its headquarters; two garrison Fort Ripley, on the Upper Mississippi; two Fort Abercrombie, on the Red River of the North, and two Fort Ridgely, on the Upper Minnesota. This Second Regiment is now

recruited above the minimum standard, and will shortly be reported ready for service, and will no doubt be raised to the full maximum of 1,046 men.

ACCEPTED.

One company of sharpshooters, on the Berdan model (Captain Peter), just accepted by the Department by telegraph of August 28. This company is yet to be recruited, but will no doubt be easily raised, though information is yet needed, and is hereby asked, from the Department in regard to supplying them with arms, equipments, and clothing, and mustering them in, and subsisting them as fast as recruited. This company will be made to muster up to the maximum of 101 men.

One company of cavalry is also just accepted by the Department by telegram of August 28, the intention being to recruit it entirely from experienced cavalry soldiers, mainly Germans, who served or were trained as such in their own country, making a troop at once available for service and nearly as effective as a troop of regulars. Nothing can be done, however, until the U. S. mustering officer here, Captain Nelson, and the U. S. assistant quartermaster, Captain Saunders, receive orders to subside the recruits of this company and muster them in as fast as they may be offered and whenever and wherever I may request, nor until we know in what manner and where they will be supplied with clothing, equipments, arms, and horses. It is not doubted that this company of horse will be speedily recruited up to the maximum of 95 men. Total Minnesotians accepted, 2,415 men.

To which I now propose to add :

Third Regiment of Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, to be raised to the maximum of 1,046 men.

Three companies of cavalry, constituting, with the German veteran troop already accepted, two squadrons—the three companies to be made to muster the maximum of 285 men.

Four companies of home guards, to be organized as provided for by our State laws, with not less than forty men each, and to be accepted into the U. S. service for the special duty of garrisoning the three forts of Ripley, Abercrombie, and Ridgely, in such proportions as I may direct—probably one company at Ripley, one at Abercrombie, and two at Ridgely, one of which last two might with advantage be cavalry. These four companies will in the aggregate number at least 254 men.

Total, the full quota of Minnesota, 4,000 men.

In making the above proffer at this time it is in view of the fact that to fill our quota of men will bear much harder, proportionately, on Minnesota than on any other loyal State of the Union, and that if Minnesota's whole quota is likely to be required at all, we cannot too soon know it, because while our territory is very large, our population is comparatively small for its area, and much scattered; and being mainly engaged in agriculture, with but few in manufactures, and scarcely any coming under the class of men of leisure, the business of recruiting is more difficult than in States where the people occupy a smaller area, and are engaged in pursuits more affected disastrously by the war, and it will here require a considerable time to organize the force, bring it together, and prepare it for service prior to the close of our season of navigation and the setting in of our winter. The Mississippi River is our only means of convenient transportation, and all military operations and organization should be completed while the season yet permits us to avail ourselves of its advantages. For this reason especially do I

most respectfully urge upon the Department the immediate consideration of this communication. If my proffer, in manner and form as stated, or with modifications, is accepted, then I ask that the Department will—

First. Advise me of the fact as early as possible.

Second. Advise me at the same time, comprehensively, how each and every portion of the force to be raised will be armed, clothed, equipped, and subsisted, in as much detail as possible.

Third. Direct its officials here to muster in and subsist the recruits for each and every portion or division of the force as fast as they come in and until the maximum number is filled up in each corps, and to do so at such places and times as I may request, including directions also to Captain Nelson to resume mustering in men for all companies of the Second Regiment until they are raised to the maximum.

I am urgent in this matter for full instructions and somewhat discretionary powers, inasmuch as frequent communication on military details is not favorable to celerity and efficiency in organization when at a distance of 1,500 miles from the War Department, while the telegraph is expensive, and at best is but brief in its communications, and not always reliable either. Any discretionary power that may be lodged in me will be honestly and carefully used.

The suggestion in regard to the employment of home guards or our ordinary volunteer militia to garrison the forts is made because those forts must necessarily be guarded by some force, and it would facilitate our other military organizations much if it could be understood that we would receive for this special duty men whose business, families, &c., might inhibit their leaving the State, but would allow their serving the Government in this capacity.

Very respectfully,

ALEX. RAMSEY.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 30, 1861.

Hons. C. DELANO, N. H. SWAYNE, and C. P. WOLCOTT:

GENTLEMEN: You will proceed to Washington and present to the proper authorities the subjects for consideration alluded to in our verbal conversation, and in doing so I desire you to make known substantially the following facts:

The State of Ohio is organizing twenty-eight regiments, under authority of the Secretary of War, to supply which we want 10,000 additional muskets. Besides these there are four other regiments authorized, whose organization is delayed, fearing it may interfere with the filling up of the first twenty-eight, for which 4,000 arms will be wanted. In addition constant demands are made for arms along the Ohio frontier, the defense of which is as essential as the sending of troops to the field. To supply this demand requires 6,000 additional. For the last number I made an unsuccessful request upon Colonel Kingsbury, chief of ordnance for Department of Ohio, many weeks ago, since which time by letter and telegraph I have made repeated requisitions upon the Chief of Ordnance without success. Equipments of all sorts are needed corresponding to the demand for muskets.

Cavalry.—Under authority of the War Department and assurance of General Ripley that arms and equipments should be furnished, we are organizing twelve companies of cavalry in addition to those now in the field, and relying on the United States, Ohio has made no provision

for arming these troops. A telegram from General Ripley intimates for the first time a doubt as to whether Government will furnish these arms. A large portion of this force is in camp, nearly ready to march. Unless arms and equipments be furnished, these companies must be disbanded, the disastrous effect of which can readily be seen. Added to this force, two regiments of cavalry are being formed under U. S. authority, one by Wade and Hutchins, the other by Zahn. What provision has been made for arming and equipping these I am not advised. In this the State can render no aid. I know no difference between these and troops enlisted by authority of the State, and to disband them for want of arms would be as disastrous to the service as if organized by State authority; therefore I earnestly insist upon their being promptly supplied.

Artillery.—Under like assurance from General Ripley we are organizing four batteries of artillery in addition to those now in the field. Harness, sabers, &c., promised by General Ripley should have been here some time since. I have repeatedly communicated with him upon this subject. From his recent correspondence I apprehend he will not furnish them within the time the public service requires. Unless these articles are promptly forwarded, the disbanding of this force may become a necessity. In connection with the Ordnance Department you will call General Ripley's attention to my telegram of — instant relative to furnishing the State with additional cannon, to which he replied that he could give no promise as to when our wants could be supplied. You will represent to him that in consequence of the large armament sent to Virginia and Missouri, and distributed along the Ohio border, we have only enough left for six batteries of six guns each—an amount entirely inadequate to the demands of the service.

We have organized and are organizing fifty regiments of infantry, equal to twelve brigades. In the judgment of the State authorities each brigade should have attached at least one battery and a squadron of cavalry. Added to this force, it will be necessary for the protection of our border and to meet contingencies to have an artillery reserve equal to the full amount now on hand. What we need, therefore, in this respect are twelve batteries or seventy-two 6-pounder guns, with all the necessary outfit. You will urge upon General Ripley the importance of supplying the State with these arms immediately.

If he cannot furnish them I trust he will give the State authority to procure them, and provide the means. I will be responsible for their early procurement. Present to him also the defenseless condition of Cincinnati, and urge him to forward immediately heavy guns for the protection of that city. Strange as it may seem, in view of the foregoing facts, the Secretary of War has authorized W. G. Sherwin, of Cincinnati, to enlist a regiment of artillery. How arms, &c., are to be supplied I am not advised. This I may say, that under recent authority from the Secretary of War I will immediately disband his regiment unless a full complement of arms and equipments are furnished; and even in that case I will issue no commission to Sherwin, but organize a regiment as I think the public service requires or have nothing to do with it. I telegraphed the Secretary of War a few days since that a regiment of artillery under Sherwin would be a farce in the public service.

NECESSITIES OF THE SERVICE AND OBSTACLES IN RECRUITING.

(1) *Finances.*—The appropriation in aid of the General Government was long since exhausted. The State authorities have, by the most

vigorous efforts, complied with the requirements of the Government, but can do so no longer where an expenditure of money is required.

Two measures of relief must be immediately provided, viz:

First. Full reimbursement for the amount advanced will be required to enable the State to meet outstanding indebtedness incurred in aid of the General Government. These advances amount to quite \$3,000,000. The credit of the State has already suffered seriously from delay in meeting these obligations. The effect of this has been to discourage the friends of our cause; to increase considerably the cost of supplies; to subject the State and Federal Government to gross misrepresentation and odium, and in all respects to seriously embarrass the State administration.

Second. Provision must be made by the authorities at Washington to supply promptly means to meet the necessary current expenses incurred in organizing the authorized regiments now in camp and in process of recruiting, as well as for any additional force the Government may want from Ohio. It is impossible for the State to furnish these means without convening the Legislature in order to procure further appropriations, which, for the gravest reasons connected with the public interest, I am unwilling to do. How these means are to be furnished I leave to the Government. Whether the money shall be deposited with the State authorities, to be disbursed by them on proper vouchers, or a Federal officer be sent here with funds to co-operate with said authorities, the Government at Washington must determine; but unless suitable provision is made to meet these expenses promptly I can give no promise that the quota of troops required from Ohio will be furnished. Our embarrassed condition has been heretofore made known to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The fact that our appropriation in aid of the United States has been exhausted, and that we cannot call together the Legislature at the present moment, renders it indispensable that the United States shall make some arrangement at once for subsisting the various camps in Ohio, where recruiting and enrollment is going on. Without such aid the recruiting service will be seriously embarrassed, if not entirely suspended, because of our inability to provide subsistence. You will therefore present the subject to the Secretary of War and Commissary-General fully and in its true light, in order that they may fully comprehend its importance and be advised of the consequences that must and will result to the service if the United States shall fail to provide subsistence for these camps and recruiting stations.

In connection with our finances I desire you to explain fully and in detail everything relating to the subsistence department, and to communicate especially the constant embarrassment to which Ohio has been subjected in not having the necessary subsistence provided by the assistant commissary of this department.

Assuming that he has been acting under orders of his superiors, I have found it impossible to get him to meet the necessities of the service, all of which you will explain to the proper department. Though during the early part of this conflict serious embarrassment was felt, arising from want of a proper co-operation on the part of the Quartermaster's Department with the State authorities in preparing troops for the field, I am happy to say that the hearty co-operation of General Meigs is now rendered in meeting the demands of the public service.

The authority of the Secretary of War to private individuals to organize troops prevents the filling up of regiments in process of organization by the State, and results in keeping all in a fragmentary condition for

an indefinite length of time, which is enormously expensive to the Government, demoralizing to the troops, causes confusion and dangerous delays, and renders impossible a uniform and efficient system of organization. It is indispensable that this policy be abandoned immediately.

I have earnestly urged this upon the Secretary of War, and trust that no more like embarrassment will be permitted. The recruiting service in Ohio will be greatly facilitated by conferring upon the Executive power to direct the mode of mustering in of officers and privates enlisted to fill up the regiments expected from Ohio for the service of the United States.

The following order is respectfully submitted as embracing what is required, and without which great delay in filling up our regiments will inevitably occur:

Order.—For the purpose of facilitating the enlistment and organization of volunteers in Ohio, it is hereby ordered that the Governor of the State may direct the mustering officers to muster into the U. S. service one field and one staff officer of each regiment as soon as, in his judgment, it may be necessary.

When a company of fifty men is enlisted and ordered into camp, they may, on arrival, be mustered into the service with a captain, and after recruiting up to the full number the two lieutenants shall be appointed and mustered in.

Whenever, in the opinion of the Governor, the necessities of the service require a more rapid organization of a regiment, two imperfect companies or regiments may be united into one; in which case the officers mustered in will be assigned to such position in the new regiment as the Governor may direct.

During the time the companies are in their camps of rendezvous they will be subject to such rules and regulations (in conformity with the orders of this Department and the laws of Congress) as the Governor may prescribe.

You will repeat in substance the following request, long since made of the Secretary of War, viz: That power be conferred upon the Executive of Ohio to direct the heads of the several branches of the public service connected with the organization of troops in Ohio as he may deem necessary in matters connected with said service. Such authority is only commensurate with the responsibility devolving upon the Executive.

The embarrassment and delay resulting from its absence have seriously retarded and prevented the satisfactory preparation of troops in Ohio for the field, and will inevitably produce like results hereafter, unless the War Department shall be able to issue directly such orders as would be issued by the Executive of the State.

You will urge upon the Secretary of War the importance of making Camp Dennison, in Ohio, a camp of instruction, and of placing it in charge of a competent officer, with capacity commensurate with his duties, and who will be able by his character to inspire soldiers and citizens with confidence in his ability to meet emergencies.

The danger of civil war in Kentucky is by all regarded as imminent, and the moment it arrives we may reasonably expect Kentucky to be invaded from Tennessee by a large army, having for its object, among others, the capture and sacking of Cincinnati.

The citizens of Cincinnati have with great force brought this subject to my attention, and presented considerations for having near that city a body of troops able to repel invasion, which ought not and cannot be ignored.

Recognizing the force of these obligations, and in accordance with pledges given to the citizens of that city through their committee, I would recommend the placing under command of the officer having charge of Camp Dennison all the troops at that camp and in Cincinnati for active service, and I have named to said committee Brig. Gen. O. M. Mitchel as the officer I would recommend for this position, which you will please do.

In that connection you may properly say that from the long residence of General Mitchel in Cincinnati and his accurate knowledge of the topography of the country (in which he is not excelled by any man), united to his high personal and professional merit, his appointment would inspire universal confidence among the people of Ohio.

Prisoners.—In accordance with his request, instructions were some time since given to General McClellan to send prisoners to Ohio. Regarding the jails of the State as being insecure and improper places for their confinement, I caused to be erected at Camp Chase a prison of capacity sufficient for the accommodation of 450 inmates, and upon a plan capable of enlargement. A considerable number have been and are there confined, and others are continually arriving. I desire specific instructions in regard to the disposition to be made of them.

Any aid the Government may require of the authorities of the State will be cheerfully rendered.

W. DENNISON,
Governor of Ohio.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 31, 1861—10.36 a. m.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis :

Lay aside etiquette. Organize soldiers as rapidly as you can. Get them, no matter where from, so they are loyal, good men.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 31, 1861.*

THOMAS A. SCOTT:

I have detected a plan to burn the bridges on the roads from the interior of this State in the direction of Louisville to prevent the moving of troops in that direction, and will detail troops to-morrow to guard the roads. The Government must not suffer affairs to drift on until it is too late. I hope to hear something from you soon.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 31, 1861.*

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT:

The force now being organized in this State, and shortly to go into camp of instruction near this city, will amount to about five brigades, of four regiments each. To complete the proper equipment of this force and prepare it to take the field, ready for efficient service, at least five field batteries of six guns each are indispensably necessary. If authorized by the War Department, I could have them furnished at the same

or less rates, and of as good quality in all respects, as those supplied by the Government, at an early day ready for active service.

Please reply by telegraph.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 31, 1861.

Governor OLIVER P. MORTON, *Indianapolis:*

Your agent, Mr. Owen, states to this Department that he can secure 3,000 stand of Enfield rifles, subject to Government inspection, in addition to the 10,000 authorized August 19, the price to be \$19 per gun and fixtures. You may authorize the purchase of the additional lot referred to on Government account.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 31, 1861—10.38 a. m.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD, *Davenport:*

Men can be mustered in in squads consistent with General Orders, Nos. 58 and 61.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 31, 1861—1.37 p. m.

Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg:*

Col. David Campbell, of Pittsburg, calls to-day and states that you desire authority to raise a regiment of cavalry under his command as colonel, to be ready for service in thirty days. Please consider yourself, as Governor of Pennsylvania, authorized to organize the regiment as above indicated.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, *August 31, 1861.*

THOMAS A. SCOTT:

I will try to respond promptly to any requisition made on the State for volunteers, but must ask that no conditions are imposed which are not established by the acts of Congress or the general orders of the War Department. Please answer promptly if the regiment is wanted.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 1, 1861—9.36 a. m.

Hon. O. P. MORTON,
Governor, Indianapolis:

Protect the roads as indicated. I have telegraphed you three times within the last forty-eight hours. Did you get messages? Your agent,

Mr. Owen, was authorized to buy 3,000 more Enfield rifles yesterday. General Butler and Commodore Stringham have gained a splendid victory at Cape Hatteras. Took two forts, 730 prisoners, many officers, cannon, small-arms, &c., without the loss of a man on our side. Keep us posted about border movements.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *September 1, 1861.*

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Please send immediately four proper Department bugles for artillery companies ready to march. The Eleventh and Eighth (reorganized regiments) and Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Regiments are ready to leave this week. In what direction shall they go?

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 1, 1861.

Governor DENNISON,
Columbus, Ohio:

I have seen your message to Colonel Swayne, and have ordered ten 32-pounders and ten 24-pounders, with good supply of ammunition, to be forwarded to Cincinnati from Allegheny Arsenal without delay. Will see during the day what can be done in regard to muskets. Keep us advised of your troubles, and no efforts shall be spared to help you.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 1, 1861—9.12 a. m.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

I do not understand your message. We want men mustered according to general orders. If you refer to Colonel Campbell, I stated the case as he gave it to me from yourself as Governor of Pennsylvania.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

HARRISBURG, *September 1, 1861.*

Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Your telegram was conditional as to time and commander. If the regiment be desired, let the requisition be unconditional.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 2, 1861.

GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, Esq.,
London:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of 16th of August was received 30th ultimo. Results of your mission so far seem unfavorable. I hope your visit to

the Continent may prove more successful. We need arms. Secure them at any reasonable price, and forward without delay. Being in the market, you have better means of judging as to the proper course to be pursued than we can have. The whole matter is therefore referred to your judgment and discretion.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 2, 1861—3.50 p. m.
General SHERMAN,
Stevens House, New York:

Please call on the Governors of the States authorized to supply regiments upon your requisitions. Get the first they have ready that are suitable for your purposes. Complete organization at the earliest practicable date. New York may be able to give three immediately.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

NEW YORK, *September 2, 1861.*

Your dispatch is received. The Governors have already been called upon for the first troops. They will commence arriving to-morrow. All the dispatch shall be made that is practicable. I will telegraph the Governors again to secure dispatch.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 2, 1861—10.50 a. m.
Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

I will send bugles. Organize your regiments and equip them as rapidly as possible. Hold them in camps of instruction within your own State, subject to the wants of the Government, until further orders.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Baltimore, Md., September 2, 1861.
Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The inclosed letter from General Wallace I consider of urgent importance. If you will direct tents to be furnished for 300 men, and subsistence to be provided as rapidly as they are enrolled, arrangements can be made here to carry out your order. I think the Eastern Shore of Maryland in great danger, and immediate steps should be taken to counteract the designs of the secessionists.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

CAMBRIDGE, August 29, 1861.

Major-General DIX:

DEAR SIR: I have been authorized by the Secretary of War to raise a regiment of infantry for the service of the United States, to be stationed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland as a home guard, but in the beginning we find difficulty in the way of collecting the men until we have legal authority over them. We have no tents and no provisions or way to feed them. Can you devise any means whereby our men can be provisioned until they are mustered into service? We can get plenty of men to enroll themselves, but before muster day the enemy steals or persuades them away. If we could provide a rendezvous and have provision for the men I think the regiment would soon be full, but without some such provision we shall be much delayed.

My friend, Hon. Arthur G. Willis, who bears this note, is a thorough Union and loyal man from Caroline County, and visits you for the purpose of making some arrangements, if possible, to overcome the difficulties under which we labor. In his neighborhood he is active and is willing to do all he can in the matter. If he supplies the men with rations until they are mustered into service, can he be allowed his expenses or can he have the amount detained from the allowance of the men for his use? I should address these questions, perhaps, to the Secretary of War, but so pressing is the business at that office I cannot obtain a hearing.

Hoping you may be able to serve us, I am, yours, truly, &c.,
JAS. WALLACE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, September 2, 1861—8.56 p. m.

Colonel BERDAN, *New York*:

We are much in want of your regiment of sharpshooters. Send it forward immediately to Washington. Report to General McClellan for orders.

By order:

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, September 2, 1861.

His Excellency WILLIAM DENNISON,

Governor of the State of Ohio, Columbus:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to subsist the volunteer force which this Department has authorized you to raise at rates not to exceed those now paid at your several camps and places of rendezvous. The expenditures thus incurred will be provided for by the Subsistence Department upon requisitions from you as Governor of the State of Ohio. To protect this Department, and to insure payment, you will have all items of expenditures certified by proper vouchers and classified under the following heads: (1) Subsistence on the route; (2) Rations at rendezvous. Payment of requisitions will be made through the Subsistence Department by drafts upon the U. S. Treasury.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

P. S.—Prisoners of war, when sent to Columbus, to be subsisted by you, as we now provide for our regular soldiers.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 70. } Washington, September 3, 1861.

1. It is announced that the appropriation "for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers, under the acts authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 men," is intended for the payment of all expenses that may hereafter be incurred therefor, as well as for the reimbursement to individuals of such amounts as have been already justly and actually expended by them in raising troops that have been, or may be, received into the service of the United States.

Reimbursements of expenses for organizations raised, or attempted to be raised, but not actually mustered into the U. S. service, will not be made.

Claims of States for expenditures heretofore made by them in raising volunteers are provided for by separate and distinct appropriations, and will not be paid from the one now referred to.

Bills must in all cases specify the date of expenditure, the particular item and amount, and the company or regiment for which the expense was incurred. They must be accompanied by the receipt of the party to whom payment was made, and by a certificate of the officer or person incurring the expense that the amount charged is accurate and just, and that it was necessary for the public service, for troops raised for the United States.

Among expenses properly chargeable against this appropriation may be enumerated :

First. Rent of rendezvous or office for recruiting.

Second. Commutation of fuel and quarters for officers already mustered into service, when detached on recruiting duty.

Third. Subsistence of volunteers prior to their muster into service. After such muster, subsistence will be provided by the Subsistence Department. If possible, subsistence will be issued in kind, as recognized in the regular service (or if other articles are substituted, the cost of the whole must not exceed the regular supplies,) and will be paid for at rates not exceeding the current prices at the place of purchase. If subsistence cannot be furnished in kind, and board be necessary, it will be furnished at a rate not to exceed forty cents per diem.

Fourth. Necessary transportation of volunteers prior to completion of company organization and muster into service as a company. After completion of such organization and muster, transportation will be paid by the Quartermaster's Department. Transportation will be at the rate of two cents per mile for railroad travel, and at the current rates for stage and steam-boat fare.

Fifth. Rent of grounds and buildings for camping purposes, cost of erection of quarters, of cooking stoves when absolutely necessary, of clerk and office hire when authorized by the Adjutant-General, and of all expenses incidental to camps of rendezvous.

Sixth. Knives, forks, tin cups, and tin plates for volunteers.

Seventh. Necessary medicines and medical attendance prior to organization of regiments, or the mustering in of the regimental surgeons.

Eighth. Actual railroad, stage, or steam-boat fare necessarily incurred by authorized agents in raising or recruiting volunteers.

Ninth. Advertising. Officers recruiting will be authorized to advertise for recruits in not to exceed two newspapers for each rendezvous under their charge.

Tenth. Fuel and straw, previous to company organization, according to the allowance for the Regular Army.

Eleventh. All other expenses allowed for recruiting in the regular service not herein mentioned, and incurred for volunteers previous to their muster into the U. S. service.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 16. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 3, 1861.

The General-in-Chief is happy to announce that the Treasury Department—to meet future payments to the troops—is about to supply, besides coin, as heretofore, Treasury notes, in fives, tens, and twenties, as good as gold at all banks and Government offices throughout the United States, and most convenient for transmission by mail from officers and men to their families at home. Good husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers, serving under the Stars and Stripes, will thus soon have the ready and safe means of relieving an immense amount of suffering which could not be reached with coin.

In making up such packages every officer may be relied upon, no doubt, for such assistance as may be needed by his men.

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 3, 1861.

His Excellency Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

At the instance of Kentucky,* the President desires that you send without delay five regiments, including Colonel Wallace's, to such points on the Ohio as General Anderson may be supposed to approve.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 3, 1861.

Hon. G. N. FITCH,
Logansport, Ind.:

DEAR SIR: Having great faith in your abilities and courage, I take pleasure in accepting the regiment tendered in your letter of the 27th ultimo, subject, however, to the approval of the Governor of the State of Indiana, who has requested that no more be accepted from his State by this Department, until he has furnished the quota called for by the Government. I would therefore most respectfully refer you to the Governor, who, I doubt not, will be happy to afford you every facility in the organization of your regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

* See Boyle and Speed to Lincoln, Series I, Vol. IV, p. 256.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Annapolis, Md., September 3, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, and all concerned:

I with pleasure and with entire confidence introduce to your favorable acquaintance Col. Arthur G. Willis, and beg, as an indispensable favor and necessity, that you furnish him with the tents and subsistence as indicated by Major-General Dix. Rely upon it, the Eastern Shore of Maryland should be looked to; it is defenseless, the people helpless for want of organization and arms, and they are now moving in the right and with earnestness. Aid them, I beg you. We have good fighting material in the Union element in those eight counties composing the Eastern Shore of Maryland as can be found anywhere, as they are unable even to arrest the secessionists that are now passing great numbers through that section to the Eastern Shore of Virginia where the Confederates are getting together a pretty formidable force. I have known Colonel Willis from his boyhood. He is a man of standing, of means, and we have nowhere a more thorough and entire Union man, and none that is working harder to get up a home brigade than Mr. Willis. Colonel Wallace's letters will explain themselves. I trust you may be able to give them full aid.

I am, truly and obediently,

THO. H. HICKS.

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 4, 1861.

I think provision should at once be made for organizing a force Eastern Maryland, as recommended by Governor Hicks and General Dix. Let it be done at once, if possible.

A. LINCOLN.

[Inclosure.]

CAMBRIDGE, September 1, 1861.

Hon. THOMAS H. HICKS:

DEAR SIR: Our mutual friend Arthur G. Willis visits you, General Dix, and perhaps the authorities at Washington, in reference to a home brigade. In Caroline they experience the same difficulty that meets us here. The people seem shy. The disunionists take advantage of their hesitation to defeat the enterprise. As soon as they find a man who has been enrolled they beset him in every way and induce him, if possible, to back out. We can avoid this difficulty if we establish a camp, and take the men in and feed and clothe them at once and keep off the wolves. Once established in camp, guard will be kept over the weak and faltering, and the rascals who seek to dissuade will be kept off, or, if caught, put under arrest. Then again an encouragement—the parades, the music, the discipline, the stir, bustle, and show—takes the attention, excites an interest, and convinces all that we are in earnest. What we want is tents and provisions, a drill-master and music. I wish you would use your utmost to secure us tents for 24 men to start with. I will give ample security, if required, for the safe keeping and delivery of the tents, fixtures, &c. We must have ample rations for a like number of men for one month, or power to purchase also uniforms for a few at once or liberty to procure them ourselves. We must also have 200 stand of arms without delay. The danger of an outbreak daily increases, and we ought to be and must be prepared

to meet it. Full and speedy preparation will defeat all attempts. This home guard will remain all quiet, and we must not permit the idea of fail to be entertained for a moment. I will do all I can, and I have no doubt I shall succeed, but I have made the above requests in order that our success may be hastened and be complete. I was in straits at Toddtown Saturday and yesterday. They are raising a company there. They have fifty-three enrolled, and expect soon to have the minimum required by law. The company at Church Creek is ready for mustering in. Cambridge company is nearly full. Our friends are at work, Caroline, Talbot, Somerset, and Queen Anne, and I have no doubt of our success, but we want all the help we can get. Therefore please aid Mr. Willis all you can. I will be up on Thursday, and want you to accompany me to Washington and Baltimore.

Yours, truly, &c.,

JAS. WALLACE.

[Indorsement.]

ANNAPOLIS, September 3, 1861.

Colonel Wallace is the gentleman authorized to raise a home brigade for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and Colonel Willis should be authorized, I think, to co-operate with him. Colonel Willis is a man of energy, of means; rely on him as a true Union man.

THO. H. HICKS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, September 3, 1861.

Hon SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: It seems probable that some of the States may have difficulty in forwarding their quotas of troops as rapidly as the interests of the Government may require, and I therefore, in addition to the eight regiments of infantry, two batteries of artillery, and one regiment of cavalry already accepted from this State, tender to you a regiment of riflemen. There are in this State a large number of disciplined riflemen, Germans, who have seen actual service abroad, and who, though not willing to serve as infantry of the line, would render efficient service in the field. If you want them I will raise the regiment forthwith, although the extra pay allowed by the State to each of its soldiers draws \$50,000 annually from the treasury for each regiment we put in your service. In making this offer I proffer at the same time my earnest request that you will permit Capt. A. T. A. Torbert to accept the command of the First Regiment from this State in the place of Colonel Montgomery, promoted to be brigadier-general. I know the difficulty with which you comply with such requests, but I put it to you in all fairness whether the exertions and readiness of the people of this State do not entitle me to ask from you that you should enable me to fill properly a vacancy which otherwise I am absolutely unable to fill. I shall send the Sixth Regiment in a day or two, the other regiments in a week or two. I would be obliged if your reply to this note be handed to Mr. Gummere, who presents this to you. He is one of the State officials, and will act with full powers from me.

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. OLDEN.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The quotas from the different States will all be here in two weeks, according to telegrams from the Governors, except Maine, which will require three weeks, and Rhode Island not yet heard from. Governor Morgan is in town. He desires authority from the War Department to fill up some of his regiments from the scattered companies of the accepted regiments not yet completed, and to organize the scattered parts of those accepted regiments that will not probably fill up very soon into complete regiments for service. I have no doubt but the interests of the service will be much advanced thereby. The Governor will remain here until an answer is received.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, September 4, 1861.

Hon. THOMAS H. HICKS,
Governor of Maryland, Annapolis, Md.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 28th ultimo, and herewith inclose authority to the two gentlemen named each to raise a regiment of infantry, as it is not deemed advisable to receive regiments of mixed arms.

You will observe the regiment from the Eastern Shore is accepted as a State guard, except in case of special necessity.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 4, 1861.

Col. EDWARD WILKINS,
Ochestertown, Md.:

(Under cover to Governor Hicks, Annapolis, Md.)

SIR: You are authorized to raise and organize a regiment of infantry to serve for three years or during the war, with the understanding that it is for service in the State of Maryland unless special necessity shall require their presence elsewhere, of which this Department will determine, and with the further understanding that this Department will revoke the commissions of all officers found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties. You will promptly advise Adjutant-General Thomas at Washington the date at which your men will be ready for mustering and he will detail an officer for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 4, 1861.

Col. ARTHUR G. WILLIS,
Potter's Landing, Md.:

SIR: The regiment of infantry which you offer is accepted for three years or during the war, provided you have it ready for marching order

in thirty days. This acceptance is with the distinct understanding that this Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties.

Your men will be mustered into the service of the United States in accordance with General Orders, Nos. 58 and 61, herewith inclosed.*

Respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 1, 1861.

Col. WILLIAM LOUIS SCHILEY:

(Care of Henry W. Hoffman, esq., Baltimore, Md.)

SIR: The regiment of infantry which you offer is accepted for three years or during the war, provided you have it ready for marching orders in thirty days. This acceptance is with the distinct understanding that this Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties.

Your men will be mustered into the service of the United States in accordance with General Orders, Nos. 58 and 61, herewith inclosed.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS EXCELSIOR BRIGADE,
No. 118 13th Street, Washington, D. C., September 1, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I respectfully ask permission to raise and organize a battalion of cavalry, and to raise, organize, and equip five batteries of artillery to be attached to my brigade. I also respectfully ask authority to increase the regiments of my brigade by the addition to each of another battalion of six companies (to be raised and organized by me), so as to make each regiment consist of two battalions of eight companies, as provided in General Orders, No. 16, dated May 4, 1861.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

D. E. SICKLES,
Brigadier-General.

MADISON, *September 1, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Our Seventh Regiment is ready and waiting orders to move.

A. W. RANDALL.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJUT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 71. } *Washington, September 5, 1861.*

I. All persons having received authority to raise volunteer regiments, batteries, or companies, in the State of New York, will immediately

*See pp. 412, 424.

report to His Excellency Governor Morgan, at Albany, the present state of their respective organizations. They and their commands are placed under the orders of Governor Morgan, who will reorganize them and prepare them for service in the manner he may judge most advantageous for the interests of the General Government.

II. All commissioned officers of regiments, batteries, or companies, now in service, raised in the State of New York independent of the State authorities, can receive commissions from the Governor of that State by reporting to the adjutant general thereof and filing in his office a duplicate of the muster-in rolls of their respective organizations.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Paris, September 5, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, U. S. America:

DEAR SIR: In my letter of August 29 I informed you of the arrangement I had made with Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. in relation to the credit I had received from the Secretary of the Treasury through you, and which required your indorsement to be perfect. That document, which I pledged myself to produce by the return mail, I trust is now on its way.

I left London immediately for this place, and have succeeded in closing the following contracts:

Forty-five to forty-eight thousand of "the standard rifle of the French army, the last and best in use, of the model of 1853, made in the Government establishments, having passed the Government inspection and having the Government stamp, entirely new." It is not expressed in the contract but is perfectly understood that these arms are to be taken from the Government arsenals. They are to be inspected by me at the arsenals, and only to be paid for upon delivery to the steamer at Havre, accompanied by a Government permit to ship them.

You will perceive that I have revived an agreement made with Mr. Dayton, our minister here, before my arrival here, but which had been abandoned. There have been great difficulties in the way, but I think they are now secured; if not, of course there is no money paid.

The price of these rifles, which are all of the French caliber 17.8 millimeters, or .701 of an inch, will average, delivered on board the ship, all charges and expenses of every kind included, about 83 francs, say \$16.50, and the freight about 20 cents each, say \$16.70 delivered in New York.

If nothing interferes with the delivery of these guns, of which 20,000 go by the steamer Fulton on the 18th of this month and the remainder by the steamer of October 16, you may rest assured that you have the very best arm used on this continent, preferred by the French to the Enfield rifle, and impossible to be obtained in any other way. I have offered \$20 and even \$25 for one as a sample, but cannot buy one, nor could Mr. Dayton, who also tried. I have been obliged to go to the "Museum of Arms" to inspect the sample and note down the Government marks. I also hope that the caliber will admit the use of our ammunition for guns of .69 caliber, the difference being only .011 of an inch.

I cannot but suppose that the French Government connives at this arrangement, but not from any positive knowledge. In addition to the above, I have contracted for 10,000 revolvers of the Lefauchaux patent. General Frémont having already sent out a quantity of these pistols, was induced to procure the same kind, because they require a peculiar ammunition, which, however, is easily made, and the pattern molds of which will accompany the first shipment. But in addition to this remain Mr. Phulman, the Government inspector, who accompanies me—he is now in London, I am happy to say nearly recovered from his dreadful attack of small-pox—pronounces them a first-class arm, equal not superior to the Colt. I got them delivered on board ship, all expenses paid, for about 62½ francs each, say \$12.50; 1,500 by steamer of September 18; 3,500 certainly by steamer of October 16, and possibly 500; the remainder by steamer of November 15.

I have also contracted for 20,000 swords for light cavalry of the Montmorency pattern, such as are altogether in use in the French army or their light cavalry, all of them to be proved by the Government tests, and half of which I hope, but cannot yet be positive, will, like the rifles, come from the Government arsenals. They cost 17½ francs, say \$3.45 each, delivered at Havre free of all charge; 5,000 by the steamer of September 18; 6,000 by steamer of October 16; the remainder by steamer of November. But if I succeed in getting them from the Government arsenals, the whole 15,000 may go by the October steamer.

RECAPITULATION.

By steamer of September 18: 20,000 rifles, 5,000 swords, 1,500 revolvers.

By steamer of October 16: 25,000 or 28,000 rifles; 6,000 swords (perhaps 15,000); 3,500 or 4,500 revolvers.

By steamer of November: The remainder of swords and revolvers. I have therefore laid out, or rather contracted for, the whole of my credit except \$500,000. I have still to purchase 10,000 cavalry carbines, possible. I can procure here such as are used in the French army, if they are not a first-class weapon, such as they use in England, which are nothing more or less than a small Enfield rifle, and cost just the same, deducting the cost of the bayonet. The French army intend substituting for this arm a long rifled pistol. I have almost concluded to buy them here of the same caliber as the rifles I send you, provided I can get them from the Government arsenals at about \$9 or \$10 each. I will inform you about this in my next letter.

For the remainder of my money I propose to contract in England for field rifles, or for another supply of these French rifles, whichever can be obtained the soonest. Some promises are held out to me that I may have 30,000 more from the Government arsenals in December. If I shall close for them.

In closing this report I wish particularly to call your attention to the addition of the trade in arms in this country and in England, Germany, &c. I have taken great pains to inform myself, and you may, I think, rely upon the correctness of my statements.

No Enfield rifles, so called, can be obtained in England, France, or Belgium except by contracts for future delivery, commencing three or six months after signing the contract. When in England, 3,000 to 10,000 per month may be obtained as long as is desired, and if contracts are made for twelve months or more the delivery can be increased to 10,000 per month. Price, at present, delivered at Liverpool, about \$17.50.

In Liege, Belgium, the same, not more than 1,500 or 2,000 per month unless for a very long contract, when perhaps 3,000 per month might be obtained, say after first six months. Price same as England now.

France, same as Liege. All these prices, I think, will fall a few months hence, unless the rebels have actually got the money they assume themselves to have, and propose to secure all these establishments for their use.

None of these arms are interchangeable, and if contracts are made with manufacturers not forming a part of their great associations, they require close watching.

These establishments will make the arms after any designated pattern.

When you go beyond these manufactories, both England and the Continent are flooded with arms of all kinds, in large and small quantities, hawked about for sale. Some belong to Governments who have substituted better ones in their arsenal, mostly in the hands of speculators, or persons who have the refusal of them. The prices all vary; they will probably take half or a third of what they ask; and we often half a dozen brokers offer you the same lot, each with a different story as to his special advantages in getting them at a great favor. All this time they are never sold.

I will give you a few instances. By the last steamer you sent me proposal of a Mr. Schiffin, I think was the name, to sell you a large quantity of arms at a low price. I have ascertained these to be old damned arms furbished up anew.

Mr. Sanford, our minister at Brussels, had actually engaged, but fortunately did not take, a lot of 10,000 rifles, purporting to be the same as those I have secured, and at even a higher price, delivered at Genoa. I have ascertained they are arms of an old pattern, which have been used and repaired. How good they may be I cannot say, but ought to be purchased for \$12.

I extend these remarks because persons have called upon me in London and here, saying they are purchasing arms by order of the Government. Generally I think they were speculators, and I wish to guard you against them.

If any cheap arms are desired—and my present instructions cover nothing of the sort—you now know exactly how the market stands.

I have been assisting Mr. Dayton, our minister, principally as interpreter, in closing his contracts for the clothing, equipment, &c., for 10,000 men—*Chasseurs de Pied de la Ligne*. The contract was closed yesterday, amounting to about \$500,000, and the whole will be shipped by steamer of October 16. It was necessary to stipulate for clothing of a larger size, as most of these Frenchmen are more like boys in height, though tolerably broad shouldered.

You will please excuse the length of this communication, but as it embraces all I have to say upon general subjects connected with arms in future my notes will be shorter.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE L. SCHUYLER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 5, 1861.

Governor YATES,

Springfield, Ill.:

If you can send three or four full regiments infantry without arms or uniforms, with orders to report to General McClellan, they can be

equipped here. I hear your camps are full of recruits. Please answer and state what you can do.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 5, 1861.

Hon. O. P. MORTON,
Governor, Indianapolis :

General Frémont telegraphs for men to be sent to Cairo immediately. Forward all regiments organized and ready for movement that have not been assigned position.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 5, 1861—1.56 p. m.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis :

John W. Blake, of General Rosecrans' staff, telegraphs to General McClellan he can raise regiment infantry, with three companies cavalry and one of artillery, to be called Brigade of the Wabash; rendezvous at La Fayette. Matter is referred to you for such action as to you may seem proper. Confer with Mr. Blake. If organized send to Washington.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 5, 1861.

His Excellency O. S. OLDEN,
Governor of New Jersey :

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise and organize a regiment of riflemen to be ready for marching orders in thirty days. The men will be mustered into the service of the United States in accordance with General Orders, Nos. 58 and 61, herein inclosed.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 5, 1861.

Col. Ward H. Lamon is hereby authorized to make requisitions upon the chiefs of the various bureaus of this Department for [such] arms, ammunition, clothing, subsistence, and transportation as he may require to organize, arm, and equip and transport a brigade to be formed by him, made up of Virginians, to be mustered into service at such time and place as he may direct.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

* See pp. 412, 424.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 5, 1861.

Hon. ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,
Governor of Wisconsin:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication I beg leave to say that an order will be issued to the Ordnance Department to-day to send you address at Madison muskets for three full regiments; also gun for two batteries of artillery, six pieces each. The remaining regiments authorized by this Department—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—you will please forward to Washington without arms, and direct the officers in charge to report to General McClellan for orders. Arms and other equipments not provided by you will be furnished here. I supply regimental quartermasters you can appoint, upon recommendation of the colonel of each regiment, an officer, with the rank of lieutenant, who can then be appointed regimental quartermaster by the colonel. Mustering of men and officers into the service of the United States can be done as directed by general orders inclosed.

If you desire to add more regiments to those already offered I should be glad to hear from you. Before closing the communication permit me to extend the acknowledgments of this Department for your prompt and liberal response to all claims that have been made upon you for forces.

Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 6, 1861—1.13 p. m.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

You can make any arrangement you desire with Colonel Campbell in regard to cavalry regiments.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 73. } Washington, September 7, 1861.

I. Paragraph 152 of the Army Regulations, edition 1861, in relation to the reward to be paid for the apprehension of deserters, is so far modified as to substitute \$5 instead of \$30 as the amount to be paid in such cases.

II. That portion of General Orders, No. 15, current series, from this office, which prescribes one major for a regiment of cavalry, has been so far modified as to allow three majors for a regiment of twelve companies and two for one of eight or ten companies.

IV. Hereafter no discharges will be granted to volunteers in the service of the United States on the ground of minority.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 241. } Washington, September 7, 1861.

2. All persons having received authority to raise volunteer regiments, batteries, or companies, in the State of Pennsylvania, will immediately report to His Excellency Governor Curtin, at Harrisburg, the present state of their respective organizations. They and their commands are placed under the orders of Governor Curtin, who will reorganize them and prepare them for service in the manner he may judge most advantageous for the interests of the General Government.

All commissioned officers of regiments, batteries, or companies now in service, raised in the State of Pennsylvania independent of the State authorities, can receive commissions from the Governor of that State by reporting to the adjutant-general thereof and filing in his office a duplicate of the muster-in rolls of their respective organizations.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 7, 1861.

Hon. E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York, Albany:

What number of volunteer regiments can you have ready for marching orders on a few hours' notice, if required to meet an emergency? It is desirable that organizations and equipment should progress as rapidly as possible, and in such manner as will enable the Government to use the forces actually mustered in. Please advise fully and immediately.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governors of—Rhode Island, Sprague; New Jersey, Olden; Massachusetts, Andrew; Maine, Washburn; New Hampshire, Berry; Wisconsin, Randall; Michigan, Blair; Illinois, Yates; Indiana, Morton; Iowa, [Kirkwood]; Ohio, Dennison; Vermont, Fairbanks; Connecticut, Buckingham.)

HARTFORD, CONN., September 7, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I will have two regiments equipped and mustered in within one week. They will be fed and mustered in.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 7, 1861.

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Your last dispatch, sending all our regiments West, is being carried out. The Eleventh and Twenty-sixth started last night. Two more start to-morrow. The two batteries are gone and a third starts Monday. Colonel Wood asked guns, carriages, and equipments for five

batteries, and if the Government could not furnish, to allow us to get them made. No answer has been received. It should be six instead of five batteries. We shall increase our troops to not less than 40,000. Volunteering goes on rapidly, and public opinion improving. I am very uneasy about Kentucky, but I suppose the Government is not, and orders to send troops to the border are countermanded.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 7, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

In pursuance of your last order two regiments went to Saint Louis last night; two more to-morrow. Three more could be ready in six hours if they had arms. Sixteen other regiments in a forward station. Can there not be arms sent here by express at once? Please answer immediately.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

BOSTON, September 7, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Possibly one or two regiments. A sudden call upon us would probably draw several thousand raw recruits instantly on great emergency.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

JACKSON, MICH., September 7, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The Sixth Regiment Michigan Infantry left for Washington last week and must have arrived. The Seventh is now on the way. The Fifth can march full and uniformed in a few hours' notice. The First reorganized, can march with about 700 strong. Stockton's, about the same, and the Eighth also about the same. We are proceeding with the greatest dispatch. The two new cavalry regiments have driven away recruits from the infantry badly.

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of Michigan.

ALBANY, September 7, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Dispatch received. By active measures, with some deficiencies in numbering and otherwise, I can probably move five or six regiments wherever ordered by the latter part of next week. You are aware that as the order now stands I should send them to General Sherman to Fortress Monroe. If emergency require it, could in a yet more irregular form move them sooner. Address me Astor House, New York, where I shall be Monday and during all of next week.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York.

NEW YORK, *September 7, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Authorize positively to organize an Irish brigade of 5,000 men. I can do so forthwith and have it ready in thirty days to march. Please reply at once authoritatively by telegraph, afterward by official letter. Expedition in the matter of vital importance.

Yours, sincerely,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Captain, Sixty-ninth Regiment.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 7, 1861.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
New York:

Make application at once to Governor Morgan. He will give authority for organization.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 7, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Within one week four infantry regiments, three cavalry companies, ready for the field—the infantry, however, being concentrated at Camp Dennison for defense of Cincinnati and to operate in Kentucky. In addition, twenty regiments organized, averaging about one-third full, which will be delayed some weeks for want of clothing, blankets, equipments, &c. To encourage recruiting add a few to commence recruiting in a few days. Cavalry and artillery delayed from same cause—General Ripley's incapability to fulfill his promise to furnish cavalry equipage and artillery harness. It has thrown us much aback since Manassas affair. We have sent into the field ten infantry regiments, three batteries, four guns each, and two cavalry companies. To encourage recruiting, please authorize me to purchase 10,000 to 15,000 full suits of clothing, to distribute among recruits immediately on enlisting. Give us prompt clothing and arms, and it will add this full many thousands to the present complement. Would be glad, if possible, to give you 100,000 men. You will need to have all.

W. DENNISON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 7, 1861.

His Excellency ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.:

SIR: Your letter of the 21st ultimo, which, instead of having been directed to this Department, was addressed to the President of the United States, was brought to my attention this morning for the first time by your messenger. The President informs me that he never received the letter, and upon inquiry I find that when it reached this Department it was placed upon file without having been laid before me for consideration. I regret the consequent delay, and upon becoming acquainted with your request this morning I at once directed that

orders should be issued in accordance with what I understand to your wish relative to the organization of troops in your State. In all the troops accepted from Pennsylvania directly by this Department were authorized only upon the representation that the State had already enrolled the number of men which the Governor had been called upon to furnish. A copy of the order made in compliance with your request will be transmitted to you as soon as it can be issued from the office of the Adjutant-General. This Department has no wish in connection with the organization of troops except to allow the patriots of Pennsylvania who are generously offering their services to enter at the earliest moment to the support of the Government in its hour of need and trial; and it shall be the pleasure of the Department to give every additional facility that the Governor may desire to gratify the wishes of those who are anxious to serve their country in the field.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War

PROVIDENCE, September 7, 1861

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

A regiment goes to steamer to-night. A battery will go middle of next week; a regiment in eight or ten days.

W. SPRAGUE

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., September 8, 1861

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

By order of General Frémont we sent last week from our camp six companies to Quincy, one to Commerce, four to Cairo, and one cavalry regiment to Carbondale. We have one full regiment cavalry in camp in ten days will in all probability have two more. We have also companies enough not full and now recruiting to organize three regiments infantry. Colonel Webb's regiment, at Chicago, has 1,300 men; Colonel White's regiment, at Chicago, 800 men; Colonel Light's regiment, at Chicago, has 700 men, and Colonel Knobelsohn's, at Chicago, has 900 men. Colonel Bryner's, at Peoria, has 800 men. I am also informed that Colonel Dickey's regiment, at Ottawa, and Colonel Farnsworth's, at Chicago, both cavalry, are nearly full. The seven last named are independent regiments. An order from yourself or General Frémont would be necessary. In my opinion these troops will be needed in the Western service.

Yours, truly,

RICH. YATES,
Governor of Illinois

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 8, 1861.

Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Go to work and organize the six additional batteries. Give me the number of guns wanted, and if we cannot furnish them will give you authority to purchase.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

AUGUSTA, ME., September 8, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Have one regiment to start Tuesday for Long Island. Shall its destination be changed? Will have two more about 25th instant. State appropriation will then be exhausted. If you want more will Government furnish funds?

I. WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 9, 1861.

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

Five thousand arms (part from New York and part from Fort Monroe) have been ordered to you. Understanding that you have a large number of men in camp without arms or equipments, we a few days ago ordered three regiments to Washington to report to General McClellan, who will provide for them.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 9, 1861.

Governor WASHBURN, JR.,
Maine:

Allow your regiment on Tuesday to go to Sherman. If you can raise three additional regiments of infantry, Government will pay the expense on requisition from you.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

TRENTON, September 9, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Will send a full regiment to-morrow. Can send two more, each 500 strong, on twenty-four hours' notice.

CHS. S. OLDEN,
Governor of New Jersey.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 9, 1861.

Governor MORGAN,
Astor House, New York:

Give General Sherman his quota, and also General Wool. Concentrate and urge forward all the other organizations possible.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS EXCELSIOR BRIGADE,
No. 148 15th Street, Washington, D. C., September 9, 1861.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I can raise, and if authorized by the Secretary of War will proceed to recruit, five batteries of artillery. With three of these

companies I am at present in successful communication, and one of them is now at Camp Scott. I can and will, with like authority, raise a battalion of infantry for the First, Third, and Fourth Regiments of my brigade. The additional companies of infantry for the Fourth Regiment will consist, mainly, of men belonging to the Twenty-eighth New York State Militia, of which Colonel Brewster was for some time major, and with whom they served as a three-months' regiment in the war. This addition to the Fourth Regiment would add greatly to its efficiency, because there would thereby be added to its right, left, and center companies of trained soldiers who have seen service, thus greatly expediting the efficient condition of the regiment. Numerous assurances have been made to the commanding officers of the First and Third Regiments by kindred, friends, and neighbors of the localities where the companies composing the regiments were recruited, and I only repeat the often expressed and generally believed opinion of these two commands when I state to you my firm conviction of the ability to recruit these regiments up to the contemplated standards very speedily.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. SICKLES,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Excelsior Brigade.

[Endorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Washington, September 9, 1861.

Referred to the honorable Secretary of War.

GEO. B. MCCLIGHLAN,

Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SAINT JOHNSBURY, *September 9, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War:

I have two maximum regiments organized in companies at the recruiting stations ready to be called into rendezvous as soon as they arrive, which will be within three days. They will be equipped, armed, and partially uniformed this week. Can go forward early next week if ordered. If required to go forward this week, they must go without uniforms.

ERASTUS FAIRBANKS,

Governor of Vermont.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, September 9, 1861.

Governor FAIRBANKS,

Saint Johnsbury, Vt.:

Get uniforms for your regiments and let us have them as soon as you can.

T. A. SCOTT.

WHEELING, *September 9, 1861.*

T. A. SCOTT:

We are suffering greatly for the want of arms. There are 4,000 muskets at Bellaire in charge of Crispin. They would answer for our use.

guards, and are useless for any other service. Can't you let us have them? I am informed by the field officer in the Second Virginia Regiment that out of 250 altered muskets in that regiment 50 of them are useless. Can they not be furnished with a good gun immediately?

F. H. PEIRPOINT,
Governor.

WHEELING, September 9, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

I have just received a dispatch from General Rosecrans, commanding this division, that this arm of the service greatly needs a regiment of artillery. By your authority I can raise the regiment. Telegraph me whether or not to raise it. If yes, send me by mail the number of each company and other details. Answer.

F. H. PEIRPOINT.

MADISON, WIS., September 9, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

We can send our Seventh Regiment by Wednesday or Thursday of this week. Another will be ready in ten days thereafter, and we hope to be able to give four more regiments at intervals of ten days. We send three companies of artillery to camp this week for drill. We are so far from the scene of action that we do not wish to send in incomplete regiments unless absolutely necessary.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 74. } Washington, September 10, 1861.

Officers commanding regiments, brigades, divisions, armies in the field, and military departments, whether of the Regular Army or the Volunteers, are reminded of the Article of War and of the Regulation which make it their duty to remit in the beginning of every month to this office an exact return of the troops under their command. Blanks in profusion have been distributed for the purpose, and there can therefore be no excuse for the persistent manner in which this duty has been ignored. Hereafter it must be fulfilled, and punctually. All returns now due will be immediately made up and forwarded, and from this day forth brigade commanders will see to it that the Nineteenth Article of War is rigidly enforced.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 243. } Washington, September 10, 1861.

* * * * *

6. All persons having received authority to raise volunteer regiments, batteries, or companies in the State of Ohio will immediately report to His Excellency Governor Dennison at Columbus the present state of

their respective organizations. They and their commands are placed under the orders of Governor Dennison, who will reorganize them and prepare them for service in the manner he may judge most advantage for the interests of the General Government.

All commissioned officers of regiments, batteries, or companies in service raised in the State of Ohio independent of the State authorities can receive commissions from the Governor of that State by reporting to the adjutant-general thereof and filing in his office a duplicate of the muster-in rolls of their respective organizations.

* * * * *

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *September 10, 1861*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Will you accept more artillery companies than those already received from this date?

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *September 10, 1861*

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

I thank you for your dispatch as to the 5,000 stand of arms. Are they on the way? We need them very much, and have felt discouraged that no arms at all have been sent to us yet. Please answer immediately.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois

[SEPTEMBER 10, 1861.—For Cameron to Butler authorizing organization of a volunteer force, not exceeding six regiments, in New England States for the war, &c., see p. 815.]

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *September 10, 1861*

Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

I learn that Colonel Milroy has an order from the Department for a battery for his regiment, and that General Ripley has made an order for the guns. These favors to regiments procured by members of Congress are a source of great trouble. If one regiment is favored every other one wants to be. I hope that a battery be attached to each regiment or none. I am trying to put the regiments on equality, but cannot succeed if this course is pursued.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 10, 1861—8.15 p. m.

Governor BLAIR, *Lansing, Mich. :*

William P. Innes, chief engineer and superintendent of Grand Rapids, offers a regiment of mechanics and engineers. I have telegraphed him the matter would be referred to you, and if you deem it advisable for the interests of Government the organization may be made under your direction.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

CONCORD, N. H., *September 10, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War :

Yours of 7th received. One regiment will be mustered into service 16th instant; another probably 30th. Both will be fully armed and equipped. One hundred sharpshooters will leave here for New York to-morrow (Wednesday). We can raise 500 or 600 cavalry if approved by your Department. Shall we do so? Will the United States Government furnish the outfit, or any part of it?

N. S. BERRY,
Governor of New Hampshire.

NEW YORK, *September 10, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War :

SIR: An evident and favorable reaction manifest in all parts of the State. Recruiting proceeding with more activity. I have accepted Captain Meagher's proposal to organize the Irish brigade in thirty days. We hope to organize regiments and send them forward after this week as rapidly as the exigencies of Government may require. Arms and supplies will soon be in greater demand than soldiers. Dispatch of 9th instant received.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 10, 1861.

Governor PEIRPOINT, *Wheeling, Va. :*

You may raise and organize five batteries of artillery of six guns each, four to be 6-pounders and two 12-pounders, 130 men to each company. As soon as organized to be placed under control of General Rosecrans. We prefer independent batteries to regiments of artillery. Will arrange to-day to give you 2,000 of the guns at Bellaire. Do you want United States to furnish the artillery guns? Answer immediately.

SIMON CAMERON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 10, 1861.

Governor RANDALL, *Madison, Wis. :*

Make your regiments full as rapidly as possible. Your suggestion is right.

SIMON CAMERON.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 75. } Washington, September 11, 1861.

The following order has been received from the War Department, and is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, September 9, 1861.

For the purpose of preserving accurate and permanent records of deceased soldiers and their place of burial, it is hereby ordered that the Quartermaster-General of the U. S. Army shall cause to be printed and to be placed in every general and post hospital of the Army blank books and forms corresponding with the accompanying duplicate forms for preserving said records. The Quartermaster will also provide proper means for a registered headboard, to be secured at the head of each soldier's grave, as directed in the following special order to commanding officers in reference to the interment of deceased soldiers:

It is hereby ordered that whenever any soldier or officer of the U. S. Army dies it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the military corps or department in which such person dies to cause the regulation and forms provided in the foregoing directions to the Quartermaster-General to be properly executed.

It is also ordered that any adjutant or acting adjutant (or commander) of a military post or company, immediately upon the reception of a copy of any mortuary record from a military company, shall transmit the same to the Adjutant-General at Washington.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 11, 1861.

I. WASHBURN, Jr.,
Governor of Maine:

General Butler proposes raising in New England six regiments, to be recruited and commanded by himself, and to go on special service. I shall be glad if you, as Governor of Maine, will answer by telegraph that you consent.

A. LINCOLN,
President.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

(Similar to Governors Fairbanks, Berry, Andrew, Buckingham, and Sprague.)

NEW HAVEN, September 11, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I approve the proposition of General Butler, and shall sustain the Administration in executing it.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, September 11, 1861.

HON. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

In Eighth Regiment (Hoffman's), three companies mustered in; five more nearly full. In Ninth (Vandever's), six companies mustered in; will probably be full this week. In Tenth (Perczel's), eight companies mustered in; Second Cavalry, nine companies mustered in. Strenuous

efforts are making to fill all up. It would much hasten matters if clothing and equipments could be sent to deliver as companies are mustered in. The delay in furnishing these to other regiments discourages enlistments. How soon can they be sent for these regiments? Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Regiments are not yet clothed.

SAML. J. KIRKWOOD.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *September 11, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Can I have Capt. William McE. Dye, of the Regular Army, to command one of our regiments of infantry now organizing? Answer immediately. It will hasten the raising of the regiment. Can I raise a cavalry regiment instead of one of the infantry? The class of men enlisting prefer the cavalry service.

SAML. J. KIRKWOOD.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, September 11, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Another Irish regiment is proposed here in Boston, and the leading men say we can raise two more here in Massachusetts. You have called for five from Massachusetts. Now if you want and need men, and the Quartermaster-General's Department or the Treasury will give proper aid in equipping and fitting out regiments, I think it most wise to avail of the interest at this moment revived among us, and make a requisition for, say, three more infantry regiments from Massachusetts. We have been and still are trying to serve the nation to the utmost, and only desire to be sure that we are in the proper understanding with the Department at Washington as we proceed. Our cavalry regiment is recruiting handsomely. Please reply immediately, as many people are awaiting it.

I am, with high regard, yours, faithfully, &c.,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

BOSTON, *September 11, 1861.*

President LINCOLN and
SECRETARY OF WAR:

Authorize State to raise whatever regiments you wish additional. We will first fulfill engagements with General Sherman ordered by Secretary of War, then add others fast as possible. Will help General Butler to the utmost.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

BOSTON, *September 11, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

We have raised a cavalry regiment of three battalions for Capt. Robert Williams. Massachusetts relies on your promise to do what we want.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

PROVIDENCE, *September 11, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Governor Sprague has left for Washington. Third Regiment now at Fort Hamilton; Fourth Regiment ready to leave here next week.

BYRON SPRAGUE,
Aide-de-Camp

[SEPTEMBER 12, 1861.—For Cameron to Butler authorizing preparation of an expeditionary force, see Series I, Vol. VI, p. 677.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, September 12, 1861.

Brig. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE, U. S. Army,
Washington:

GENERAL: Major-General McClellan directs that you proceed to New England, and there raise and organize a force of two brigades, of five regiments each, of men from that section of country. The object of the organization, the character of the men to be received, and other important features of the plan proposed will be learned from the accompanying copy of a letter from Major-General McClellan to the honorable Secretary of War of September 6, 1861,* approved by the Secretary September 11, 1861, which is inclosed for your information and guidance.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *September 12, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I think I could raise without difficulty three more regiments of cavalry and another battalion of artillery. Had I not better do it while can? Apathy is stealing over even Illinois.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 12, 1861.

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

You are authorized to raise three more regiments of cavalry.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 12, 1861.

Hon. RICHARD YATES,
Governor, Springfield:

This Department will accept one more regiment of artillery from your State.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

* Quoted in McClellan's report. See Series I, Vol. V, p. 36.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 12, 1861.

Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

You are desired to put in rapid march to this place all organized regiments under your control.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governors Austin Blair, Lansing, Mich., and A. W. Randall, Madison, Wis.)

INDIANAPOLIS, September 12, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Can start one regiment to-morrow, but it has no arms. Can start three on Saturday, but one will have no arms. Can you arm them, and at what point?

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 12, 1861—9.20 a. m.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor of Iowa, Davenport:

Dispatch in regard to clothing referred to Quartermaster-General, who has written in full.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 12, 1861—9.22 a. m.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor of Iowa, Davenport, Iowa:

You are authorized to raise one cavalry regiment in lieu of one infantry. Captain Dye cannot be transferred.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 12, 1861.

Governor WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

Report to Colonel Berdan, here, all your sharpshooters. Special uniforms furnished here.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governors Ramsey and Blair.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 12, 1861.

WILLIAM H. PURNELL,
Baltimore, Md.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise two companies of cavalry to be placed on duty in the Eastern Shore of Maryland. An official notification of this acceptance has been sent to the Quartermaster-General and to the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, with whom you will correspond in reference to equipments of the two companies.

Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 12, 1861.

Hon. JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.:

Dispatch of yesterday received. Massachusetts has done so well in all she has promised that she shall not be disappointed in anything she desires from the General Government.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1861.

Col. Henry Wilson will report with the troops he has raised or shall raise in Massachusetts to Major-General Butler, U. S. Army.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 12, 1861.

Governor N. S. BERRY,
Concord, N. H.:

DEAR SIR: Your telegraphic dispatch of the 10th instant is received. Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, has been authorized to raise a regiment of cavalry from the New England States. I would therefore most respectfully refer you to him.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAMES LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 12, 1861.

His Excellency WILLIAM SPRAGUE,
Governor of Rhode Island:

The Department having accepted from Rhode Island five companies of light artillery, six guns to each company, four companies of which are now in the service, Governor Sprague is hereby directed to furnish four additional companies for three years' service, or during the war, and these united batteries to be denominated First Regiment Rhode Island Light Artillery.

He will appoint field and staff officers for the same, as provided by regulation, who will be mustered into the service when appointed. He is authorized to make purchase of horses and all equipments required on account of the Government of the United States, or make requisitions upon the proper departments, as will, in his judgment, most speedily bring the balance of the regiment into the service.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 12, 1861.

Governor WILLIAM SPRAGUE,
Governor of Rhode Island, Providence:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to organize, arm, and equip a regiment of cavalry complete from New England, to serve for three years, or during the war. You are authorized to make such requisitions upon the proper departments of the Government as will in your judgment most speedily bring the regiment into service.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 77. } *Washington, September 13, 1861.*

The following letter has been received from the War Department, and is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 13, 1861.

SIR: You will arrange for the payment of volunteers, as directed by the provisions of the act of Congress relating thereto, dated July 24, and as amended August 6, 1861, viz, when organized and accepted by the Governors of the several States, without regard to the date of mustering into the service of the United States, provided payment has not been made by the respective States for which the Government will eventually be liable.

When volunteer regiments have been accepted by the War Department upon what are termed independent acceptances, you will allow pay from the date of organization of each company with the minimum number of men; satisfactory evidence in each case to be furnished your Department before payment is made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

NEW YORK, *September 13, 1861.*

General JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,
Chief Engineer, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Monthly reports* of operations at Forts Richmond and Tompkins for August, 1861, are inclosed herewith. In behalf of the State of New York, and by request of Governor Morgan, I have made arrangements for providing the State militia with field artillery at the rate of one gun per regiment of the organized uniformed militia of the State.

* Omitted.

This will enable the Governor to meet the calls of the President, have a reserve, and an additional supply to meet losses and casualties. To this end thirty-two carriages for 20-pounder rifled guns, consisting of gun, caisson, forge, and battery carriages, have been completed by a Mr. Stephenson. Another manufacturer (Althause & Son) is just completing 100 other carriages for forty rifled guns, the delivery of which commences to-morrow, having executed the work in thirty working days. They are to commence and complete thirty-eight additional carriages in twenty days, all of which are for rifled guns. The harness for all this artillery is on hand and in progress of manufacture. It is the desire of the Governor I should make the effort to have cavalry sabers made by artisans in this city if practical. I will make the effort. The State will have next week twenty rifled and fifteen smooth-bored field pieces mounted, with caissons, battery, and forge wagons. Additional field pieces are being made for the State in this city under my direction and also at the West Point foundry if their orders for the United States will permit.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. DELAFIELD,
U. S. Corps of Engineers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 13, 1861.

General SHERMAN,
Stevens House, New York:

How many men have you in camp? Could they be moved on short notice with three days' rations? Please answer immediately.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary.

DENVER, COLO. TER., *September 13, 1861.*

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR: Although assigned by you to a department which has no official cognizance of some of the matters herein communicated, the extraordinary perils which surround the judicial as well as the executive departments of this Territory seem to impose upon me as well as upon the Governor the duty to spread them before you.

This Territory, as you are aware, covers the natural fortresses as well as the parks and treasures of the Rocky Mountains between the thirty-seventh and forty-first parallels of latitude from which no enemy in possession would be easily dislodged without great cost and difficulties long as it could derive support from either side of the ranges. Of the 30,000 people here (most of them adult males) at least 6,000 are men of Southern paternity or proclivities, who came to Kansas, armed by you predecessors, to make it a slave-holding State, and when foiled in the undertaking, came with the same arms in their hands to these mountains to seek for gold with which to retrieve or repair their broken fortunes. If no rebellion had occurred in the Southern States, it is reasonably certain that these people would have been content with the sober experience which their expensive raids in Kansas afforded them. But as that rebellion did occur, and as these people were in sympathy with it, they found the way to put themselves in swift communication with the leaders thereof in Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas, so that as early as the 1st of July last they appeared to be fully posted in respect to

most of the insurrectionary movements then contemplated by the Governors of those States. About that time they began to form secret conclaves, variously termed "Blue Lodges," "Golden Circles," and "Rangers," and to collect together the arms which their loyal neighbors as well as themselves brought to this country. By that early, stealthy movement they obtained possession of nearly all the arms and ammunition in the Territory.

Upon the 1st of August, while I was at Cañon City, upon the sources of the Arkansas River, to open a district court there in the place and stead of my associate, Judge Armour, who had not arrived at his post of duty, I obtained the first tangible evidence of treasonable movements. It then and there came to my knowledge that emissaries of McCulloch were gathering arms in that vicinity for him, and that parties connected with the Overland Express Company, whose teams traverse the Arkansas route, were implicated in the transaction. Being at the time without any prosecuting officer I was obliged to leave those offenders uninterrupted, except by such admonitions in court as I delivered at the time. Upon my return to Denver about the 12th of August, I was apprised of similar military preparations going on here under the auspices of one A. B. Miller, who about that time confessed to the marshal that he was the elected leader of a brigade of 1,400 enlisted secessionists, but denied all intention to make any demonstrations until they should have aid from below. Miller's movements were somewhat mystified by the conflicting statements of his confederates, yet his and their violent opposition to the effort the Governor was then making to raise two companies of volunteers disclosed a state of feeling which could not be mistaken. The volunteers were attacked at night with fire-arms, and upon several occasions several of them wounded, and upon the 17th of that month one of them was killed. Those assaults disclosed the fact that one Harrison, a brother-in-law of Left Hand, an Arapahoe chief, was involved in the conspiracy, and that Left Hand was himself here declaring vengeance upon the government of the Territory, if Harrison, who had been arrested, was not discharged. The arrest of the murderer of the soldier and a dozen or more persons for other kindred offenses reminded us of our utter destitution here of anything like a prison or building of sufficient strength to be used for a jail, and it was in vain that I appealed to the loyal portion of the people here to construct one for us. Some of them were without the means, and more were without the courage to undertake to erect a building in which their disloyal neighbors should be incarcerated.

During all this time the Governor was steadily employed in his department, under similar embarrassments, in endeavoring to raise and arm a regiment of volunteers and in keeping the Indians under his official care at bay. The election, which occurred upon the 19th of August, although it revealed some gratifying information of the probable loyalty of a majority of our population residing in the mountains, added fuel to the flames then burning in the secret conclaves of the secessionists. Perceiving, as the returns came in, that they had not secured the election of their Delegate to Congress, they became more violent than before, and openly threatened to burn the city and exterminate the government by arms. At that point Governor Gilpin and myself held a consultation for the purpose of comparing the information of which we, in our separate departments, were possessed, and of determining what it became us to do under these extraordinary circumstances. The Governor informed me that his communication of June 19 to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in which he had apprised

the Government of the necessities of that service, remained unanswered; that he was without advice, funds, or arms with which to repel attacks, either from the 25,000 Indians which surrounded us or from secessionists. I was compelled to inform him that I was without the facilities for confining the prisoners the marshal had in nominal custody; that one had escaped, and that further arrests would be fruitless, because of our inability to keep the prisoners. Quickened by the crack of fire-arms, which fell upon our ears from all quarters of the city, and by the almost frantic excitement existing among the women and children, we resolved to call into existence a Union Defense Committee, procure arms and ammunition wherever we could, direct the marshal to prepare a prison, to procure supplies, and hold this Territory against internal and external foes, if it were possible to do so. We concluded that we failed to comprehend our epoch and the purposes of our appointments if the President expected us to wait for instructions in such an emergency.

As it was known that Col. Philip St. George Cooke was at the time returning from Utah with his regiment and a full battery of artillery, it was resolved to send to him Mr. Bennett, our Delegate to Congress, in the hope of inducing him to turn down this way until we could procure orders from the Department for him to remain. Mr. Bennett went to see him, but got nothing from him but volleys of oaths and coarse complaints against the Administration at Washington. He is undoubtedly in sympathy with the traitors. He should be removed from his trust forthwith, before he betrays his regiment into the hands of the secessionists in Missouri, and Maj. Alfred Pleasanton, of the same regiment, or some other faithful officer raised to his place.

The Governor sent couriers to Forts Laramie and Kearny for arms and ammunition, and just at this moment we have information leading us to believe that we may obtain some from that quarter, if they are not intercepted and captured before they reach here. The messengers sent thither have not returned.

Upon the 2d instant I empaneled a grand jury in this city and charged them pointedly on the subject of treason and conspiracy. The same day the said A. B. Miller, with a large party of his men, armed and mounted, demonstrated awhile in front of the court-room, then encamped outside the town for the night, and the following day, after being joined by others, pushed southward, whether to join the Texans or to instigate the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches in that quarter, to make a descent upon us, we do not know. Major Seward met him and a portion of his train as he was approaching here from Santa Fé.

Corralled here, as we are, with nothing but empty pretenses of strength with which to protect ourselves, the Governor has availed himself of the opportunity offered by the passage through here of Major Seward to send forward these dispatches. If you inquire why we did not arrest Miller and his party, the answer is, we had no sufficient arms with which to take them, nor prison in which to confine them afterward, if arrested; and yet, by strategic and illusory displays of the few we have, they have been so multiplied to the fancy of the traitors that they have not dared up to the present time to risk an attack upon our meager forces; and that, sir, is the most we have thus far been able to do in a military way. The indictments found by the grand jury are a terror to some of them. I am now trying the murderer of the soldier. It is as certain to my mind as the existence of this Territory that if either the secessionists or the masses of our friends here (the latter class have never learned strategy and therefore

cannot be trusted with a full knowledge of our weakness) were to learn our actual weakness they would get up a panic within twelve hours, which would result in driving us from the Territory.

Now, although I am not advised of your reasons for recalling to the States the command of Colonel Cooke, I venture to submit to you the following requests:

First. That his command, which will be this side the Missouri when this reaches Washington, be turned back to Colorado under a loyal colonel.

Second. That if this be inadmissible, a part of it be turned back to Colorado with the battery attached to it, that we may have the use of that in this emergency.

Third. That the commission of a brigadier-general be given to Governor Gilpin, with instructions to raise a brigade for this frontier service. I do not know that he desires the office, but I feel well assured that in the present condition of these Territories, as well as the whole country, it will be sound wisdom in the President to make that appointment and to give him such instructions. The safety of this part of the public domain requires the services of a brigade of soldiery, and his military and border experience eminently fit him to command it.

Fourth. That if it should not be agreeable to the President to make the Governor a brigadier-general, that he send some other military officer here immediately, with suitable arms and munitions, to enable the Governor to hold this Territory, Utah, and New Mexico.

Fifth. That the parties connected with the Overland Mail and Express Route from Saint Joseph to California be required to desist from aiding and comforting disloyalists, or that their contract be taken from them by the Department. It is a notorious fact that the entire force of employés of that concern are malignant secessionists, who use their position to convey treasonable information to the enemy.

Sixth. That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may be directed to act upon Governor Gilpin's communication of the 19th of June immediately, that these Indians may be placed under such arranged restraints as shall tend to bring them out of their present disorder.

Impressed as I am with the force of these suggestions, I have ventured, in a hurried manner, to spread them before you in this dispatch. We are holding this Territory by a thread. If that thread breaks before we get relief, God only knows when or how it will be regained.

I have the honor to be, sir, with profound esteem, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. HAIL,
Chief Justice of Colorado.

[First Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 2, 1861.

This communication ought to have been addressed to the Secretary of War, but it seems to have so much importance that I send it to you, and I suggest that after reading it you refer it to the Secretary of War and ask his attention to it.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Second Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 15, 1861.

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant-General Scott.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary.

[Third Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY,
October 31, 1861.

Read and respectfully referred to the Adjutant-General.
By command of Major-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 13, 1861.

Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Your dispatch referring to direction of regiment is referred to General Scott. The President thinks Washington most important point.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 13, 1861.

Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Send forward your regiments and arms will be provided here.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 13, 1861.

Col. JESSE BAYLES,
Louisville, Ky.:

SIR: The regiment of cavalry which you offer is accepted to serve for three years or during the war, provided you have it ready for marching orders in twenty days. This acceptance is with the distinct understanding that this Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties. Your men will be mustered into the service of the United States in accordance with General Orders, Nos. 58 and 61, from this Department, herewith inclosed.*

Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

DETROIT, MICH., September 13, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

In your dispatch of yesterday by the words "organized regiments" do you intend me immediately to forward all State regiments, whether full or part full, and also independent infantry and cavalry regiments raising within the State by direct instructions to colonels from the War Department?

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of Michigan.

* See pp. 412, 424.

JACKSON, MICH., *September 13, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have received your telegram containing the directions to William P. Limes, esq., in regard to raising a regiment of mechanics under my direction if in my judgment the interest of the Government will be promoted thereby. Finding that several companies have already been formed for this purpose, I have cheerfully authorized the formation of the regiment and will assist in it to the utmost of my ability.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of Michigan.

CONCORD, N. H., *September 13, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of the 11th is received in relation to the raising of six regiments in New England by General Butler for his command. Our Fifth Regiment will be ready to muster into service by the 30th. The Sixth is being recruited, and will be in camp by the 15th of October. If the Government orders either or both of these regiments under the command of General Butler, the order will be cheerfully complied with.

NATHANIEL S. BERRY,
Governor of New Hampshire.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 13, 1861.

Governor MORGAN,
Astor House, New York:

How many regiments have you ready that can be moved within the next twenty-four hours if needed? Please answer immediately.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 13, 1861.

Governor DENNISON,
Columbus, Ohio:

Governor Peirpoint informs me that he has telegraphed you for three regiments to aid General Reynolds. Supply him with sufficient force. The threatened attack may not require so much.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 13, 1861.

Hon. A. G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

How many regiments have you ready at Camp Curtin and elsewhere in the State that can be moved within the next twenty-four hours if needed? Please answer immediately.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary.

HARRISBURG, September 13, 1862

Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

We can organize and send forward three or four regiments. We have no arms, and I fear it will be hard to get them off without. (You send arms? I can't say how many of the independent regiments will try and get knowledge in the morning. We have 7,000 men at Camp Curtin.

A. C. CURTIN

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 September 14, 1862

General SHERMAN,
Stevens House, New York:

Secure transportation immediately and come direct with all your men to Washington. Provide traveling rations. Do not delay a moment. Answer.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War

NEW YORK, September 14, 1862

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Received dispatch. Shall move as promptly as possible.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 September 14, 1862

Major VINTON, U. S. Army,
Quartermaster, New York:

Heavy demands will be made for transportation of troops this evening and to-morrow. See that all are provided for as promptly as possible. It may be necessary to use both all-rail routes to their utmost capacity. Please give your address so that messages may reach you during night or to-morrow.

SIMON CAMERON

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 September 14, 1862.

Governor OLDEN,
Trenton, N. J.:

Start all the regiments you can to Washington to-day. Import arms. Answer immediately, and let me know what can be done.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary

(Telegrams of similar purport and same date to Governors Orr, Morton, Fairbanks, Andrew, Buckingham, Blair, Morgan, Sprague,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

BOSTON, *September 14, 1861.*

One regiment will leave New Haven on Tuesday and one on Wednesday for Hempstead, Long Island, by order of General Sherman. Reply at this place until Sunday evening.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 14, 1861.

Governor BUCKINGHAM, *Boston:*

Send all your regiments to Washington. Sherman will be here. Start your men immediately.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 14, 1861.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Send one of the regiments you start this morning direct to Washington without delay. Answer immediately.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 14, 1861.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

Governor Peirpoint has asked you to send three regiments to succor Reynolds at Elkwater Camp, W. Va. Please send them.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 14, 1861.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Of the three regiments mentioned in a previous dispatch, please direct one to proceed without delay to Washington, the other two to Western Virginia.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *September 14, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Two regiments have started to the relief of Reynolds; another starts to Washington to-night. We are left without a gun in the armory, while several regiments are about ready and our border in a state of alarm. Will you not answer in regard to arms, and let us know what we may expect?

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

DAVENPORT, September 14, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Can you change the requisition so that in place regiment of infantry this State can furnish a regiment of cavalry?

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General.

AUGUSTA, September 14, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Eighth Maine marches Tuesday for Long Island. I have no arm and can get none for it. Will you provide, and where?

I. WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 14, 1861.

Governor WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

Can you start a regiment or two for Washington to-day? Answer immediately, and start the men.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

AUGUSTA, September 14, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Cannot. Can send one Thursday; another in ten days without arm.

I. WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor of Maine.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 14, 1861.

A. G. WILLIS,
Potter's Landing, Caroline County, Md.:

SIR: You are hereby directed to transfer to Col. James Wallace the supplies of arms, ammunition, camp and garrison equipage, and subsistence stores sent to your address at Potter's Landing, Caroline County, Md.

Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 14, 1861.

Col. JAMES WALLACE,
Maryland:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to say to the men whom you propose to enlist in your regiment that they shall be used as a home guard stationed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 14, 1861.

Governor ANDREW, *Boston:*

Start this evening for Washington all the regiments in shape for movement. Give them arms and forward at once.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 14, 1861.

Governor BLAIR,
Jackson, Mich.:

Start to-day for Washington the First and Colonel Stockton's regiments. Use such authority as may be necessary to fill these regiments from any men now mustered into service. Secure transportation and forward immediately. Answer what we may expect from Michigan.

SIMON CAMERON.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Saint Paul, Minn., September 14, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I inclose the official communication of Colonel Van Oleve, announcing that the Second Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers is fully organized above the minimum complement of men, and holds itself ready to march at the order of the Government. Preliminary to its going forward, however, it will be necessary to relieve its six companies which now garrison the Indian frontier forts of Ridgely, Abercrombie, and Ripley, and to concentrate the regiment at its headquarters in Fort Snelling. For the mode and manner of relieving the forts, raising an additional third regiment, and enabling the Government to avail itself of the services of the Second Regiment, I refer to my letter of August 30, which is still unanswered in any of its somewhat important details. In case that letter should be responded to and favorably, and if it is desired that we should raise a third regiment it will be imperative that measures be taken directly by the United States to furnish it with the necessary clothing and equipments, and this in consequence of both State and national credit being exhausted in this quarter through the refusal or neglect of the authorities at Washington having control in the premises to pay for either equipping or furnishing the First or Second Regiments of Minnesota Volunteers, though such payment was directly promised by the War Department before either regiment was attempted to be raised. It is in consequence of this failure to pay that the Second Regiment is yet without a portion of its proper equipment—such as officers' tents, hospital tent, &c.; and if, in this hour of its necessity, the Government should be deprived of the services in the field of the Minnesota Second, as fine a regiment in its material as our First (its colonel a graduate of West Point, and its lieutenant-colonel and major both officers in the Mexican war), and also of the Minnesota Third Regiment, which could yet be raised, it will not be the fault of the State government, which in the beginning explained its financial inability, from old debts and embarrassments, to advance money for the equipment of its troops for the U. S. service, and which thereupon obtained from the Department of War

its assurance that the General Government would promptly bear all expenses—an assurance made when the First was called, and repeated when the Second was accepted—but thus far in neither instance made good. In this connection I inclose for the information of the War Department a letter* from the contractors for the Second Regiment, declining to furnish any further the articles needed for that regiment. I would add that, if the propositions of my letter of August 30 are not accepted, and yet the services of the Second Regiment are desirable in the field, you authorize at least a third regiment to be raised, with a view of replacing the Second at the forts, promptly sending on directly its clothing and equipments before the close of navigation; and I would advise that I be authorized to distribute one company of said Third Regiment at Fort Ripley, one at Fort Abercrombie, and two at Fort Ridgely, and that the companies of the Second now at those posts be forthwith ordered to join their regiment at Fort Snelling, preparatory to going forward.

Very respectfully,

ALEX. RAMSEY.

[Inclosure.]

FORT SNELLING, *September 12, 1861.*

Governor ALEXANDER RAMSEY:

SIR: I have the gratification of announcing to you that the Second Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers is now filled to the minimum, and holds itself ready to march at a moment's warning. At the same time it would be desirable that the companies stationed at Forts Ripley, Abercrombie, and Ridgely should be relieved by other troops, and ordered to rendezvous at this point before we leave for the seat of war. It would require twenty days to bring the troops from the most distant point.

Very respectfully,

H. P. VAN OLIEVE,

Colonel Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 14, 1861.

Judge PERRY BROOCHUS,
Metropolitan Hotel, New York:

DEAR SIR: Just as soon as matters culminate here I will give earnest attention to the wants of the Territory of New Mexico. The safety of the national capital must first be insured, and when this shall have been accomplished we will try to make every exposed point secure against rebel attacks.

Respectfully, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, September 14, 1861.

Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

I am arranging three regiments for General Sherman, which I shall send to him Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, and under the order of the Department I am preparing the next three for Fortress

* Omitted.

Monroe, none for Washington, unless the destination of these is changed, and they would not be serviceable without drill.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 11, 1861.

Governor MORGAN, *Astor House, New York:*

Secure transportation to-day and forward immediately to Washington the three regiments intended for Sherman, and all others that you can possibly send. Give them arms and start them. Sherman has been ordered here with all his force. Let me know immediately what you can do.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, *September 11, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Have seen General Sherman. His regiments will require all the cars to-night and to-morrow. I will send two regiments on Monday.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor.

NEW YORK, *September 11, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have ordered the Fire Zouaves to move forthwith to the Battery with two days' cooked rations, intending to send them to Fort Monroe on Monday, if that is the pleasure of the Government. Answer immediately.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor.

HARRISBURG, *September 11, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

We are actively engaged in organizing for transportation. We will push them forward as rapidly as it can be afforded. Telegraph Guss, who has three independent companies at West Chester, to join Coulter, who has six independent and is here—Coulter to be colonel and Guss lieutenant-colonel. The regiment can be then sent forward with those raised by the State. That will be better for Guss than for me to take his companies. Do, if at all possible, send us arms—rifles and muskets. I fear we will have trouble to send them without. I hope we will come up to your expectations.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 11, 1861—2.10 p. m.

Hon. A. G. CURTIN, *Governor of Pennsylvania:*

Secure transportation to-day and send the three regiments in camp and all the other regiments that you possibly can. If we can by any

means arrange to send arms from New York to-night it will be done. If not they will be provided here on arrival. Can you not arm a few of the regiments out of the arms you have on hand by making careful selection? Prompt action is needed. Please answer fully.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 14, 1861—3.12 p. m.

Governor SPRAGUE,
Providence, R. I.:

Send to-day the regiment intended for Sherman, and all others that you can get ready, direct to Washington. Answer immediately and let me know what can be done.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

SAINT JOHNSBURY, *September 11, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Have telegraphed to the commanders of Fourth and Fifth Regiments at Saint Albans and Brattleborough to go forward if possible to-morrow and Monday. Will advise further when replies are received.

E. FAIRBANKS,
Governor of Vermont.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 14, 1861—3.50 p. m.

Governor FAIRBANKS,
Saint Johnsbury, Vt.:

Secure transportation to-day and start your men direct to Washington without a moment's delay. We need them now. Please answer and let me know what can be relied upon from Vermont.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

DETROIT, *September 15, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The First Michigan Regiment and Colonel Stockton's regiment leave to-morrow for Washington.

A. BLAIR,
Governor of Michigan.

TRENTON, *September 15, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I can send two regiments on Tuesday, each 600 strong. Shall I send them or keep them till full? I can fill them in a few days. Telegraph if you want them on Tuesday that I may arrange transportation.

O. S. OLDEN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 15, 1861—11.26 a. m.

Hon. A. G. CURTIN, *Harrisburg* :

How many regiments did you send last night and to-day? Please answer immediately.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War :

Have just returned from camp and find your dispatch. Three regiments are ready, and will go forward as rapidly as cars can be had. Two more regiments will be ready to forward to-morrow. We will use every efficient musket we now have in our arsenal, but will not have enough. By all means send us more arms if possible. I am arranging to put fragments of independent regiments together. Send me the power by Russell as arranged. You may expect a large force from this State this week. Colonel Davis has not yet reported to me. When he does I will fill his regiment as you seem to desire.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

SAINT JOHNSBURY, VT., September 15, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War :

The commanders of Fourth and Fifth Regiments urgently request time for completing the equipment of troops, which has been interrupted by inability of quartermaster-general to complete outfit. The delay will be short. Shall I order them forward partially equipped? Answer to-day.

ERASTUS FAIRBANKS,
Governor of Vermont.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1861—12.12 p. m.

Governor FAIRBANKS,
Saint Johnsbury, Vt. :

Send your men forward with such equipments as they may have, the remaining to be sent after them, or they will be furnished.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Saint Johnsbury, Vt., September 15, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War :

SIR: In accordance with your order of yesterday I telegraphed the colonels of the Fourth and Fifth Regiments Vermont Volunteers at Brattleborough and Saint Albans, and made provision for the transportation of the troops by to-morrow's railroad trains.

An unexpected delay of the quartermaster-general in procuring uniforms and outfits, owing to the failure of contractors to fulfill contracts

for goods, has placed me in an embarrassing position for urging the men forward at a moment's warning. My information to-day is that the men came into camp in a destitute condition, expecting to receive their uniforms before going forward, and Colonel Smalley insists that if sent forward in this condition they will be of no service whatever, but demoralized and disgraced beyond recovery. I have kept the telegraph offices open during the day, and have thereby hastened very essentially the progress of the outfit, and the delay at Saint Albans will not exceed three or four days. The men are mostly from the farming class, hardy intelligent, and fearless, and I feel assured that the public service will be better served by allowing this short delay for their outfit than by attempting to force them forward dissatisfied with their outfit and complaining of unfulfilled promises. At Brattleborough all possible dispatch is being used to put the men in a comfortable condition to go forward. The desire of Colonel Stoughton to detain them in camp for the purpose of drill and discipline will be acceded to only as incidental to the consideration whether they can be made comfortable for moving.

I wrote you on the 4th instant soliciting permission to draw on the arsenal at Springfield for rifled muskets for the deficiency in the supply for the Fourth Regiment, which deficiency occurs in this wise: The First Regiment of three-months' militia was furnished with Springfield rifles, mostly owned by the State. In assigning these rifles to one of the present regiments it did not occur to me that the number of men would exceed that of the First Regiment, but as these regiments are filled to the maximum there exists this deficiency. I would purchase the requisite number if in the market. The other regiment, as I have informed you, is furnished with Enfield rifles, and as the other has nearly enough of the Springfield rifles in good condition, I hope it will meet your views to allow the order for rifles to be delivered on the arrival of the troops at Springfield on their passage to Washington. If so, please telegraph on receipt of this.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 78. } Washington, September 16, 1861.

I. All persons having received authority from the War Department to raise volunteer regiments, batteries, or companies in the loyal States are, with their commands, hereby placed under the orders of the Governors of those States, to whom they will immediately report the present condition of their respective organizations. These troops will be organized, or reorganized, and prepared for service by the Governors of their respective States in the manner they may judge most advantageous for the interests of the General Government.

II. Volunteer officers who have complied or may hereafter comply with the conditions of their respective acceptances from the War Department, and who have not received commissions from the President of the United States, will be commissioned by the Governors of the respective States by furnishing the regiments, batteries, or independent companies to which these officers are attached.

III. The Governors of the several States may, at any time during the organization of a volunteer regiment, authorize the adjutant, quartermaster, and, when absolutely necessary, the medical officers thereof to be mustered into service to aid in recruiting the regiment and for the

prompt transaction of all other public business. All other officers will be mustered into the service as directed in General Orders, No. 61, current series, from this office.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 17. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 16, 1861.

There are irregularities in the correspondence of the Army which need prompt correction. It is highly important that junior officers on duty be not permitted to correspond with the General-in-Chief or other commander on current official business, except through intermediate commanders; and the same rule applies to correspondence with the President direct, or with him through the Secretary of War, unless it be by the special invitation or request of the President.

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 16, 1861.

GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, Esq.:

(Care of Baring Brothers & Co., London.)

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 29th ultimo was received at the War Department on the 14th instant. In reply to your inquiry whether this Department will accept drafts drawn by you for the purchase of arms and expenses incidental thereto, I have the honor to inform you that I shall accept all such drafts when issued in accordance with the letter of instructions from the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, as stated in his letter to you under date of 5th of August, 1861, a duplicate copy of which is herewith inclosed.* The Department is gratified to learn that your mission has been so far successful. I trust that nothing will delay a prompt delivery of the arms which you have purchased. In reference to the quality of small-arms you are to be governed by the general letter of instruction handed to you by General Ripley, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. You will please express my acknowledgments to Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. for their prompt and patriotic action in facilitating your operations. The terms offered by the Messrs. Baring, namely, 1 per cent. commission and 5 per cent. interest per annum, as agreed upon by them with the Navy Department, are approved.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *September 16, 1861.*

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

President of the United States:

I was authorized by General Frémont to send him from this State all volunteers offered. Many have gone and several companies and two or three regiments will soon be ready to go to Saint Louis, but if Orders, No. 243, just issued by the Adjutant-General at Washington,†

* Omitted.

† See September 10, p. 495.

is enforced against those who have been enlisting under General Frémont's order through me, the Government will lose several thousand men, who will not have anything to do with Governor Dennison. They will disband before they come under his administration. All I ask is authority to send away those who have already received authority from me to go. Can I have it? If not, great confusion will prevail. Will issue no new permits.

JNO. A. GURLEY.

INDIANAPOLIS, *September 16, 1861.*

HON. SIMON CAMERON:

SIR: I have the honor to report the following regiments at the places mentioned in this State, with the numbers appended:

Indianapolis, 900; regiment full in one week.

Lawrenceburg, 850; regiment full in one week.

Richmond, 800; regiment full in one week.

Anderson, 750; regiment full in ten days.

Fort Wayne, 1,010; regiment full.

Fort Wayne, 400; regiment full in two weeks.

Laporte, 800; regiment full in a week.

La Fayette, 900; regiment full in three days.

Terre Haute, 1,010; regiment full.

Terre Haute, 300; regiment full in two weeks.

Evansville, 400; regiment full in two weeks.

New Albany, 1,010; regiment full.

Madison, 900; regiment full in one week.

Sharpshooters, 1,000; regiment full.

German regiment, 800; regiment full in ten days.

Cavalry, five companies, 400; regiment being organized.

For these regiments we have no arms in the State, and they are particularly needed. We have besides these twenty-two regiments in the field, and five others forming, not put down. Miles J. Fletcher, one of the State officers, being about to visit your city, I send above statistics, and ask your attention to matter of arms.

Very respectfully, yours,

O. P. MORTON.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

Des Moines, Iowa, September 16, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: At the request of Governor Kirkwood I write you upon the subject of raising the four additional regiments of soldiers required from this State. It is more than possible that we shall resort to drafting in order to comply promptly with the requirements of the Government. Our own State militia laws are very meager, and provide no machinery for raising troops in this manner. I am not advised as to what laws may have been passed at the recent session of Congress, or of any laws or regulations of the General Government under which we should proceed. We write to you for information and direction, as also for the necessary authority in case we should act under the warrant of the General Government. Please advise us at an early day. It may be that we can raise the troops without a resort to compulsion, but we wish

to be prepared to raise them promptly by any lawful means to which we may deem it necessary to resort.

Very respectfully, yours,

C. C. NOURSE,
Attorney-General of Iowa.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 23, 1861.

Respectfully referred to Adjutant-General Thomas, with request to reply by letter and send copies of laws and general orders. I think all the Governors should be supplied with full sets of general orders issued in 1861. Drafting should not be resorted to as yet in any of the States.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, *September 16, 1861.*

SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: Iowa has now twelve regiments in the field, a larger number than any other State in proportion to her population. There is no better material for soldiers in the world. A call is now made on her through her Governor for four more regiments, making sixteen. We can raise them if the men can make provision for the support of their families whilst they may be absent. Adopt the allotment ticket system as in the Navy, and as authorized by the recent act of Congress, and you can have 4,000 better men, if it be possible, than any yet enlisted. It should be done at once and notice given of it.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES W. GRIMES.

AUGUSTA, ME., *September 16, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Shall our next regiment go to Long Island? Where can it get arms?

I. WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 16, 1861.

Governor WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

Send to Washington, with orders to report to General McClellan for arms.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 16, 1861.

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of Michigan, Lansing:

We intend that you shall use your discretion in forwarding all regiments, and put them in such shape as to be serviceable.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

SAINT PAUL, *September 16, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

On the 15th [14th] I wrote you that the Second Minnesota is full and awaits your orders. Shall I call out a third regiment, calling in the companies at the forts, and send new companies there? Please answer my letter of 7th [14th] instant.

ALEX. RAMSEY,
Governor of Minnesota.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 16, 1861.

GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, *Concord:*

Much pleased with your company of sharpshooters. Send another soon as possible.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 16, 1861—9.56 a. m.

Governor OLDEN, *Trenton, N. J.:*

Send your regiments, and after they are here fill them up as rapidly as possible to the full standard.

SIMON CAMERON,

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 16, 1861.

Governor MORGAN, *New York:*

Did you send the Fire Zouaves to Fort Monroe, as indicated in your message of 14th?

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 16, 1861.

Hon. A. G. CURTIN, *Harrisburg:*

Four thousand smooth muskets will be shipped to you from New York this evening; 1,000 Springfield rifles will be sent you from Washington. Please give 200 rifles to each regiment for flanking companies. Balance of regiment to use muskets. These will arm five full regiments. In a few days will send more guns. All men sent without arms will be furnished here.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, SOUTHERN DIST. OF NEW YORK,
New York, September 16, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: Immediately on the issuing of the President's proclamation,* I proceeded as a marshal under it to take efficient steps to seize property of persons engaged in insurrection against the Government, and

* Of August 16, p. 417.

have seized large amounts of such property, the true value of which cannot be now fully determined, and the moral effect of which seizures has been not only to break up treasonable uses of such property (in one instance the purchase of patent fire-arms for the South) but to instill into people's minds the moral feeling that we are in earnest and intend to strike home at the rebels. In order to work efficiently, myself and assistants had since the act been constantly making the most thorough examination of where such property was and who had it in possession. As soon as the act allowed, I at once proceeded to put in use the information obtained and make the seizures; and although every hindrance has been put in our way by the issuing of attachments and the colorable transfer of property, or the refusal to give information, yet a large amount has been seized, and now every effort is being made by counsel and friends, by one-sided appeals to any one who can be supposed to be able to aid in doing it, to thwart the acts of the marshal and save their friends and clients; but the seizures and acts, as far as we have been able to effect them, had a very strong moral effect and influence on the public mind, and there is a great number of people who we now find to be patriots who were before entirely unsuspected of being so.

As before remarked, however, every effort of counsel and friendship and *ex parte* statements to avoid a trial in court and a profession of patriotism where none exists are resorted to; but with me all these had no effect, as all such pretenses are a matter to be demonstrated to the court, and before the court their untruth will appear. There are one or two points, however, in which such aid from friends and counsel here is seriously embarrassing; this is in regard to real estate and bonds and mortgages, which it is claimed are not covered by the act and without an express order cannot be attached. Such an order directing me to take and hold such real estate (much of which is known) would give such a moral blow to secession here as would be likely to produce good results. The banks, too, are not desirous of allowing information about their dealers to get out, and a direction to me to call on them would shorten the tedious course of litigation, and strengthen our hands considerably. The power to act promptly and strongly is all I want, and the tone of the dealers with the South and their friends here will be changed.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal.

NEW HAVEN, *September 17, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The Sixth Regiment left for Washington to-day with 974 men thoroughly armed and equipped.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 17, 1861—10.34 a. m.

Governor RAMSEY, *Saint Paul:*

Send the Second Minnesota direct to Washington, and adopt measures to organize two more infantry regiments at the earliest date possible.

SIMON CAMERON.

CONCORD, N. H., September 17, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Dispatch of 17th received. The Fourth Regiment will leave next week. No baggage train ready. Shall send them with regiment. Reply immediately.

N. S. BERRY,
Governor of New Hampshire.

NEW YORK, September 17, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I did not. I have been waiting the pleasure of the War Department agreeably to my dispatch of 14th instant. At Fortress Monroe they will be under proper discipline. Shall they be sent?

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 17, 1861—12.17 p. m.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

Send the Zouaves as originally intended, with orders to report to General Wool for duty.

SIMON CAMERON.

NEW YORK, September 17, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

DEAR SIR: On the 9th instant I addressed to you a respectful letter on the subject of accepting negro regiments under white officers.*

The rebels are employing negroes on military duty, and in every way availing themselves of their services against us, and I can see no reason why the United States should not employ blacks likewise. There is no doubt that a black regiment from this city could be put into the field in thirty days. Efficient and accomplished white officers are waiting to lead it.

Will you be kind enough to inform me of your decision on the subject?

Very respectfully,

EDWARD VERNON,
118 West Forty-ninth Street.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 17, 1861.

His Excellency Governor PEIRPOINT,
Wheeling, Va.:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 9th instant was referred to the Ordnance Bureau, from which the annexed report has been received.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAMES LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

* Omitted.

[Inclosure.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *September 11, 1861.*

Respectfully returned. One thousand muskets, rifled and sighted, with accoutrements and ammunition, were ordered on the 6th instant to be sent to Governor Peirpoint from the New York and Allegheny Arsenals. Our supply of arms will not admit of furnishing at this time other troops than those mustered into the U. S. service. Every possible exertion is being made to obtain additional supplies by contract, by manufacture, and by purchase, and as soon as they can be procured by any means, in any way, they will be supplied.

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 18, 1861.

ROBERT MURRAY, Esq.,
U. S. Marshal's Office, New York:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 16th instant has been received. Your prompt and energetic course in carrying out the proclamation of the President is fully appreciated by this Department. In this contest there can be but two parties—those who stand by the Government and those who oppose it. This must be the governing principle in the seizures which you feel authorized to make. Under a fair interpretation of the act I think your duty is clearly to take action against the real estate and bonds and mortgages held by the rebels, and then let the question come before the courts for decision. I think you have equal authority to look after the banks and their customers, and to obtain from the officers of these institutions all the information you can which may aid the Government in arresting the efforts of disloyal parties to give aid and comfort to the enemy.

Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 18, 1861

N. S. BERRY,
Governor of New Hampshire, Concord:

If you can provide the baggage train do so. If not, send the regiment uniformed and armed.

SIMON CAMERON.

NEW HAVEN, *September 18, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The Seventh Regiment left this evening with 1,000 men thoroughly uniformed, armed, and equipped.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
New York, September 18, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: At request of Governor Morgan I write to ask whether the order of August 3, 1861, in relation to the supplies to be furnished

to the New York troops, was not intended to cover medical supplies as well as the other items mentioned therein. Medical supplies are undoubtedly within the general spirit of that order, but the Governor desires a more explicit authority. Under this impression, that the order would cover such supplies, they have been put up strictly in accordance with the invoice of the U. S. purveyor for five regiments. Shall this course be continued and the bills for the same be sent to the proper officers?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. HENRY ANTHON,
Judge-Advocate-General State of New York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 18, 1861.

Mr. EDWARD VERNON,
148 West 49th Street, New York City:

SIR: Your letters of the 9th and 17th are received. This Department has referred the organization of additional forces to the Governors of the several States, and I therefore suggest that your application be made to Governor Morgan, who has charge of the whole subject in the State of New York.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, September 18, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The 4,000 muskets have arrived. They are Prussian guns made in 1823, altered, second-hand, in all respects inferior; much heavier than our muskets; of different caliber. The rifles have not arrived. I cannot induce our people to take them. I can arm four regiments if the rifles arrive. We have to use 1,000 rifles belonging to the State. There are 2,000 more or less muskets in arsenal at Pittsburg. Do, if you please, telegraph an order for them immediately. We can have them sent on to-night. Order where the 4,000 guns are to be sent.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Pa., September 18, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Under authority given by the War Department to citizens of other States than Pennsylvania to raise troops, sundry persons are recruiting men in Pennsylvania to the great detriment of the service here. It is believed that this course is not sanctioned by the Department, but is an abuse of the authority that has been thus given. It is urgently desired that such proceedings may be stopped without delay, and it is therefore suggested that orders be given to prevent them, and that, if persisted in, the authority under which they profess to be carried on may be revoked. A list is appended of the persons who are publicly advertising for such recruits. An early answer is requested.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. G. CURTIN.

[Memorandum referred to in the letter.]

Col. C. F. Dickel, New York; Colonel Soest, New York; officers of Colonel Baker's brigade, Oregon; Colonel Ernenwein, New York; Colonel Meagher, New York; Colonel Lamon, Illinois. Many others have been reported.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 18, 1861.

JAMES S. NEGLEY,
Harrisburg:

All matters relative to organizing and forwarding troops are now invested in Governor Curtin.

T. A. SCOTT.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 80. } Washington, September 15, 1861.

* * * * *

II. The attention of officers of the Regular Army is again directed to section 11 of the act of Congress approved August 3, 1861, and promulgated in General Orders, No. 54, current series, from this office, which prescribes that in all cases of enlistment and re-enlistment in the military services, the prescribed oath may be administered by any commissioned officer of the Army. Fees to civil officers for said service will therefore not be admitted.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 81. } Washington, September 19, 1861.

I. Officers of volunteers sent out to recruit for their regiments will be entitled to free passes over the roads leading to and from the points to which they are ordered. Should any portion of the route lie upon roads for which no such passes are issued, they will be paid for such distance their actual traveling expenses, subsistence not included, out of the fund for recruiting and equipping volunteers; but in no case can they receive the allowance of 10 cents per mile for transportation of baggage. There are instances in which a free pass has been obtained and this latter amount likewise drawn for the same distance, and in all such the officers are notified that they must immediately refund the amount, upon penalty of being stricken from the rolls.

II. In accordance with section 12 of the act of Congress of July 22, 1861, entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers," the following method of enabling such of the volunteer forces of the United States as may desire it to assign portions of their pay for the benefit of their families is hereby adopted:

1. The assignment of pay will be made on a separate roll, similar to the annexed form,* to be executed under the supervision of the captain or immediate commander of the recruit at the time of enlistment, or of the soldier in camp.

* Omitted.

2. When completed, the allotment roll is to be transmitted to the Paymaster-General, by whom the deductions will be made on each subsequent pay-roll, and the aggregate amount of each company's assignment will be transmitted by him to the distributor named in the roll, together with a copy of said roll.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Saint Paul, Minn., September 19, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War :

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your telegraphic dispatch of the 17th, requesting me to "send the Second Minnesota Regiment direct to Washington, and adopt measures to organize two more infantry regiments at the earliest date possible," and to reply that on the same day your dispatch was received the colonel commanding the Second Regiment was notified of your orders, and directed to get his regiment together for the route to Washington as soon as possible. Six companies of his regiment are garrisoning the frontier forts of Ripley, Abercrombie, and Ridgely, and messages were forthwith dispatched, ordering their immediate march to headquarters at Fort Snelling. They will be replaced by companies of the Fourth Regiment, for the organization of which, along with a third regiment, I have already issued a call upon our people.

The Second Regiment will be ready to march in about two weeks and will be found in officers and material not inferior to our First Regiment. Its field officers are:

Horatio P. Van Cleve, graduate of West Point, colonel commanding.

James George, an officer in the Mexican war, lieutenant-colonel.

Alexander Wilkin, an officer in the Mexican war and late captain Company A, First Minnesota, major.

Permit me also to remind the Department in this connection that our season of navigation on the Mississippi, our only means of communication for transportation, will close some time between the 1st and the 15th of November, and that measures should be immediately taken to make ample provision previous to that time for supplying the Third and Fourth Regiments with all their equipments, clothing, subsistence, &c.

Very respectfully,

ALEX. RAMSEY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Pa., September 19, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War :

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of 14th instant in which you desire me to appoint Prince Salm-Salm, of Prussia, colonel of "Young's Kentucky Cavalry."

This regiment having been raised in Pennsylvania, as I am informed, it will give me great pleasure to comply with your request if a requisition be made for another regiment of cavalry to enable me to make the appointment in accordance with law. The regiment will hereafter be

known in that case as the Third Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry. Prince Salm-Salm will be furnished with his commission on application to the secretary of the Commonwealth.

Very respectfully and obediently, yours,

A. G. CURTIN.

HARTFORD, CONN., *September 20, 1861.*

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Will you accept all the troops I can rendezvous within thirty days?

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 21, 1861.

Governor BUCKINGHAM,
Hartford, Conn.:

We will accept all the regiments you can raise in thirty days.
SIMON CAMERON.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *September 21, 1861.*

Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Have forwarded four regiments to Louisville, Ky., to the relief of Anderson, at his urgent request. Is it not possible to send arms to this State? I am ashamed to mention it again, but the necessity is my apology. The arms we have bought have not arrived.

O. P. MORTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 21, 1861.

Governor KIRKWOOD,
Iowa City, Iowa:

You will fill the requisitions as made from this Department for regiments without reference to calls from other sources.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

BALTIMORE CITY, *September 21, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with your authority I have enrolled two companies of cavalry for service on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, but these will not be sufficient for our purposes down on the lower portion of the shore, where cavalry will not only be useful but absolutely necessary. I therefore beg leave to offer two additional companies, which with your permission I will proceed to have mustered into service as soon as possible.

Your obedient servant,

W. H. PURNELL.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, N. J., September 21, 1861.

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

SIR: The requisition of the Federal Government under which the three-years' men are raised called upon me first for three and afterward for five regiments. In compliance therewith I have forwarded to Washington seven regiments. The eighth will be sent on next week—I hope in the early part of it.

The first four regiments constitute General Kearny's brigade. I had hoped that the remaining four would constitute another brigade, under the command of some brigadier-general selected by the military authorities at Washington. It has, however, been represented to me that it is intended to separate our last four regiments and place them in different brigades, composed chiefly of regiments from other States. Believing that such a disposition of them would be detrimental to the public service, and impair to a considerable extent my own ability to raise more regiments if they should be called for or to recruit for those already raised, I beg leave to present to you my views on the subject. Our regiments are composed generally of good men. Much care has been taken in the selection of their officers. The men are well acquainted with each other and so are the officers. They feel a natural attachment to, dependence upon, and confidence in each other. There is no little State pride among them. They are anxious that the services they render may not be obscured by the circumstances in which they may be placed, but that they may have a fair opportunity not only to serve the country, but to do honor to themselves and the State. If they should be scattered among and comparatively swallowed up in brigades composed chiefly of troops from other and larger States, they would feel as if they had lost in a degree the opportunity to gain that distinction which is one of the chief and most animating objects of a soldier. I fear it would dispirit them much. I fear also it would create much disappointment at home. Certainly I shall find it much more easy to raise men if they feel they are to join Jersey brigades, and that their meritorious deeds will redound to the honor of the State, than if it is generally understood that on arriving at the seat of war they are to be used merely to swell the numbers and fight for the laurels of regiments from other States. I beg you to be assured that I have no other object than to promote the efficiency of our regiments and to protect my own opportunities for raising new ones. There is no officer in my eye whose fortunes I wish to promote by making a Jersey brigade in the hope that he may be made its brigadier. On the contrary, my desire is that the proper authorities at Washington should place it under the command of the officer who would in their estimation make it most useful to the public service.

If the views thus suggested to you, with entire respect and the utmost deference for your judgment, should meet your approbation, I would be very glad to be advised that they will be carried into effect.

It is proper to advise you that I have addressed a letter to Major General McClellan, presenting these views to him.

I am, yours, very respectfully,

CHAS. S. OLDEN.

[SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.—For Morgan to Cameron, in regard to organization of troops for Sherman's expedition, purchase of horses, &c., see Series I, Vol. VI, p. 172.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 21, 1861.

Governor DENNISON, *Columbus, Ohio:*

Send four regiments to General McClellan's department.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

SAINT JOHNSBURY, *September 21, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The Fourth Regiment Vermont Volunteers left Brattleborough to-day en route for Washington. The Fifth will immediately follow. Have commenced recruiting the Sixth.

ERASTUS FAIRBANKS,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, (WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 82.) *Washington, September 23, 1861.*

I. Hereafter brigade and regimental commissaries, or other persons having charge of rations, will not be allowed to dispose of any portion of them otherwise than in the manner pointed out in this order.

Whenever companies, by an economical use of their rations, have gained a surplus it must be left in the hands of the commissary from whom they drew their rations, and the commissary with whom this surplus is left shall make out a bill of purchase on form number 18, Subsistence Department (notes), and certify that he has not paid for the same. These bills of purchase, at cost price of the articles, will be paid by any commissary having funds for that purpose. The bills will, in all cases, be presented by commanders of companies.

The commissary who holds the surplus will take up the stores left with him in the same manner as of any other purchase made, and account for them on his next return of provisions.

The purchase bills will be made out in triplicate, one to be kept by the officer taking up this surplus (to accompany his return of provisions), and two to be presented to the officer who pays the bills.

The funds accumulated by the sale of savings of rations will be strictly accounted for by the company commanders, in accordance with the Revised Army Regulations, paragraph 205, edition of 1861.

* * * * *

By order: I. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 23, 1861.

SIR: The Department respectfully requests that no troops hereafter furnished by your State for the service of the Government be uniformed in gray, that being the color generally worn by the enemy. The blue uniform adopted for the Army of the United States is recommended as readily distinguishable from that of the enemy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

(Addressed to the several Governors and others.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 23, 1861—2.26 p. m.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

Will the three regiments for General Sherman be ready this week? He must be supplied in advance of other applications for same service. Please reply immediately.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governors Washburn, Maine, and Berry, New Hampshire.

AUGUSTA, ME., September 23, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

One leaves to-morrow fully outfitted except arms, and 1,000 strong. Another Saturday possibly. Shall they go to Washington or Hemi-stead? Please answer.

I. WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 23, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts, Boston:

DEAR SIR: I acknowledge with much pleasure your letter of the 11th instant. In compliance with the request therein made you are authorized by this Department to raise three more regiments of infantry for the service of the United States; the organization to be in accordance with the general orders issued from the Adjutant-General's Office.

Thanking you for your promptness and energy in aiding the Government, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

STATE HOUSE, Boston, September 23, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The three regiments for General Sherman will all be ready next week, between the 1st and 5th of October.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

STATE HOUSE, Boston, September 23, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I request you not to issue any order detailing any particular Massachusetts regiments to General Butler, but to leave all such details to me. I have pledged certain regiments to General Sherman, and I am determined, if allowed, to keep my word to him. I can provide for Butler otherwise if I can receive an answer by telegraph stating that

this matter of designating which shall go to Butler and which to Sherman is left to me, according to this request, unless you will now specifically designate which of these Sherman shall have, say Wilson's two regiments and the Worcester regiment.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 23, 1861.

Governor ANDREW, *Boston:*

Select the regiments yourself for Sherman and supply him first.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 23, 1861.

His Excellency Governor ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

DEAR SIR: Your favors of the 30th ultimo and of the 14th instant have been received and referred to the Adjutant-General for consideration. This Department is willing to accept from you a third regiment of Minnesota volunteer infantry, to be raised to the maximum of 1,046 men. Also three companies of cavalry and four companies of home guards, the latter to be organized for the special duty of garrisoning the forts of Ripley, Abercrombie, and Ridgely under your own direction. The home guards, as well as all the other troops accepted, are to be raised in accordance with the regulations appertaining to U. S. volunteer organizations. The home guards are to be organized immediately and sent to relieve the Minnesota regiment. If they cannot otherwise be furnished with arms, then the Second Minnesota Regiment is directed to turn over its arms to the home guards and receive the same number in return at Washington. The quartermaster is to be furnished immediately with sufficient clothing. The mustering officer and quartermaster are directed to confer frequently with you, and to comply with all measures proposed by you consistently with the laws and regulations of the military service. So much of the Second Minnesota Regiment as is now at Fort Snelling, or immediately available, may be sent on at once without waiting the arrival of troops from Forts Ripley, Abercrombie, and Ridgely, if you deem it advisable so to do.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 23, 1861.

Governor MORGAN,
Astor House, New York:

We understand the Fifth German Rifles (being the Forty-fifth New York Regiment, Colonel Von Amsberg) will be ready to leave New York on 25th. They are intended for General Blenker's brigade. Send them direct to Washington.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 23, 1861.

Governor MORGAN,
Astor House, New York, or Albany, N. Y.:

What regiments do you start to-day? Are they armed and equipped?
Please answer immediately.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

ALBANY, September 23, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The Forty-ninth (Colonel Bidwell's) and the Fiftieth (Colonel Stuart's) left for Washington this morning. They are informed that tents will be provided on their arrival.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 23, 1861.

His Excellency A. G. CURTIN,
Governor, &c., Harrisburg, Pa.:

SIR: Your favor of the 18th instant, protesting against officer recruiting in Pennsylvania for the purpose of filling up regiments from other States, has been received at this Department. In reply I have the honor to state that this Department has given no special authority to parties from whom regiments have been accepted to recruit men in any States other than that in which the parties tendering the regiments have resided. The remedy for the difficulty referred to rests with the Executives of the different States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 23, 1861.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

In order to complete the German brigade in the Army of the Potomac, under General Blenker, it is desirable to have the four regiments under Colonels Schimmelfennig, Koltes, Ballier, and Bohlen, of Philadelphia. Please give marching orders, with instructions to report to General McClellan at Washington.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 23, 1861.

Governor CURTIN:

Will you have a regiment fully armed and equipped leaving Harrisburg to-night or early to-morrow? Please answer immediately.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, *September 23, 1861.*
 Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

We have armed all the regiments we can. Can you not send us arms? I cannot get the troops off without them. We could send six regiments at once. No arms have come from Pittsburg, and the 1,000 rifles promised have not arrived. Answer and say if anything can be done.

A. G. CURTIN.

Hon. A. G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 23, 1861:

I have telegraphed Allegheny Arsenal to send arms immediately; also will try to get rifles from arsenal here. Is it not possible to use the arms sent from New York?

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

MADISON, WIS., *September 23, 1861.*
 Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Our Eighth Regiment is nearly full, and will be ready to move in a week.

L. P. HARVEY,
Acting Governor.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 24, 1861.
 Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I give you the names of the French princes who will receive the commissions, viz:

Louis Philippe d'Orléans, Comte de Paris; Robert d'Orléans, Duc de Chartres. You may send the commissions to this Department this morning and I will deliver them in person.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
 WILLIAM H. STEWARD.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Providence, R. I., September 24, 1861.
 Maj. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have communicated with the Governors of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and find them all disposed to give their aid to the expedition. There are now in process of formation one regiment in New York (with the prospect of two more), two in Connecticut, one in Massachusetts, and one in Rhode Island.

There is a regiment in Rhode Island now almost formed (the Fourth Regiment), composed in a great degree of material adapted to the service in prospect, and I am assured that if attached to my division it

would at once be filled, and it would then form a nucleus for the regiments from this and other States. I should esteem it an especial favor to have this regiment attached to my command. Please lay this before the general, and if it meets with his favorable consideration, please have the order issued by the proper authority and telegraph to me in Providence, R. I.

I have made the preliminary arrangements for the purchase of vessels and for arming and uniforming the troops, but before closing them I shall make you a more detailed account for the approval of the general.

I shall visit Maine this week for the purpose of obtaining additional regiments from that State. I leave for New York to-night, and will write you more in full from there.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 24, 1861—10.18 a. m.
Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

Mr. Owen will send 400 carbines to-morrow. We shall leave nothing undone to supply your wants.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 24, 1861—11.58 a. m.
Governor MORTON, *Indianapolis:*
We can send you 4,000 foreign muskets of medium quality. Shall it be done? Answer immediately.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 24, 1861.
Governor MORTON, *Indianapolis:*
I have just learned that the 4,000 Prussian muskets intended for you as telegraphed this morning were forwarded yesterday to General Anderson at Louisville. Eighteen thousand guns have been sent or are now in motion for Anderson within the past five days. Some of your regiments can be armed at Jeffersonville.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 24, 1861—2 p. m.
Governor O. P. MORTON, *Indianapolis:*

If you have any batteries of artillery ready for service send them to General Anderson to-day.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *September 24, 1861.*

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Our three batteries are in Missouri. We have none ready for service. Guns, carriages, &c., are being made. Contracts for three out on Saturday.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

[SEPTEMBER 24, 1861.—For Andrew to Cameron, in relation to the contradictory orders and assurances issuing from the War Department respecting the disposition to be made of regiments, &c., see p. 820.]

ALBANY, *September 24, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

It is necessary that you provide arms for ten regiments, or direct the Springfield Armory to honor my requisition therefor.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 24, 1861—1.48 p. m.

Governor DENNISON,
Columbus, Ohio:

We understand that you have four batteries of artillery belonging to the State. Please send them immediately to General Anderson, Louisville, Ky. Answer.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 24, 1861—11.46 a. m.

A. G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

If you conclude not to use the guns shipped from New York please inform me immediately, as we want to use them in another field.

T. A. SCOTT.

HARRISBURG, *September 24, 1861.*

Hon. T. A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

We cannot use the arms sent from New York, and you cannot induce any volunteers to take them. Send us arms and you shall have as many troops as you want. I am taking great trouble and responsibility in consolidating the independent regiments. I know the men are needed, and take the responsibility.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 24, 1861.

Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

Arms from arsenal at Washington will be sent to-day.

T. A. SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 24, 1861.

Hon. A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania:

We shall send the arms you cannot use to the West. General Ripley will order to-day. Assume all the responsibility that may be necessary to organize. As fast as guns can be secured they will be sent.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 25, 1861.

MONS. ROBERT D'ORLÉANS,
Duc de Chartres:

MONSIEUR: In placing into your hands a commission which will bring you into the military service of the United States, I avail myself of the occasion, in obedience to the instructions of the President of the United States, to assure you, first, that this Government will cheerfully accept your services without asking from you any oath or declaration that will modify your allegiance or loyalty to your own great country; secondly, that it will cheerfully accept your resignation at any time when you shall wish to retire from our service to obey the calls of duty in France or in Europe; and, thirdly, that this Government appreciates very highly the magnanimity which moves you not merely to give your aid in arms to the cause of the American Union, but also to decline the customary compensation which would accrue to you from that service. I am sure that this noble proceeding will bring new honors to an already illustrious name.

I have the honor to be, monseigneur, with very great respect and esteem, &c.,

W. H. STEWARD.

Indorsement on letter of Captain Callender transmitting special estimate for arms purchased by General Frémont.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, September 25, 1861.

The within special estimate of funds required at Saint Louis Arsenal for payment of purchases of ordnance and ordnance stores, made by Maj. Gen. J. C. Frémont or his agents, is respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

The authority for making these purchases is not known at this office. The third section of the act approved February 8, 1815, enacts that it shall be the duty of the colonel or senior officer of the Ordnance Department, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to make contracts and purchases for procuring the necessary supplies of arms, equipments, ordnance, and ordnance stores. These purchases by Major-General Frémont or his agents are not in accordance with the requirements of that act.

The vouchers accompanying the estimate show very high prices for some of the articles, as, for example, \$22.50 each for Hall carbines—only cost \$17.50 when new; an arm which has been rejected from the U. S. military service after trial, and many of which have been condemned as unsuitable for public service, and sold at public auction at \$6 and under.

Enfield rifles at \$26.50, which were recently contracted for, of first quality, at \$20. Colt pistols at \$35, for which the contract price is \$25; Colt carbines at \$60, and Colt rifles at \$65 each—much more than these arms are worth. There is no evidence that these arms have undergone inspection by a U. S. officer, or any inspection at all.

I may remark, generally, that in view of unauthorized purchases of arms and other ordnance supplies at prices involving expenditures of great magnitude, I deem it my duty to call the attention of the Secretary of War to this subject, and to state that unless measures are adopted to regulate such purchases and restrict expenditures, even the very liberal appropriation for the purpose will not be sufficient to meet the liabilities which may, and probably will, be thus incurred.

Instructions as to complying with this estimate are requested.

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *September 25, 1861.*

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

I have a half-dozen regiments ready to move and not a gun for them. The last one sent to Anderson he armed with flint-lock muskets. The recruiting business in Indiana will stop if guns are not furnished. Sending regiments out of the State unarmed deters men from entering the service. They are sent into the field before having learned how to handle their guns. Why not send the guns here? They go into the service anyhow. Governor Donnisson told me last night the Government promised him at once 5,000 rifles, and there are now 6,000 rifle muskets in arsenal in Cincinnati. I have heard nothing of Wood's appointment. My State has done well; stripped herself of arms for the Government, and the war is now upon her border. If I have done anything the Government don't like, charge it to me and do not let the State suffer. I wish this shown to the President.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 25, 1861—10.30 a. m.

Governor SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Des Moines, Iowa:

It will be unwise to draft the militia at this time. We prefer to rely upon patriotism of people for volunteer force required.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 25, 1861.

JEREMIAH T. BOYLE, Esq., *Danville, Ky.:*

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise a brigade of infantry in the State of Kentucky, to consist of three regiments, to be organized in

accordance with the terms of general orders issued from the Adjutant-General's Office. You are hereby authorized to select the following gentlemen as field officers:

First Regiment—colonel, B. W. Foley, of Kenton; lieutenant-colonel, W. A. Warner, of Pendleton; major, John J. Landram, of Gallatin.

Second Regiment—colonel, Joseph Doniphan, of Bracken; lieutenant-colonel, James J. Hadnall, of Pendleton; major, Fountaine Ridale, of Boone.

Third Regiment—colonel, W. J. Landram, of Garrard; lieutenant-colonel, John Cowan, of Boyle; major, William Dougherty, of Lincoln.

You will advise the Adjutant-General at the War Department when the men are ready to be mustered, and the proper mustering officer will be detailed to muster them into the U. S. service.

Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, September 25, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I wrote the Secretary of War on Saturday last on several topics connected with the organization and enlistment of volunteers.¹ The great interest manifested by you in regard to our State quota induces me to ask your attention to the following requests, to the end that I may secure such authority as will enable me to encourage rather than to repress the rising spirit of enlistments:

First. Authority from the Government to me to furnish an additional force in this State of at least 25,000 men, as they may offer, of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The requisition for twenty-five regiments made on me in August last is now rapidly filling up, and the organizations already started will be fully sufficient to fill up this quota. The approaching close of navigation will furnish an important source of enlistment. The canals, the river, and the lakes cannot fail to give us many hardy and loyal men who are dependent upon their daily employment for support of themselves and their families, and who from following out-of-door pursuits, from constant exposure to the weather, their habits of self-reliance, and being accustomed to obey orders, will be found to be of the best material for recruits. The Government will undoubtedly need the men, and it is important that they be enrolled as fast as they shall offer. This will tend to prevent them from squandering their earnings, and from a course of recklessness which, with the class who follow the water, usually succeeds their season of labor, as you know. Again, our civil authorities are likely to have their full share of care in preserving good order independently of this element.

Second. It is imperatively necessary that our volunteers should be furnished with suitable arms. This State has expended half a million dollars in Europe for arms. Our authorities have exhausted their power in that direction, and I now look to the Government. I have applied to the War and Ordnance Departments for a supply, and I beg to ask your aid in the matter. This State has not had a modern Springfield musket since the commencement of the war. Why is this? Our requisitions have been for a due proportion of such, but we have invariably received the old smooth-bores of 1842 or 1822.

I am, very truly, yours,

E. D. MORGAN.

¹ See Series I, Vol. VI, p. 172.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 25, 1861.

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following order from the War Department:

1. All the men now enrolled or mustered into the service of the United States for brigades, regiments, batteries, or companies, in the State of Pennsylvania, under the direct authority of the Secretary of War, are placed under the command of the Governor of Pennsylvania, who shall organize or reorganize them as he may deem most advantageous to the interests of the General Government.

2. The United States will continue to furnish subsistence, camp equipment, clothing, &c., as heretofore, for the organizations referred to in the first paragraph, and all U. S. commissaries and quartermasters will furnish, on requisitions made, the necessary subsistence, clothing, &c.

3. All authorizations heretofore given to said brigades, regiments, or companies in the State of Pennsylvania are hereby revoked from and after the expiration of the times limited in the original authority or in any renewals heretofore granted, and in cases where no limit of time has been specified, then from and after the expiration of ten days from the date of this order; and in future all volunteers for the service of the United States shall be raised in Pennsylvania only under requisitions made on the Governor.

All authorities issued by the War Department for independent regiments, subject to the approval of the Governor, which have not been so approved, are hereby revoked.

Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

MADISON, WIS., September 25, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

Will you accept two additional companies of artillery now full?
A. W. RANDALL.

NORWICH, September 26, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I will raise two or four companies of cavalry for a New England regiment. Will you accept them?

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

NEW YORK, September 26, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The first three regiments to be ready in Massachusetts are the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth. I am officially informed that General Butler expects to have these regiments. The Governor of Massachusetts admits they belong to me, and is anxious I should have them. The first three regiments formed were pledged to me, but two of them are said to have been raised by General Wilson, and unless steps be taken to the contrary they will fall into General Butler's hands.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 26, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The urgent call for troops in Kentucky compels me to send six or eight regiments before their organization is entirely completed. They have the men and arms, and are ready for service, but owing to the want of mustering officer many of the muster-rolls are unfinished, and the field and staff and many of the company officers have not been mustered in, and under your Order No. 66 cannot take command and draw pay. This will create great embarrassment unless you authorize me to give in all such cases effective commission of proper date.

W. DENNISON,
Governor of Ohio.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 27, 1861.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Inclosed I send you the letters of the two French princes accepting their commissions.* You will perceive by a order indorsed on the envelope by the President that the oath in these two cases is to be dispensed with.

Very truly, yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 27, 1861—11.08 a. m.

Major HAGNER,
New York:

Send 6,000 stand of arms to Governor Morton, Indianapolis, and 2,000 rifles and 3,000 smooth muskets to General Anderson, Louisville Ky. Can these arms be sent by express to-day? Answer immediately

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, *September 27, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Dispatch received. Will do my best. Not one gun from Fitch. Some small arrivals only by last steamers. Will obtain them and all others I can.

P. V. HAGNER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 27, 1861—1.38 p. m.

General B. F. BUTLER,
Boston, Mass.:

How are you succeeding? When will you have the complement desired? Answer fully by mail and generally by telegraph.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

* Omitted.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Hartford, Conn., September 27, 1861.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington:

SIR: We have patriotic, resolute, and brave boatmen in our State, whose services, it appears to me, would be of great value in expeditions designed to operate on our Southern coasts. Their experience in man-
ging boats would enable them to land troops in weather so rough and
n a shore so dangerous as to prevent their being landed by less skill-
ul hands; but they are not inclined to a soldier's life or duty, and do
ot volunteer to join our regiments. I, however, believe that I could
also four or five companies, of from 75 to 100 men each, for such special
uty for two years. I would uniform them as sailors, and arm them
rith short swords and light rifles or muskets. If you think this sug-
gestion of value, and would accept such a corps through either the
Javy or War Department, advise me at an early day, and make such
uggestions as you think proper in regard to the organization, and I
ill endeavor to raise it and place it at your disposal.

I am, dear sir, with high regard, your obedient servant,
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 27, 1861.

Governor BUCKINGHAM,
Norwich, Conn.:

You may raise a squadron of four companies of cavalry, with orders
o report to General McClellan within thirty days, if ready for service.
SIMON CAMERON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 27, 1861—11 a. m.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

We send 3,500 muskets to-day and will send more to-morrow.
SIMON CAMERON.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 27, 1861.

O. C. NOURSE, Esq.,
Attorney-General of Iowa:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 16th instant, I am directed to say
that copies of the necessary laws and general orders referred to have
already been forwarded, addressed to the Governor of Iowa. I am
further directed to say that drafting should not as yet be resorted to
in your State.

I am, sir, &c.,

A. BAIRD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[SEPTEMBER 27, 1861.—For Cameron to Andrew, relating to the dis-
position of troops, &c., see p. 821.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, Mich., September 27, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The regiments now raising in Michigan are all nearly full, and arrangements are perfected to fill them entirely, and I am constantly requested to receive new companies, which I cannot do unless your Department will receive them when organized. I wish, therefore, to know as soon as may be whether I shall continue to receive as many men as may volunteer and organize them as I have so far done. And if so, within what time? Michigan can easily furnish several more regiments if desired. I hope you take them.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of Michigan.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 27, 1861.

His Excellency Governor EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: Your letter of the 25th instant, addressed to the Secretary of State, was handed to me this morning.* Allow me respectfully to suggest that hereafter, when Your Excellency has business to transact connected with this Department, our intercourse will be much facilitated if you will address your communications directly to me. I am very desirous of meeting the wishes of the Governor of the State of New York by every means in the power of the Department.

Your offer to furnish 25,000 men in addition to the last requisition made upon you is cheerfully accepted. You will please organize them, and prepare them for service with the least possible delay.

Your complaint in regard to arms is hardly just. At the commencement of the war our arsenals were nearly empty, and we have now purchased every gun fit for service that could be obtained in Europe and America. We have doubled the capacity of the Springfield Armory, and the large force there employed are engaged day and night. Originally the arms made at that place amounted to 3,000 per month. After this month we shall be able to furnish 10,000 per month. In addition, we have employed every manufactory of arms in the United States of which we could hear, so we hope that by the time the twenty-five regiments now authorized are ready for the field we will be able to supply them with arms worthy the hardy men of New York State. Nothing will give the Department greater pleasure than to be able to gratify Your Excellency in this as in all other respects.

I am, with high regard, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 27, 1861.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL,
Commanding Volunteer Engineer Regiment, New York:

SIR: Your offer to furnish a regiment of volunteer engineer officers and soldiers is accepted by this Department, subject to the approval of

* See p. 540.

Governor Morgan, as one of the quota of twenty-five regiments authorized to be reorganized by him. Your offer to furnish a company of artillery is also accepted, subject to the approval of Governor Morgan. For the six Parrott rifled cannon you have offered to the Government you will procure transportation to Washington through the Quartermaster's Department. You are directed to report with your regiment and your company of artillery to Major-General McClellan at Washington.

By direction of the President:

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 27, 1861.

Governor DENNISON,
Columbus, Ohio:

Have your officers mustered as soon as possible. Give commissions at proper date, so that men can be paid for the service they render.

SIMON CAMERON.

HARRISBURG, *September 27, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

You have forgotten to send the order; it has not reached me. Please send it, and you will have from Pennsylvania large accessions of force. We send a regiment from here to-day, and expect to average one a day. Answer.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 27, 1861.

His Excellency ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,
Governor of Wisconsin, Madison:

SIR: The two companies of artillery which you offer are accepted, to serve for three years, or during the war. This acceptance is with the distinct understanding that this Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 83. } *Washington, September 28, 1861.*

I. Hereafter when certificates of disability, in the case of a volunteer, are forwarded to the commander having authority to grant his discharge, they will be accompanied by the blank, referred to in paragraph

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165, Revised Regulations, on which the discharge from service is finally made. And the said commander will indorse thereon the same orders that he gives upon the certificate of disability. By this means the discharge, when complete, will carry with it the evidence of its authenticity, and the necessity for investigation on the part of the Pay Department will be removed.

* * * * *

By order :

D. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, September 28, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War :

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report in regard to the arms, &c., which were directed to be sent to Governor Morton at Indianapolis, Ind. You will remember that yesterday morning at the War Department I received verbal instructions to send arms, &c., for six regiments to Governor Morton at Indianapolis. Having been informed that several thousand muskets had just been delivered at New York Arsenal, I at once telegraphed to Major Whiteley, the commanding officer of that arsenal, as follows:

Send with dispatch to Governor Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., all the muskets you have, not exceeding 6,000, with suitable accouterments, and make the number up to 6,000 with accouterments as you get them. Give Major Thornton the proper information in regard to the number and kind of arms you send, to enable him to supply Governor Morton with suitable ammunition, 100 rounds each gun. Report what you issue on this.

I have just received from Major Whiteley a telegram, dated 27th instant, saying:

Major Hagner sent me a telegram from the Secretary of War this afternoon, and on it I have issued by express to General R. Anderson, Louisville, Ky., 2,380 Enfield rifle muskets, elongated ball, .58 caliber.

This telegram is the first intimation received at this office that the arms had been ordered from New York Arsenal. In consequence of their having been sent to General Anderson the execution of the order to supply Governor Morton will have to be deferred until further supplies of arms are received.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAS. W. RIPLLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 28, 1861—11.19 a. m.

Hon. E. D. MORGAN,
New York or Albany :

Can you ship by express to-day 5,000 muskets of stores on hand to General Anderson at Louisville? We can replace them within ten days out of arsenal at New York. Please answer immediately.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

ALBANY, N. Y., *September 28, 1861.*Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I have directed the commissary to deliver to Maj. P. V. Hagner the 3,000 muskets as requested, to be sent to General Anderson at Louisville, Ky.

E. D. MORGAN,
*Governor of New York.*ALBANY, *September 28, 1861.*Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I desire authority to cause to be purchased in this State all the horses required for the cavalry and artillery regiments now organizing. They can be had at the Government price, subject to inspection by a Government officer. I deem it of the highest importance to the service that this authority should be granted to me at once.

E. D. MORGAN,
*Governor.*WAR DEPARTMENT,
*September 28, 1861—10.29 a. m.*His Excellency Governor E. D. MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

I have the honor to inform you that the President has this day appointed you major-general of volunteers. Allow me to congratulate you, and to hope that you will accept the post.

SIMON CAMERON.

HARRISBURG, *September 28, 1861.*Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Order received.* I will issue proclamation to-day and put the fragments of independent regiments together immediately and send them forward. Will communicate with you as we progress.

A. G. CURTIN,
*Governor.*WAR DEPARTMENT,
*September 28, 1861—10.52 a. m.*Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

Organize an additional company of light artillery at once.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

MADISON, WIS., *September 28, 1861.*Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Our Eighth Regiment was reported to you several days since as waiting orders. The placing of our troops on raw rations is creating great trouble and interfering with enlistments.

A. W. RANDALL,
Governor.

* See p. 541.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 29, 1861.

Governor RANDALL,
Madison, Wis. :

Send the Eighth Wisconsin to General Frémont, and to such point as he may designate.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Aggregate of the forces of Illinois organized by Governor Yates for Government service.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Springfield, Ill., September 30, 1861.

Forty-six regiments infantry, 38,440 men; seven regiments cavalry, 5,510 men; First Battalion Artillery (recruiting), 588 men; Second Battalion Artillery (recruiting), 407 men; unassigned companies (recruiting), 411 men; two companies cavalry, McClernand's brigade, 186 men; First Battalion Sharpshooters, Colonel Williams, 400 men. Total, 46,022 men.

In addition to the above there are nineteen companies of infantry accepted not yet reported at rendezvous, and sixteen companies of cavalry accepted and not yet reported at camp or assigned to regiments. Besides the infantry regiments here reported there are five more being organized—at Shawneetown, Centralia, Cairo, Dixon, and Rock Island—and two more regiments of cavalry are being formed south of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, one in Sangamon County and two at Chicago, which will be ready for equipments within thirty days from this date, and will increase the effective forces of Illinois at least 10,000 men.

JOHN S. LOOMIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General Illinois.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, IOWA,
September 30, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: Immediately after requesting the change of two of the infantry regiments required from this State to cavalry I left for the southwestern part of our State, where serious trouble was anticipated from the rebels, then in possession of Saint Joseph and the northwestern part of Missouri. Upon my return, and before I saw the adjutant general of this State, Major Porter, of the Iowa First, met me, informing me you had authorized the changing of one infantry into a cavalry regiment; and I thereupon authorized him to raise a regiment of cavalry, which he is now doing.

Upon seeing the adjutant I learned from him that all the infantry regiments required from this State were in process of organization and rapidly filling up. This will render necessary either the acceptance of Porter's regiment of cavalry as an addition to the infantry regiments, or the disbandment of several companies already raised for it. I am very desirous you should accept the regiment for the reasons that I wish

Major Porter to be gratified, and that by the purchase of the horses for cavalry our people can receive some of the money now so largely expended by the United States, and in that way only; and I assure you no portion of our people need it more. We are furnishing men freely, and our people are anxious to have the chance of selling horses—the only thing they have for sale for which there is any demand by the Government. The temperance men of our State desire to form a regiment of “cold-water” men. I have no doubt they can do so of first-rate material. They desire it to be of cavalry. Will it be accepted? This is to be in addition to Porter’s regiment. If it cannot be accepted as cavalry, can it as infantry? It can be much easier raised as cavalry, and if possible accept it. If Porter’s cavalry or the temperance cavalry are accepted, authorize me to purchase the horses at once—you fixing terms—as it will require some time to get the necessary number. An early answer is important, as Porter’s regiment is partly raised.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 30, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

We must have at least 5,000 muskets immediately. Twenty-one hundred rebels are just reported advancing upon Greensburg; threaten Portsmouth, in this State. We have several regiments ready to enter the field, and no arms for them. Send by express the arms—the best you have. The border of this State is in danger, if reports are true.

W. DENNISON.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL’S OFFICE,
No. 85. } *Washington, October 1, 1861.*

The commanding officers of all military departments and troops in the field will immediately make to this office a return of their commands, and will in future make such returns on the 10th, 20th, and last days of each month.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

CHICAGO, *October 1, 1861.*

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

SIR: At a meeting of the Union Defense Committee of this city last evening the undersigned were appointed a committee to address a letter to the President and Secretary of War concerning the recent orders which have been given for the removal of various companies and regiments from the West to the theater of war in Maryland and Virginia. In compliance with the request of the committee we make this communication.

We believe we are correct in saying that all the companies and regiments which have been raised in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and five-sixths of those raised in Ohio and Indiana, have been ordered to Maryland and Virginia. There remain to be added to these

several detached companies from Illinois. Recent orders have been issued from the War Department, as we are informed, requiring other forces in the Northwest—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—to report for duty at Washington and elsewhere in Maryland and Virginia. We should be wanting in the duty we owe to the Government if we did not apprise you of the feeling these orders have created throughout the West. The States which have already contributed their whole troops yet enlisted to the line of operations in Maryland and Virginia contain near 14,000,000 of people, to say nothing of the States of Ohio and Indiana, five-sixths of whose soldiers, as above stated, have gone in the same direction.

The state of affairs in Kentucky and Missouri is such as to cause the greatest anxiety to every lover of the Union. In Missouri at this moment the force capable of taking the field is entirely inadequate to meet the enemy, particularly considering their deficiency in discipline and in proper arms. A large portion of them have not had arms—indifferent at best—in their hands more than two or three weeks. The same may be said, and with equal truth, of our troops in Kentucky. If any great disaster should befall our arms in either of these States—and we confess it seems to us imminent—while these orders are operating upon our Western troops to transfer them East, we think we cannot err in saying it would create a feeling throughout this section of country which might endanger the cause of the Union. It might be said with some show of justice that the East was strengthened at the expense of the West, even after Western troops had already been freely given to hold the line of the Potomac. Besides, an opinion prevails throughout the West that, aside from coast attacks, the importance of which all acknowledge, the true line of military operations, to strike at the heart of the insurrection, is through the Valley of the Mississippi. We do not assert this is the proper military view of the subject. We only say the sentiment exists.

We scarcely need add that we disclaim for ourselves and the Defense Committee all desire to interfere in any way with special military operations. We only wish to represent the state of public sentiment as we believe it to be, upon a measure of public policy, in the present alarming aspect of affairs in Missouri and Kentucky. We are confident our motives will not be misconstrued, and, at all events, we claim the right and the privilege of presenting these views thus briefly upon a matter so important, and which may be attended with such grave consequences.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,
 THOMAS DRUMMOND,
 GRANT GOODRICH,
Committee.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 Washington, October 1, 1861.

Brig. Gen. D. E. SICKLES:

SIR: Understanding that you can organize three battery companies without interfering in any manner with the enlistments now going on in the State of New York, you are hereby authorized to organize — companies of artillery in such form as may be directed by the commanding general.

Respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 1, 1861.

His Excellency WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.:

SIR: Please send two Connecticut regiments now forming, when ready for service, to Camp Hempstead, Long Island, with instructions to report to General Burnside for orders.

Yours, respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 1, 1861.

Governor MORRISON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

We expect large lots of arms within the next ten days. You shall have full share. We have sent large number to Anderson. Appointments as desired will be made on Monday.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 1, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREWS,
Governor of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.:

SIR: Please send Colonel Stevenson's regiment, when ready for service, to Camp Hempstead, Long Island, with instructions to report to General Burnside for orders.

Yours, respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, Mass., October 1, 1861.

Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT:

GENERAL: Massachusetts will send on Thursday, the 3d instant, to Washington a full battery of light artillery, completely equipped for service, under the command of Captain Porter, and on Monday next she will have ready to march a full regiment of infantry, a third battery of artillery, and a company of sharpshooters, under the command of the Hon. Henry Wilson. It is my desire that the regiment under Colonel Wilson shall form a part of the force of General Sherman, but I am not advised whether the battery attached to the regiment is desired for that especial service, and, as I have no positive recent information of the present location of General Sherman's camp, I await orders from you. We have a fourth battery of artillery in progress, which will be ready to march within a fortnight, and three more fine regiments of infantry will be ready at about the same time. These last named do not include the regiments that are being recruited for General Butler, or the Irish regiment, which is to be recruited for and attached to the Shields Brigade.

There seems to be no diminution of the zeal or the patriotism of the people of Massachusetts, and I am happy in being able to report to

you that all our regiments are in a fair way to be speedily filled to the maximum standard.

With sincere regard, I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. ANDREW.

[OCTOBER 1, 1861.—For Gurley to Lincoln, relating to organization of troops, &c., in Frémont's command, see Series I, Vol. III, p. 511.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, N. Y., October 1, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

DEAR SIR: I lose no time in acknowledging your letter of the 28th [27th] ultimo, conferring authority upon me to raise an additional quota of volunteers. I shall continue the work with the full hope of meeting the wishes and expectations of the Government in this regard.

In reference to my letter to Governor Seward, I beg to say that in communicating with him nothing was further from my thoughts than an interference with your prerogatives or a disregard of your just authority. His personal knowledge of affairs in this State and his lively interest in all that relates to it induced me on this, as on several previous occasions, to invite his solicitation in obtaining from the President or yourself such authority as seemed to me to be important in carrying out the purposes of the Government.

In disclaiming all discourtesy, I beg to thank you for your uniform kindness and your broad and liberal construction of authority, which has greatly facilitated the raising of volunteers in the several States.

I fully appreciate the difficulties experienced by the Government in obtaining suitable arms, and I well know that every effort is being put forth by you for procuring them. Each State is, of course, apt to be partial to its own troops, and as we have had but little help in this State, I naturally concluded, and still must think, that in the distribution of arms the Government has counted against the State its own purchases of arms in Europe, and New York has not, therefore, participated equally in the apportionment. I do not desire, however, to put this in the form of a complaint, but to urge it as a fact, and to ask that it have your favorable consideration when opportunity will permit.

I am, dear sir, with great regard,

E. D. MORGAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 1, 1861.

His Excellency EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Governor, &c., Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: Your favor of the 21st ultimo has been received,* and that portion of it having reference to the purchase of horses has been referred to the Quartermaster-General for his consideration.

In regard to furnishing supplies for the equipment of your regiments, you will please make the proper requisition upon the U. S. officers, who will afford you every facility in their power to this end.

* See Series I, Vol. VI, p. 172.

Concerning the raising an additional quota of troops from the State of New York, you are respectfully informed that this Department gives you authority to organize a sufficient number to make in all 100,000 men from your State.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 1, 1861.

His Excellency E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York, Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: Please send the Warren Fusileers, Shepard Rifles, Scott Rifles, and regiment now forming from Butterfield's old regiment, when ready for service, to Camp Hempstead, Long Island, with instructions to report to General Burnside for orders.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 1, 1861.

Governor DENNISON,
Columbus, Ohio:

Will do all that is possible to get arms. We hear there are 6,000 stand at Cincinnati. Who do they belong to?

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, *October 1, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I would recommend that Colonel Chantry's regiment be broken up to fill Lajeane and Rippey. Patrick could be made lieutenant-colonel of Lajeane's regiment and Freeman major of Rippey's. I hope to fill up and forward McLean, Gosline, and Chorman this week. I sent Colonel Christ from here to-day with a full regiment, armed and equipped.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 1, 1861.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Use your own discretion in filling up the organizations, and this Department will be satisfied. Glad to hear you are succeeding so well.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, *October 1, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON:

Colonels Chantry, Lajeane, and Rippey are at Washington. Can you not have carried out the consolidation suggested in my dispatch of this morning? I have no means of doing it from here.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 1, 1861.

His Excellency Governor ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.:

SIR: It is the desire of this Department that you continue recruiting until the force furnished by your State shall amount to 75,000 men. Be good enough to use every means to secure this number as soon as possible, and oblige,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 1, 1861.

His Excellency WILLIAM SPRAGUE,
Governor of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.:

SIR: Please send the Fourth Rhode Island Regiment, when ready for service, to Camp Hempstead, Long Island, with instructions to report to General Burnside for orders.

Yours, respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 1, 1861.

Governor WILLIAM SPRAGUE,
New York:

For special reasons the President desires regiment alluded to in dispatch of this date to remain in Rhode Island until further orders.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

DAVENPORT, *October 2, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I am raising Colonel Porter's regiment of cavalry besides the regiments of infantry heretofore accepted. His regiment will be full in fifteen days. Please send acceptance of the regiment.

SAML. J. KIRKWOOD.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, IOWA,
October 2, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

DEAR SIR: As I informed you some time since, I have been requested by General Frémont to raise two regiments of infantry in this State

for U. S. service, to be placed for the present in Forts Randall and Leavenworth, that General Frémont may have for active duty the regular troops now garrisoning them. I have these regiments now partly raised, and they will be full in a short time; but a report has been put in circulation that your Department has denied General Frémont's authority to call for these regiments, and that they will not be accepted. I hope this may be incorrect. The Eleventh and Twelfth Regiments of Infantry will soon be full. These will fill the requisition from your Department. The raising of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Infantry, being those called for by Frémont, will be subsequent to filling the Eleventh and Twelfth, and will not interfere with filling them.

I hope you will give me immediate information, so that, if it be true these regiments will not be received, I may cease further efforts to fill them. In the mean time I shall continue my efforts for their completion.

It may be proper for me to say in this connection that under authority of General Frémont I have already organized a full regiment of cavalry (Third Iowa Cavalry), under Colonel Bussey, which has been mustered into the U. S. service, and part of which is now on duty in Missouri.

At General Frémont's request I have also authorized Col. H. T. Reid to raise another (the Fifteenth) regiment of infantry. He is now engaged in so doing, and will fill it speedily. If this does not meet the views of the Department, please let me know speedily. Reid's regiment stands on the same ground as those for present garrison duty.

Permit me to suggest that it seems to me very desirable at a time when our forces in the field seem to be met at every point by superior numbers, that all the troops be received that can be raised. We need troops in this region, and the recent withdrawal of some of our Western regiments to Washington increases our need.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 2, 1861—11.02 a. m.

Governor WASHBURN, *Maine*:

Send the regiment intended for General Sherman to Hempstead Camp by Saturday evening. May we rely upon getting the men by that time?

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 2, 1861—11.01 a. m.

Governor ANDREW, *Boston*:

Send the three regiments for General Sherman to Hempstead Camp, on Long Island, by Monday morning at the latest; earlier if possible. Can we rely upon getting them? Please answer.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

BOSTON, MASS., October 2, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Governor Andrew absent in western portion of State, therefore unable to consult him on subject of your telegram, but from my own knowledge

of condition of our troops believe it will be impossible to send more than one regiment (the Twenty-second, Colonel Wilson's) to Hempstead before the time mentioned by you. Chief obstacle to sending others is deficiency of clothing, which we are hurrying.

A. G. BROWNE, JR.,
Military Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 2, 1861.

Hon. A. SAUNDERS,
Governor, &c., Omaha, Nebr. Ter.:

SIR: Your favor of the 9th ultimo has been submitted to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance for a report. I learn that there are no arms due to the Territory of Nebraska. The quota due under the last legislation of Congress was issued to the Territory in August last. All the arms now on hand are required to meet the requisitions of the troops mustered into the service of the United States. We are expecting supplies from abroad very shortly. When they arrive, if your requisition be made upon the Ordnance Bureau, the department will be glad to furnish them if in its power.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 2, 1861—11 a. m.

Governor MORGAN, *New York or Albany:*

How many of Colonel Serrell's engineer regiment are enrolled? Can you by any means get it ready within the next four or five days? If not the whole regiment, what part of it may we expect? Answer immediately.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, *October 2, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Dispatch of 2d received; 470 are mustered here, 140 not mustered; 217 additional have been recruited in New Jersey, but held by the Governor of the State. Colonel Serrell is now with me. He requires two weeks to complete the regiment to 1,000.

B. D. MORGAN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 2, 1861.

Governor MORGAN, *New York:*

We would like to have Colonel Serrell's regiment, or all that can be ready, sent to Hempstead to join General Sherman. It will be a fine opportunity for the colonel. His command will be most useful. If desired, I will request Governor Olden to send Jersey recruits to Hempstead. All the tools required are now provided by Sherman. Answer.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

ALBANY, *October 2, 1861.*Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

From letters received to-day it would appear that certain regiments of the State of New York expect to obtain their commissions direct from the United States. I sincerely trust this will not be the case. They can have their commissions from me, and have been so notified from time to time.

B. D. MORGAN,
*Governor.*WAR DEPARTMENT,
*October 2, 1861.*Governor B. D. MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

All officers of New York regiments will be referred to you for commission.

SIMON CAMERON,
*Secretary of War.*HARRISBURG, *October 2, 1861.*Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Requisition received this morning. How many cavalry regiments do you wish? We are raising two, and can fill more if you answer at once. Applications are coming in and must be answered.

A. G. CURTIN,
*Governor.*WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 2, 1861—10.11 a. m.

Governor CURTIN:

Please send one of your aides with authority to consolidate regiments as desired. We shall aid the effort.

SIMON CAMERON,
*Secretary of War.*WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, October 3, 1861.*Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: After consultation with the President, we have concluded to authorize Dr. William M. Chambers, of Illinois, to organize a brigade of four regiments of infantry, native-born Kentuckians, now residents of Illinois, to serve for three years, or during the war. As the several regimental organizations are filled they will be sent to Kentucky for service. Please furnish such aid and facilities as may be necessary to organize promptly.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 3, 1861—9.30 a. m.

Governor KIRKWOOD, *Davenport, Iowa:*

Organize Porter's cavalry, and consider it accepted by the Government.

SIMON CAMERON,

AUGUSTA, ME., October 3, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The Tenth Regiment marches Saturday. Besides the cavalry and sharpshooters and General Butler's regiment, the Twelfth, I am raising the Eleventh and Thirteenth. Can easily raise two or three more by December 1 if good arms can be furnished. Shall I get up a special regiment with or without a light battery? Can a month's pay be advanced?

I. WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 3, 1861.

Governor WASHBURN, *Augusta, Me.:*

You will please organize immediately four regiments of infantry, in addition to those already called for, and you may increase the total number of regiments to eighteen for the several arms of the service, all to serve three years, or during the war; organization to be in accordance with general orders of this Department.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

BOSTON, October 3, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Governor absent. Regiments behindhand. Can send you 3,000 rugged, undrilled men, armed and equipped. Answer immediately.

HORACE B. SARGENT,
Senior Aide-de-Camp.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 3, 1861.

Governor ANDREW, *Boston:*

Send the Wilson regiment to Washington direct. Give Sherman the next one as soon as possible.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 3, 1861.

Governor OLDEN,
Trenton, N. J.:

Please allow the recruits in New Jersey belonging to Colonel Serrell's regiment of engineers and mechanics to go to Hempstead, Long

Island, or to New York and the command. This body of men is wanted for special service immediately, and I hope you will consent. Please answer.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

TRENTON, N. J., *October 3, 1861.*

Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

The recruits belonging to Colonel Sewall's [Serrell's] regiment are not under my control. I am willing you should order them when and where you please.

CHS. S. OLDEN,
Governor.

NEW YORK, *October 3, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Colonel Serrell wishes the recruits in Jersey sent to Hempstead if his regiment is to go there.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 3, 1861.

Governor MORGAN,
New York:

Governor Olden says Colonel Serrell can take the recruits from New Jersey. Please hurry up this organization.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 3, 1861.

Hon. E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 21st ultimo to the Secretary of War upon the subject of raising, equipping, and forwarding troops to Washington has been referred to this office for an answer so far as relates to the purchase of horses.

There is now in this city a large stock of horses ordered for artillery and cavalry upon a requisition made some time since by General McClellan. The horses have come in more rapidly than the guns and men.

The Treasury is so pressed for funds that it is not able at this time to meet without delay the daily requisitions, and I do not think it would be advisable now to incur further liabilities for the purchase of horses unless absolutely necessary.

There are here to-day over 8,000 horses available for artillery or cavalry. Colonel Bailey's regiment of artillery would require 1,100, about the number needed for a cavalry regiment, and if brought here with guns and harness it and seven regiments of cavalry could be horsed by to-morrow night.

The supply of horse equipments and sabers belongs to the Ordnance Department. Bugles, which you name particularly, are being made under contract with this Department, and a requisition for a considerable number can be filled in a short time, if not immediately. Be good enough to direct such a requisition to be made to this department, specifying the number you need.

The Secretary of War called the officers of the bureaus together last night to meet the Secretary of the Treasury, and while all agree that men are necessary to maintain the country, and, in order to make these men effective, equipments, wagons, and horses, yet the Treasury finds it difficult to meet the great calls, which at this time, when every soldier is to be provided with complete outfit, when every army is purchasing the means of transportation, are much heavier than they will be when the expenditure is confined to keeping up a stock of animals, wagons, clothing, arms, and ammunition once provided and paid for.

There may be delay in payment, though I have full confidence that the people will support the Government to the last extremity.

As a very large supply of transportation is now on hand here, prepared for the Army of the Potomac, I advise that in equipping regiments until further notice no wagons or horses be purchased. They can be supplied upon their arrival in this city.

If you find requisitions of Captain Hodges for funds delayed do not attribute it to this office, but ascribe it to its true cause, the great demand upon the Treasury.

No nation probably ever so quickly and so thoroughly organized and equipped so large an army and so nearly paid its way as we have done.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, IOWA,
October 4, 1861.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

The condition of affairs in Missouri at this time causes much excitement and alarm in our State. Our people have at different times gone into Missouri, at the earnest request of the Union men there, to afford them protection and prevent them from being driven from the State. When the emergencies have passed by our people have returned and resumed their usual avocations. At the time of the capture of Saint Joe by the rebels recently, 1,200 of our men thus went to the assistance of the Union men, part of whom have not yet returned, so far as I am informed. This has excited against our people and State a bitter dislike on the part of the rebel forces and their leaders, and their threats of vengeance have been violent and frequent. A battle lost at this time by General Frémont would lay all our southern border open to devastation and plunder by the victors, and while we have strong trust that success and not defeat awaits us, the probability of a different result naturally excites alarm.

Under these circumstances I have issued an order, a copy of which I inclose. We are turning out our men freely for U. S. service, but can turn out many more for our own protection, but we are substantially unarmed. When the war broke out we had in the State some 1,500 old muskets, about 200 rifles and rifled muskets, and four 6-pounder pieces of artillery. We have received from the Department 5,000 muskets during this summer, of which about 2,000 have gone in the hands of regiments from the State into U. S. service. We placed in the hands

of Colonel Moore, in the U. S. service in Missouri, one piece of artillery needed by him. This is our state of preparation as to arms to meet the consequences of a defeat of the Federal forces in Missouri, and the prospect is gloomy enough. Can you help us in the way of arms? If you can help us, I can promise our men will use the arms for their defense bravely and well. If you cannot help us, we must do the best we can to help ourselves, although it is difficult to see how we can save the southern frontier of our State from invasion and plunder. We need arms of all kinds for infantry, artillery, and cavalry.

Please let me hear from you at as early a period as possible.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

P. S.—I forgot to say that by reason of our failure to sell our State bonds I have been and am wholly unable to buy arms for the State.

[Inclosure.]

CIRCULAR LETTER.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, IOWA,
October 3, 1861.

SIR: The present condition of affairs in Missouri is such as to render it prudent for us in Iowa to be prepared for possible reverses there. Should the rebels gain the battle soon to be fought there, it is not improbable they may endeavor to enter our State. We should be prepared to meet this emergency. To this end two things are necessary—organization and arms.

In order to effect an organization in your county, you are hereby appointed to organize into companies and regiments all able-bodied men in your county liable to perform military duty under chapter 17 of the acts of the extra session of 1861. These companies and regiments, as thus organized, are only for the defense of the State, and cannot be transferred as such to the service of the United States. If, however, companies are organizing in your county for U. S. service, you will not interfere with such organizations, but afford them all proper facilities. Report to the adjutant-general at Davenport each regiment as soon as organized and commissions will be forwarded. You will perceive by the law that companies may consist of not less than 40 nor more than 100 men. Endeavor to have each company filled to the highest number.

As you are aware, the State is not properly armed, nor can arms be had at present by the State. Under these circumstances you will require every man in your county having private arms to report the number and kind of arms he has. Double-barreled shotguns and hunting rifles, although not the best, are good arms in the hands of brave men. If arms of this kind are in the hands of persons in whose families there are not men liable to military duty, you will have such appraised and receipted for in the name of the State, to be paid for if lost or injured or not returned; and when you deliver the same to any company, take bond from the captain for the same at the appraised value, keeping a correct list to show the owner of each arm and the captain to whom delivered. The captain will take from the privates to whom arms are thus delivered bonds for the same.

Of each regiment thus organized two companies may be mounted men, or two companies of mounted men may be attached to each regiment.

The force thus organized is strictly for the defense of the State; for the defense of the property and homes of its members. Every man must furnish his own clothing, horse, and equipments, and all will hold

themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. As soon as a regiment is organized you may call it together for one day's drill, and then dismiss the men, after having perfected arrangements for calling them together again with the least possible delay in case of emergency.

Understand for yourself and have all others understand that the work hereby enjoined is specially for your and their own protection, and let your action be prompt, decided, and earnest.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, October 4, 1861—10.23 a. m.

HORACE B. SARGENT,

Aide-de-Camp, Boston :

Put your three regiments in good shape as possible and forward them.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,

Assistant Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, October 4, 1861.

His Excellency Governor OLDEN,

Trenton, N. J. :

The Government desires that you organize, in addition to the regiments already authorized, one regiment of rifles, to be organized as infantry; also eight additional companies of artillery, with batteries of six guns each. The foregoing to be prepared for service in accordance with orders issued from the Adjutant-General's Office from time to time.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,

Assistant Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, October 4, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War :

Do you wish Lieutenant Swain to organize a regiment of cavalry in addition to 4,000 cavalry now under way, for which arms cannot very soon be provided? I go to Albany. Shall be here again Monday.

E. D. MORGAN,

Governor of New York.

PROVIDENCE, October 4, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,

Secretary of War :

Our Fourth Regiment, by terms of enlistment, was raised for land service, and will leave for Washington, as previously ordered, on Saturday. Our Third is on coast service under Sherman, and the Fifth is organizing for same service under Burnside. The Fourth is the best yet furnished by Rhode Island, and can't be ordered on coast service without destroying its organization. To forward further enlistment it is necessary for it to leave here immediately.

W. SPRAGUE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 5, 1861.

Hon. W. H. STEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: Yours of the 9th, 16th, 18th, 23d, 26th, 27th, and 30th ultimo, covering applications made by Lord Lyons for the discharge of certain British subjects from the Army of the United States, has been duly received, and I regret that it is not in my power to accede to His Lordship's request. The numerous applications for discharges daily pouring in from various quarters, and which multiply with the encouragement given by every fresh discharge, have compelled me at length to deny all. Were it not for that rule, which I do not feel at liberty to alter, I should have taken great pleasure in ordering those asked for by His Lordship.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

BOSTON, October 5, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Will you pay our soldiers as fast as sworn in half-month's pay, detailing paymasters therefor? Do not authorize this for any unless for all. What is General Butler's power and position here?

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 5, 1861.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

We cannot pay in advance. General Butler has authority to concentrate a brigade for special service, all of which is to be organized under the several Governors of the Eastern States. We gave General Butler authority with regard to advance.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[OCTOBER 5, 1861.—For Butler to Andrew, relating to the raising of troops, &c., see p. 823.]

[OCTOBER 5, 1861.—For Andrew to Butler, relating to the raising of troops, &c., see p. 825.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 5, 1861.

Governor BLAIR,
Detroit or Lansing, Mich.:

Have you two regiments armed, uniformed, and equipped that can be prepared for marching orders to-day? Get them ready and answer immediately.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 5, 1861.

Governor MORGAN, *Albany*:

Yes, sir. Let Swain get his regiment ready in addition to others ordered.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 5, 1861.

Governor E. D. MORGAN, *Albany, N. Y.*:

Please order Colonel Bailey, at Elmira, to come here direct with his eight companies and batteries of artillery to report for duty to General McClellan.

S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 5, 1861.

Governor DENNISON, *Columbus, Ohio*:

Have you two regiments uniformed, armed, and equipped that can be sent direct to Rosecrans? Get them ready and answer immediately.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 5, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Will send two regiments to General Rosecrans in two or three days. Have sent ten regiments to Kentucky, besides some cavalry and artillery.

W. DENNISON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 5, 1861.

Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg*:

Can you have the regiment at Kittanning, the regiment at Uniontown, and one other west of the mountain ready for service within three days? Failing in this, have you three regiments anywhere in Pennsylvania that can be uniformed, armed, and equipped ready for marching orders? Answer immediately.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., October 5, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Can furnish you three regiments in three days, with some assistance from you in arms, clothing, and tents. Will give you particulars as soon as possible.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, PA., *October 5, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Shall we march the three regiments to Pittsburg or prepare them where they are? A day will be gained by the former course if the regiments are wanted in the West.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 5, 1861.

Governor A. G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Move the regiments by railroad to Pittsburg if in your judgment it will facilitate you in getting them ready. Shall we send guns and accouterments to Pittsburg? Please answer.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 5, 1861.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

Get them ready immediately. Where do you want the equipments sent to?

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, *October 5, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Would it be satisfactory if the entire force of cavalry from Pennsylvania does not exceed twelve regiments? I must know your wishes in that respect.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 5, 1861.

Governor W. SPRAGUE,
Providence, R. I.:

Send the Fourth to Washington and get the others ready as rapidly as possible.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 5, 1861.

Governor WILLIAM SPRAGUE,
Providence, R. I.:

Send to this city additional companies and batteries of artillery now ready, with orders to report to General McClellan.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[OCTOBER 6, 1861.—For Andrew to Cameron, relating to the power and position of General Butler, &c., see p. 827.]

[OCTOBER 6, 1861.—For General Orders, No. 1, Department of New England, announcing staff of General Butler, &c., see Series I, Vol. LI, Part I, p. 494.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington City, October 7, 1861.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: I have the honor to request, in behalf of the investigating committee of the House of Representatives, that a copy of Orders, Nos. 666 and 669, referred to in Major Symington's letter, dated Allegheny Arsenal, December 28, 1860, a copy of which is herewith inclosed,* be transmitted to the committee; also Captain Maynadier's report to Secretary Floyd in relation to the execution of the order for the shipment of cannon of large caliber from Pittsburg to Galveston and Ship Island, made, probably, between the 20th and 25th of December, 1860, with copies of telegraphic dispatches, if any were sent, between December 20, 1860, and the 30th of the same month, to Major Symington or other person in Pittsburg or at the Allegheny Arsenal.†

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. POTTER,
Chairman of Committee.

[Inclosurement.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE, October 10, 1861.

Respectfully returned. The copies of the papers called for are inclosed herewith.‡ The records of the office show no telegraphic dispatches between December 20 and 30, 1860, inclusive, to Major Symington or other person in Pittsburg or at the Allegheny Arsenal.

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 7, 1861.

His Excellency Governor SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Davenport, Iowa:

SIR: This Department is in receipt of your communication of the 2d instant. I am willing to receive all the troops that Iowa can furnish for active duty, and cordially give my sanction to the three regiments of infantry which you are now raising, and to the regiment of cavalry which you have already organized, in compliance with the request of Major-General Frémont.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

* Not found.

† See Cameron to Potter, October 28, 1861, Series I, Vol. LIII, p. 504.

JACKSON, MICH., October 7, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I have two regiments which might march in about five days. Neither of them are armed, there being no arms in the State. One of them is fully equipped, except the arms; the other will be in the time stated unless the uniforms are delayed on the way.

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of Michigan.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 7, 1861.

His Excellency EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Governor, do., Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: Your favor of the 1st instant has been received. Its hopeful tone with regard to the raising of an additional quota of troops affords the Department much satisfaction. The contents of your communication have been duly noted and will receive full consideration at the proper time.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 8, 1861.

GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, Esq.,
Paris, France:

SIR: Your letter, with inclosures, of the 19th ultimo, advising of the shipment of revolvers and cartridges by the steamer Fulton, has been received. I notice with much regret that there are no guns sent, as it was the confident expectation that 20,000 would be received by the Fulton, and accordingly arrangements were made to distribute them through the different States. Prompt and early shipments of guns are desirable. We hope to hear by next steamer that you have shipped from 80,000 to 100,000 stand.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, N. Y., October 8, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: Within the next ten days I can send to the seat of war from this State full 3,000 cavalry soldiers, mostly, perhaps entirely, uniformed, and I will be pleased to be advised by the Department whether these soldiers shall be sent to Washington as fast as they can be organized and uniformed, arms and equipments to be furnished at Washington. General Meigs advises that horses also will be supplied at Washington. There are at least 3,000 cavalry soldiers being raised in this State in addition to the above, with a fair prospect of several thousand more soon, unless enlistments in this arm of the service shall be discouraged.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. D. MORGAN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, N. Y., October 8, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that within the next ten days I can forward to the seat of war, or wherever directed, at least six regiments of infantry, all having the minimum and several the maximum number, equipped with the exception of arms, and with the exception of baggage wagons, horses, and tents, which General Meigs desires should not be sent, there being a large supply at Washington. I now desire to be advised whether all this force shall be sent to Washington. Some of the regiments can move in a day or two.

With great regard, your obedient servant,
E. D. MORGAN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 8, 1861.

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

One regiment leaves to-day for Rosecrans. Another only waiting for its colonel and arms. Will follow in two or three days at furthest.

WM. DENNISON,
Governor of Ohio.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 9, 1861.

His Excellency E. D. MORGAN,
Governor, &c., Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: Your favor of the 28th ultimo asking authority to purchase cavalry and artillery horses was received and referred to the Quartermaster-General, who reports that "a large stock has accumulated on the hands of the Government, and no more should be bought for some time. Regiments of cavalry and artillery can be horsed the moment they arrive here."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 9, 1861.

His Excellency Governor RANDALL,
Wisconsin:

SIR: Please consider yourself authorized to raise and organize three additional batteries of artillery and five regiments of infantry; also six companies of cavalry, to be added to the six already authorized, under Mr. Daniels, thus forming a full regiment of cavalry from Wisconsin; these organizations to be perfected as rapidly as possible, and in accordance with general orders as issued from time to time from the Adjutant-General's Department.

Respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 10, 1861.

Lieutenant TREADWELL,
Bridgesburg Arsenal, near Philadelphia:

John Ponder has 10,000 guns that arrived by the Bavaria at New York yesterday. They are to be delivered to you for inspection on account of his contract. See him to-day. Inspect the arms without delay and send 5,000 stand to Governor Dennison, Columbus, Ohio, and 5,000 to Governor Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., forthwith.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 10, 1861.

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Sent two regiments yesterday to Sherman. Will send two more to-morrow, and one next day, but they have no arms. It is mortifying to the soldiers and the State to go unarmed, not having a chance to learn the manual of arms. The policy of the Government in sending the arms elsewhere, which were promised after being advised that we had the troops ready, is not understood here.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 10, 1861.

His Excellency ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
Governor of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise and organize an additional regiment of cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war. This acceptance is with the distinct understanding that this Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties.

Very, &c.,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 10, 1861.

Hon. H. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York, Albany, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 8th instant is received. Upon the 28th of September a requisition in favor of Captain Hodges for \$1,000,000 was sent from this office to the Secretary of War and by him to the Treasury.

Quite lately, after the return of the Secretary of the Treasury from New York, where he had negotiated for the second installment of the loan, he, as I have already informed you, called the heads of bureaus together to give them some information upon the means at his disposal.

He sent to the War Department a day or two afterward a list of requisitions from the War Department, which the Treasury had not

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, N. Y., October 8, 1861.

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Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that within the next ten days I can forward to the seat of war, or wherever directed, at least six regiments of infantry, all having the minimum and several the maximum number, equipped with the exception of arms, and with the exception of baggage wagons, horses, and tents, which General Meigs desires should not be sent, there being a large supply at Washington. I now desire to be advised whether all this force shall be sent to Washington. Some of the regiments can move in a day or two.

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Acting Secretary of War.

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His Excellency Governor RANDALL,
Wisconsin:

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Acting Secretary of War.

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O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

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Washington, October 10, 1861.

His Excellency ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
Governor of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise and organize an additional regiment of cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war. This acceptance is with the distinct understanding that this Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties.

Very, &c.,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 10, 1861.

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Governor of New York, Albany, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 8th instant is received. Upon the 28th of September a requisition in favor of Captain Hodges for \$1,000,000 was sent from this office to the Secretary of War and by him to the Treasury.

Quite lately, after the return of the Secretary of the Treasury from New York, where he had negotiated for the second installment of the loan, he, as I have already informed you, called the heads of bureaus together to give them some information upon the means at his disposal.

He sent to the War Department a day or two afterward a list of requisitions from the War Department, which the Treasury had not

been able to fill, with the request that those of most pressing importance should be designated, so that the delay, unavoidable in some cases, should, as far as possible, fall upon those which could best be deferred.

The requisition for the State of New York was one thus reported as most pressing.

I trust, therefore, in a short time the Treasury will be able to make some remittances to Captain Hodges. It is a remarkable thing that the people should volunteer in this war so rapidly that the resources of the country cannot provide the material for clothing them as fast as they come forward, but so it is. We are largely in debt to contractors at all the principal points of purchase and I fear we will so remain for some time to come, though if we once get the troops equipped the great stimulus to manufacturing, and the importations which we may reasonably expect from Europe before long, will, I trust, enable us to keep them from suffering.

M. O. MILES,
Quartermaster-General.

HARRISBURG, *October 10, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

All my efforts to send you troops thwarted for want of a mustering officer.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

HARRISBURG, *October 10, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

It is proper for you to know, in referring parties to me with your approbation who wish to raise regiments, that eighty regiments are now gone or going forward, an excess over all your requisitions.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 10, 1861.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

Complete the number of organizations now ready. The letters will all be subject to your discretion.

SIMON CAMERON.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 80. } *Washington, October 11, 1861.*

Supplies forwarded by particular States for their volunteers in the service of the United States will be turned over to the proper staff departments of the Army, and issued, according to law and regulations, to the troops of the States for which they were specially intended. But as such supplies will eventually be charged to the United States,

any that may remain in excess of regulation allowances may, when so directed by the general commanding, be issued to any other troops in the service of the United States standing in need of them.

By order:

JULIUS P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 11, 1861.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

Your message received. The arms promised you were not sent to any other party. We expected 20,000 on the steamer Fulton; not one arrived. The disappointment to the Department was fully as great as it could have been to you. Ten thousand guns arrived yesterday. As soon as they can be inspected 5,000 will go to you and 5,000 to Governor Dennison, all for benefit of Kentucky.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *October 11, 1861.*

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Very glad to learn arms are coming. Hope they will be hurried forward. My dispatch last night was based on the following, received from General Ripley, and will explain:

OCTOBER 8, 1861.

The 4,000 ordered for you were subsequently ordered by the Secretary of War to General Anderson.

J. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, Mass., October 11, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

DEAR SIR: The cavalry regiment desired from Massachusetts is fully recruited, and its colonel, Robert Williams, of Virginia, lately of the First Dragoons, U. S. Army, and more recently assistant adjutant-general attached to General Banks' staff, has assumed its command.

We are able to furnish it with all its needful clothing, camp equipment, and horses. We have refrained from furnishing ourselves the sabers, horse accouterments, &c., or taking measures to import them from Europe, because we relied upon your promise, made to the quartermaster-general of Massachusetts, General Reed, and to my military secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, when they called upon you early in September, that such articles should be furnished to us by the United States to issue to the regiment, and relying also upon your order issued at that time to General Ripley to furnish to us such articles for that purpose.

A requisition has now been made upon us by the quartermaster of the regiment, and approved by Colonel Williams, for the immediate

supply to the regiment of 1,200 sets horse equipments, 1,200 sabers and belts, and 1,200 spurs and straps, accompanied by an urgent personal representation of the immediate need of all these articles.

We are unable to furnish these articles and answer this requisition, because we have not yet received them from General Ripley, notwithstanding representations of the urgent need in which we stand of them, which have been made by telegraph and by letter, as well as by gentlemen personally.

It is too late for us now to send to Europe for these articles. The only source from which they can be procured in proper season in America is from the Ordnance Department of the U. S. Army. We have seen you issue an order, now six weeks ago, to General Ripley to supply us with them, and yet they have not yet been received by us. I beg you, most respectfully, to intervene in this matter and see that your order is enforced, and furnish us with the means of making this regiment efficient.

Massachusetts has taken pride in permitting none of her three-years' regiments to appear in Washington until fully equipped. This is the first instance in which she has asked the Federal Government to assist in the equipment, and having asked so little in this respect, I rely upon your kind disposition to enable us to maintain our reputation in this connection.

I am, very respectfully and obediently, yours,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 11, 1861.

His Excellency AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of Michigan, Jackson, Mich.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise and organize five additional regiments of infantry for the service of the United States, to serve for three years, or during the war. The acceptance is with the distinct understanding that this Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 11, 1861.

His Excellency EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Governor, &c., Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: Your three communications of the 8th instant have been received at the War Department. That referring to Bailey's regiment has been already answered by telegraph. You will please send to Washington as rapidly as organized the six regiments of infantry and the three regiments of cavalry to which you draw the attention of the Department.

Thanking you for your prompt, energetic action, I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 11, 1861.

Governor DENNISON,
Columbus, Ohio :

We had a lot of arms arrive at New York yesterday, which are ordered to be inspected at Philadelphia as soon as possible; 3,000 [5,000] of them will be sent to you. If there is any other aid we can give you please designate.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 11, 1861.

Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War :

Thanks for arms. Please hasten them on. We want more immediately, at least 20,000. We have no cavalry arms for three regiments about ready to march. Kentucky is urgently calling on us for arms. Our arsenal here should be kept well supplied for Ohio, Western Virginia, and Kentucky. I am satisfied Ohio will have to furnish Kentucky not only large number of forces, but supply nearly all her wants.

W. DENNISON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 12, 1861.

THOMAS DRUMMOND,
GRANT GOODRICH,
Union Defense Committee, Chicago, Ill. :

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 1st instant has been received. The Department fully appreciates the force of the statements it contains, and begs to inform the Union Committee that the Governors of the various States west of Pennsylvania have been instructed to reserve their troops for service in Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, and that hereafter no troops from the Western States will be moved eastward for service on the Potomac unless the exigencies of the times imperatively require it, of which exigencies the Department has no knowledge.

Respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 12, 1861.

His Excellency SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor, &c., Iowa City, Iowa :

SIR: Your favor of the 30th ultimo has been received. You are hereby authorized by the War Department to organize, in addition to the quota of troops already furnished by the State of Iowa, two additional regiments, one of cavalry and one of infantry, in accordance with the regulations and general orders issued from the Adjutant-General's Office. The Department will be pleased to have you assign the command of the cavalry regiment to Major Porter, in accordance with your request. You will please to organize the temperance men as an infantry regiment. In regard to the purchase of horses, it will be necessary that

you should address yourself to the Quartermaster-General, with whom rests the entire direction of such matters.

I have the honor to be, very, &c.,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 12, 1861.

Hon. SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor of Iowa:

SIR: Yours of the 4th instant, inclosing a printed copy of an order made by you on the 3d instant, in relation to the organization and equipment of the citizens of your State for home defense, has been duly received. In the opinion of this Department the measures proposed by you are eminently proper for State purposes. This Department fully appreciates the anxiety that must exist among an unarmed people when threatened with hostile incursion. We trust, however, that the dangers you apprehend are more distant than you fear. This Department is willing to aid, by all means in its power, to protect your people and repel any invasion that may be attempted. At present, however, we can give you little more than good wishes. Of artillery and small arms there is but a meager supply on hand to meet the requirements of the service, and none can now be spared from points where there are imperative demands for them. In a short time, however, we hope to have a more abundant supply, when, if necessity demands and the law will permit it, measures will no doubt be taken to supply the wants of your State and people.

Respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

DETROIT, *October 12, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

General Sherman telegraphs that Michigan Volunteers are of no use to him unless armed and equipped. He has no arms there. Can arms and equipment be forwarded here for two regiments now ready to march?

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of Michigan.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 12, 1861.

Governor BLAIR, *Detroit, Mich.:*

We have not arms and equipments on hand to furnish you now. We expect them every day. As soon as they arrive you shall be provided.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 14, 1861.

Hon. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: I herewith inclose a copy of dispatch No. 24,* sent by Minister Sanford to the Secretary of State, with an indorsement directing that

* Omitted.

the \$1,000,000 authorized for the purchase of arms abroad, under date of August 28, shall be placed under the control of U. S. Minister Sanford, as suggested by him.

Respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 14, 1861.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, with request that the last remittance of \$1,000,000 be placed under the control of our minister to Belgium to pay for arms when inspected as suggested by him. If the remittance has been made to the credit of the several parties named in letter of August 28, please have the proper transfer made with the Messrs. Baring. If this can be arranged please advise Mr. Sanford by next steamer and send him such evidence as may be needful.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., October 11, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MAINE:

SIR: The present insurrection had not even revealed itself in arms when disloyal citizens hastened to foreign countries to invoke their intervention for the overthrow of the Government and the destruction of the Federal Union. These agents are known to have made their appeals to some of the more important States without success. It is not likely, however, that they will remain content with such refusals. Indeed, it is understood that they are industriously endeavoring to accomplish their disloyal purpose by degrees and by indirection. Taking advantage of the embarrassments of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce in foreign countries resulting from the insurrection they have inaugurated at home, they seek to involve our common country in controversies with States with which every public interest and every interest require that it shall remain in relations of peace, amity, and friendship. I am able to state for your satisfaction that the prospect of any such disturbance is now less serious than it has been at any previous period during the course of the insurrection. It is nevertheless necessary now, as it has hitherto been, to take every precaution that is possible to avoid the evils of a foreign war to be superinduced upon those of civil commotion which we are endeavoring to cure. One of the most obvious of such precautions is that our ports and harbors in the seas and lakes should be put in a condition of complete defense; for any nation may be said to voluntarily incur danger in tempestuous seasons when it fails to show that it has sheltered itself on every side from which the storm might possibly come. The measures which the Executive can adopt in this emergency are such only as Congress has sanctioned and for which it has provided. The President is putting forth the most diligent efforts to execute these measures, and we have the great satisfaction of seeing that these efforts, seconded by the favor, aid, and support of a loyal, patriotic, and self-sacrificing people, are rapidly bringing the military and naval forces of the United States into the highest state of efficiency; but Congress was chiefly absorbed, during

the recent session, with those measures, and did not provide as amply as could be wished for the fortification of our sea and lake coasts. In previous wars the loyal States have applied themselves by independent and separate activity to support and aid the Federal Government in its arduous responsibilities. The same disposition has been manifested, in a degree eminently honorable, by all loyal States during the present insurrection.

In view of this fact, and relying upon the increase and continuance of the same disposition on the part of the loyal States, the President has directed me to invite your consideration to the subject of the improvement and fortification of the defenses of the State over which you preside, and ask you to submit the subject to the consideration of the Legislature when it shall have assembled. Such proceedings by the State would require only the temporary use of its means; the expenditures ought to be made the subject of conference with the Federal Government.

Being thus made with the concurrence of the Government for general defense, there is every reason to believe that Congress would sanction what the State should, and would provide for its reimbursement. Should these suggestions be accepted, the President will direct proper agents of the Federal Government to confer with you, and superintend, direct, and conduct the prosecution of the system of defense of your State.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. STEWARD.

(The same, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Governors of all the States on the sea-board and lakes.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 15, 1861.

Hon. J. A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts, Boston:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, with a copy of your letter of the 11th instant to the Secretary of War inclosed.

In a late communication with Your Excellency on the subject this Department of course did not wish any engagements made on the part of the Government to be broken, but only to advise you not to purchase, if not already engaged, certain wagons—wagons and horses—which the Government could supply from stock on hand here. This Department is heavily in debt and the Treasury is not able to pay cash.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 15, 1861.

Governor DENNISON,
Columbus, Ohio:

Cavalry arms are exceedingly scarce. Have just learned that 500 cavalry sets can be had in New York. Have just requested General Ripley to purchase and send them to you.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

HARRISBURG, *October 15, 1861.*

Hon. T. A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Please have the Department say if you want any more cavalry from Pennsylvania. We have more raised now than will fill your requisition, yet Colonel Friedman is here and Colonel Frishmuth, both insisting that the Department wish them to raise regiments. You have now five regiments from Philadelphia and one from the interior. We have less trouble with the independent officers made before the general order than those that come since.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 15, 1861.

His Excellency ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,
Governor of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.:

SIR: Your communication of 10th instant has been received. In accordance with your request, please consider yourself authorized to organize an additional regiment of cavalry, of which Hon. O. C. Washburn shall be colonel. This acceptance is with the distinct understanding that this Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

MADISON, WIS., *October 16, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Shall Herzberg and Foster companies of artillery be sent to Washington? They are very fine companies. Others ready this week. Where shall the First and Tenth Regiments of Infantry go? Ready this week.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 17, 1861.

Lieutenant TREADWELL,
Bridgesburg Arsenal, Philadelphia:

If you have not shipped the Powder muskets to the Governors of Ohio and Indiana, do so to-night. Get wagons and deliver to Pennsylvania Railroad Depot in the shortest possible time. Send to General Sherman at Louisville, by express, all the pistols and sabers you have on hand.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HARTFORD, *October 17, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Eighth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Colonel Harland, with over 1,000 men, rank and file,

sailed this afternoon for Staten Island, their destiny having been given by General A. E. Burnside, to whom the colonel will report.

I am, dear sir, yours, with high regard,

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 17, 1861.

Col. WILLIAM H. PURNELL,
Baltimore, Md.:

SIR: The two additional companies of cavalry you offer to be attached to the Purnell Legion are accepted, to serve for three years or during the war. This acceptance is with the distinct understanding that this Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties. Your men will be mustered into the service of the United States in accordance with General Orders, Nos. 58, 61, and 70, herein inclosed.*

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

PITTSBURG, October 17, 1861.

Hon. T. A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

I reviewed Negley's brigade and presented the standards to them this afternoon. The regiments are full and men fully equipped and in excellent condition. They are embarking, but I fear boats enough have not been provided. Seven boats are required, and the gentleman in charge here talks of putting 1,000 on each boat. I suggest that you telegraph O. W. Batchelor, collector of the port, to provide as many boats as he thinks necessary. The men are all elated with order to go to Louisville. Answer me at Harrisburg.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 17, 1861.

General NEGLEY,
Pittsburg:

Proceed with your command direct to Louisville and report to General Sherman for orders. I presume your river transportation will take you there, if water is good, quicker than any other. If stores are aboard, get off immediately. Answer.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 17, 1861.

Governor RANDALL,
Madison, Wis.:

Send your two regiments and companies of artillery direct to Louisville without delay, whether armed or not. Provide arms if possible.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary.

* See pp. 412, 424, 478.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 18, 1861.

I. WASHBURN, Jr.,
Governor of Maine:

SIR: Yours of the 15th instant has been duly received. You are hereby authorized to raise and organize five companies of artillery, of six guns each, in addition to those heretofore authorized to be raised in your State. We have also been informed by H. N. Hunt, esq., that there are also four companies of cavalry now ready for organization in your State and that they are desirous to be attached to the Harris Brigade of the State of New York. This Department has no objection to their being so attached and counted as troops from your State, provided the Governor of the State of New York will agree that the said companies shall not be counted as part of the quota of troops to be raised by the State of New York.

Respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 18, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor, &c., Massachusetts:

SIR: Your communication of the 11th instant in reference to the arming of the cavalry regiment of Massachusetts has been received. In reply you are respectfully informed that orders have been given by the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance to supply the arms and equipments necessary for the regiment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, October 18, 1861.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I am directed by His Excellency Governor Morgan to inform you that in accordance with instructions from the War Department, the following regiments of volunteers have been ordered to report to Brigadier-General Burnside in the city of New York:

Fifty-first Regiment, Colonel Ferrero; Fifty-second Regiment, Colonel Frank; Fifty-third Regiment, Colonel d'Épineuil; Fifty-fourth Regiment, Colonel Kozlay.

The following regiments have been organized and will have orders to report at Washington within the next ten or twelve days, unless otherwise ordered, in addition to the Forty-fourth (Ellsworth's), which will go on the 21st instant:

Fifty-sixth, Colonel Van Wyck; Fifty-seventh, Colonel Zook; Fifty-eighth, Colonel Krzyzanowski; Fifty-ninth, Colonel Tidball.

First Regiment New York State Volunteer Artillery, Colonel Bailey, eight batteries; Second Regiment New York State Volunteer Artillery, Colonel Palmer, eight batteries; First [Fifth] Regiment New York State Volunteer Cavalry, Colonel De Forest.

In addition to the regiments indicated above there are incomplete organizations at the several regimental camps and depots throughout the State from which it is believed that a force of not less than ten regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, and one of artillery may be organized within the next thirty days.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Four batteries of four Parrott 10 pounders each will be forwarded to Washington for the First Artillery Regiment; the remaining batteries for the First Artillery Regiment, and all for the Second Regiment, will have to be supplied at Washington.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 18, 1861.

A. G. CURTIN, *Harrisburg:*

If you can oblige Friedman, do so. That, with the authority given Campbell, will be about as much as we want from Pennsylvania.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

HARRISBURG, *October 18, 1861.*

Hon. T. A. SCOTT,

Assistant Secretary of War:

Your dispatch surprises me. I was led to expect a requisition for another regiment of cavalry, and have nearly enough companies to fill it. If Friedman raises the only regiment in Pennsylvania I must disband my companies for him. You may rest assured great dissatisfaction is growing out of the preference given to Philadelphia in cavalry, and if this regiment is authorized and country companies disbanded I must explain. I will send Friedman back. I can only do justice in that way. If you have cavalry enough from Pennsylvania, please say it positively and I will disband our companies and you will be relieved. Are you aware that you have eight German regiments from Philadelphia, two of cavalry?

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 18, 1861.

Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg:*

We shall endeavor to accommodate you. Do not disband. The cavalry department is now about filled.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

ALBANY, *October 19, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War:

It is important the order creating the military department of New York be issued at once.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, October 19, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I annex copy* of an order given to James B. Swain, at the request of the War Department, upon which I suppose he is acting or will soon act, unless the authority is revoked or modified. It is proper that I should inform you that four regiments of cavalry soldiers are now mustered in this State, not more than one-half of which can be equipped in the next four weeks. In addition, cavalry companies are springing up and are being organized in many parts of the State under a belief that the Government need such and that they will be accepted into the service. I write that the Department may be fully advised of what is being done in respect to cavalry organizations, and in order also that it may give me such instructions as the service demands, having at the same time reference to a proper economy in respect thereto.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 21, 1861.

Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
U. S. Minister to England:

SIR: Col. Charles Thomas, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, and George P. Smith, esq., special agent of the Quartermaster's Department, visit England under special instructions to purchase woolen fabrics for the wants of our Army. You will oblige the Department by giving them all the aid in your power toward the satisfactory accomplishment of their mission.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 21, 1861.

GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, Esq.,
Paris, France:

DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 4th instant has been received. The Department earnestly hopes to receive by the Arago the 12,000 Enfield rifles and the remainder of the 27,000 which you state you have purchased by the earliest steamer following. Could you appreciate the circumstances by which we are surrounded you would readily understand the urgent necessity there is for the immediate delivery of all the arms you are authorized to purchase. The Department expects to hear that you have been able to conclude the negotiations for the 48,000 rifles from the French Government arsenals.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

* Omitted.

[OCTOBER 21, 1861.—For General Orders, No. 2, Department of New England, relating to the organization of troops, &c., see p. 834.]

[OCTOBER 21, 1861.—For Thomas to Cameron, relating to affairs in Frémont's command, &c., see Series I, Vol. III, p. 540.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 21, 1861.

Governor RANDALL,
Madison, Wis.:

Send Colonel Anneke's regiment to Louisville with instructions to report to General Sherman for orders. If ready to move send them to-day.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

MADISON, WIS., October 21, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Have the 5,000 muskets and accouterments ordered through the Ordnance Office on the 8th of October for our Wisconsin troops been shipped? Please answer immediately. We have two regiments ready who want arms.

A. W. RANDALL,
Governor.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, October 22, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, War Department:

SIR: The within communication from the Board of Trade of Boston has been handed to this office with a request to transmit it to the Secretary of War.

The matter has been discussed with the Secretary, and I am of opinion that the order to inspect and purchase an extra quantity of cloth was a wise one and ought not to be revoked. While the public, not truly advised as to the orders of the Government and excited by reports such as have been published in certain newspapers that the Government had sent out a credit of £5,000,000, or \$25,000,000, and in other papers that \$60,000,000 had been sent out, may misjudge it, the fact is that it is proposed only to spend \$800,000 in these purchases, and to purchase and ship only for instant and pressing wants of the service.

Governors daily complain that recruiting will stop unless clothing is sent in abundance and immediately to the various recruiting camps of regiments.

With every exertion, this department has not been able to obtain clothing to supply these demands, and they have been so urgent that troops before the enemy have been compelled to do picket duty in the late cold nights without overcoats, or even coats, wearing only the thin summer flannel blouses.

The want of clothing more than the want of money discourages enlistments. This department would gladly pay cash and provide clothing, but it has not been able to satisfy the demands for either one or the other, and as promptly as the service demands.

The financial question is in the hands of the capitalists, the merchants, and the Treasury Department.

Should the Board of Trade be right in its opinion, and the domestic manufactories be able to supply regulation cloth enough before cloth can be imported from Europe, it will be gladly purchased at any reasonable price and made up into clothing.

Could 150,000 suits of clothing, overcoats, coats, and pantaloons be placed to-day in depot, it would scarce supply the calls now before me. They would certainly leave no surplus.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. O. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

[Inclosure.]

ROOMS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,
Boston, October 18, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the pleasure to introduce to your acquaintance the bearer of this, George William Bond, esq., of this city, who by a vote of the committee of the Board of Trade is authorized to proceed to Washington and present the communication which the committee have the honor to address to you, and otherwise to represent the Board of Trade of this city.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. G. NAZRO,
Chairman Committee.

[Sub-inclosure.]

Boston, October 18, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Having learned that Colonel Thomas was sent in the last steamer to Europe for the purpose of purchasing clothes, &c., for the Army, and that Mr. Smith accompanied him to advise and assist in making contracts for these goods, and that the Government had sent letters of credit for a very large amount to be used in Europe for these purchases, and feeling assured that this step will have a most disastrous effect upon all interests and classes of the people of this country as well as upon the Government itself, the undersigned, a committee of the Board of Trade of the city of Boston, most respectfully, but most earnestly, request your attention to the facts they now lay before you, and that the orders to the agent of the Government for the purchase of clothing in Europe may be annulled.

In the first place, they would urge the rescinding of this measure on account of its effect upon the financial operations of the Government and the community. The arrangement entered into by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury with the associated banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, to the extent of \$100,000,000 already, and prospectively for a much larger amount, has thus far been carried out faithfully by the Government and the banks to the great benefit of the

country. But it must be obvious that a serious check, if not an entire stop, will be put to this arrangement if the specie thus freely paid out shall be sent to Europe, as it must be if this measure of importing goods should be pursued instead of circulating among our own people and returning in the natural course of business to the source whence it emanated; and not only so, but should a panic arise from the fear that the country is to be drained of specie (and that will be the inevitable consequence of this movement, if continued) the people will stop investing in Government securities and most disastrous consequences will follow.

The banks have taken a grave responsibility, and acted in the most patriotic manner, based upon their entire confidence both in the ability of the Government and its disposition to do all that can be done to make the burden of this dreadful war for the maintenance of our glorious Union bear as lightly as it is possible, in the nature of the case, upon the industrial classes as well as upon all the great interests of the country. But if the enormous amounts which they place at the disposal of the Government are to be used in drawing their lifeblood from them, they would be obliged to abandon the system which has thus far worked so admirably. This would throw distrust upon the Government securities, stop individual subscriptions, and spread confusion and panic where now are only confidence and prosperity.

In the second place they would urge the rescinding of this measure on the ground of justice—justice to the people who are so nobly pouring out their blood and treasure for the maintenance of the Government and the institutions of the country. The Government has made no appeal to the people in vain either for men or money; hardships, privations, and sacrifices have been cheerfully borne, but should it not be entirely reciprocal? And where it is possible should not the interests of the people be protected? The first question, therefore, to be asked in this connection is, is it absolutely necessary to go abroad to procure these supplies? We answer most confidently that, in our judgment, it is by no means necessary. The large order sent to Europe some time ago by the Department for blankets seemed to be a proper and necessary precaution to insure the soldiers an ample supply, as the sudden call for so many blankets and clothing of various kinds found the woolen machinery in part otherwise occupied, and it could not be changed at once and put upon coarse blankets and heavy cloths, hence there might be more uncertainty as to an ample supply of the heavy blankets for soldiers and horses. To that measure there was no objection; necessity required it, wisdom justified it, and patriotism applauded it. But the present case is very different. Our woolen mills have incurred great expense in altering their machinery so as to execute the orders of the Government. Many of them are running night and day, and now that the difficulties caused by the dry summer and the delay occasioned by change in machinery are over they are undoubtedly producing at a rate which will be sufficient by the 1st of December to give complete suits to all the men now in the field, supposing the number to be 400,000, and to repeat this every six weeks thereafter. The amount of woolen machinery, as may be seen by a statement* carefully prepared by the Board of Trade of this city, and published by them some years since [1859], and which is hereto annexed, shows that cloths enough can be made in this country to clothe 400,000 to 500,000 men before the cloth can be made in England or Germany and sent to this country. This

* Omitted.

machinery is now in full operation, and it is for the interest of the owners, the people, and the Government that the supplies should be furnished by our own workmen, paying them fairly instead of sending our money to support the laborers of Europe. But if while they are manufacturing to this enormous extent the Government should obtain supplies from Europe they would find that when their goods were made the market would be glutted. Self-preservation, therefore, would warn them to stop operations, throw their hands out of employment, and innocently on their part—nay, of necessity—spread dismay, distress, and ruin among the people.

The woolen manufacturers who made contracts with the War Department on both occasions in Philadelphia and also in New York, in the aggregate can hardly expect to make a dollar profit in fulfilling them. Their estimates for the cost of production were based upon wool and indigo, the principal materials, at very low prices as the market then was, since which an advance of fully 50 per cent. and even more has taken place, and the great pressure for these goods has induced the owners to run their machinery extra time, and some do not stop it day or night. This always involves a much larger expense for labor and a greater depreciation of property. Water has been very short during the summer, depriving them of their power, and steam, where it was practicable, has been substituted at great expense. In order, however, that the greatest promptness and the largest supplies shall be secured, it is necessary that both the contracting parties should faithfully carry out their obligations. If, after the delivery of his goods, the manufacturer cannot obtain prompt payment, all his plans are frustrated; he cannot meet his obligations; his operatives, who are depending upon their wages for their daily bread, are distressed, and the whole system is thrown into disorder. Loud complaints are made by many in this respect, and in some instances they have refused to deliver their goods because the Government does not pay for what it has had. Surely if this be so, the want of supply does not lie at the door of those who are to furnish the goods; nor would it be remedied by sending to Europe. Would it not be better for all to be prompt, and Government and people use their utmost endeavors to make the burdens and the benefits reciprocal, the Government, the moneyed institutions, and the people all uniting in one glorious movement to stand by each other and put down this wicked rebellion?

Another effect of this policy of purchasing in Europe will be to enhance the prices of coarse wool and indigo there. If orders go and large contracts are made for woolen goods for the United States, it will put a new set of purchasers into the market in competition with agents now there purchasing these articles for the use of the manufacturers here, hence the price must advance. If the orders are not to be revoked for the purchase of goods in Europe, our people ought to be informed of that determination, that they may countermand their orders for wool and indigo, and make changes in other arrangements which have been based upon the supposition that the Government would seek a home supply, or stop their machinery altogether, that the loss to the manufacturers may be made as small as possible.

The committee have as briefly as possible placed before you the reasons why they deem the matter under consideration to be most disastrous to the country and the Government. If there be any diplomatic reasons connected with the movement it does not become the committee to express any opinion further than to say that in their judgment no reasons of diplomacy connected with any foreign Government can be of

any importance in comparison with the disastrous effect that the measure will have upon our own people, and no advantage we could gain in a foreign country could compensate for the great loss and injury at home.

It is the entire oneness of feeling and of interest between the Government and the people of the loyal States and entire confidence each in the other that has induced the vast army now in the field to spring as one man to the defense of the nation. But more volunteers are wanted. Is it wise, therefore, to risk by any experiment the danger of causing distrust to arise in the minds of the people, or to give them reason to feel that while they may be risking their lives on the battle-field, those they have at home are likely to suffer the direful effects of want of employment, and that while we are draining the country of its resources we are not only making the final result far worse, but we are taking the present bread from the mouths of our own people to feed those of a foreign nation?

Asking the attention of the honorable Secretary at the earliest moment to this important subject,

We have the honor to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

CHAS. G. NAZRO,
ALEX. H. RICE,
GARDNER BIEWER,
E. S. TOBEY,
T. W. LINCOLN, JR.,

Special Committee of the Boston Board of Trade.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 22, 1861.

General TAYLOR,
Commissary-General:

SIR: From information received by this Department from reliable sources there is great reason to believe that the Government is paying very exorbitant rates for the subsistence of troops in the various camps throughout the West. In some instances it is said that from 45 to 50 cents per man per day have been agreed to be paid, whilst it is alleged that the real cost of subsistence should not have been more than from 14 to 20 cents per man per day. The matter is considered of sufficient importance to justify this Department in calling your special attention to it, in order that such steps may immediately be taken as shall be necessary to remedy the evil, if it exists as it has been alleged.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 22, 1861.
Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

There are at the depot in this city about forty boxes of guns for Frémont, who does not need them. I can put two more regiments in the field that are now waiting if I am allowed to take these guns. Shall I do so? Kentucky needs the men.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 22, 1861.

Governor MORTON, *Indianapolis:*

You can have the consent of this Department if General Frémont will give his. Telegraph him and then use the guns.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 22, 1861.

Col. NREAL DOW,
Commanding, *Co., Portland, Me.:*

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise and organize a battery of artillery for the service of the United States, to serve for three years or during the war, subject to the approval of Governor Washburn of your State. This authority is given with the distinct understanding that the Government reserves the right to revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent. It is also understood that this battery is not to be permanently attached to the Thirteenth Regiment, but is to be detachable as may be ordered by the commanding general.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 22, 1861.

Hon. AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of *Michigan:*

SIR: Mr. John McDermott, now commanding the Mulligan Regiment of the State of Michigan, desires authority to raise a battery of artillery to be attached to his regiment. You may consider yourself authorized to form a battery of six guns for the purpose aforesaid, if in your discretion you should see proper so to do, with the distinct understanding, however, that said battery may at any time be detached from said regiment if the wants of the service require it.

Respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

SAINT PAUL, October 22, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Will the War Department accept a second battery of artillery if organized? Be ready for orders by November 12.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Adjutant-General of *Minnesota.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 22, 1861.

Governor MORGAN,
New York or Albany:

There is a company of heavy artillerists in New York under Captain Hartmann, ready for marching orders. Send them here immediately.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 22, 1861.

Hon. A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR: The Government is in much need of four or five companies of heavy artillery for Fortress Monroe. The bearer, Col. Charles Angelo, of Philadelphia, assures the Department that he can raise the men in thirty days from this date. If you think it can be done, we would like to have the men. The matter is referred to your discretion and immediate attention.

Respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 22, 1861.

Governor RANDALL,
Madison, Wis.:

Send the two regiments to Louisville direct. Arms are there. The others have not been sent.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, October 23, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: The importance to the country of extending and strengthening the coast defenses of Maine has persuaded me to request three of our most eminent citizens—the Vice-President, Hon. Ruel Williams, and John A. Poor, esq.—to visit Washington, for the purpose of communicating to the Administration the views entertained in this State in reference to the extent and character of the fortifications needed upon its coast, and of obtaining such instructions and suggestions as it may be pleased to give.

These views are embodied to some extent in a letter [following] which I have had the honor to address to the President, and will be more fully explained and elaborated by the very able commissioners by whom the letter will be presented, and who, by the magnitude of the interests they represent and their own high character, will, I trust, be commended to the most favorable consideration of the Federal authorities.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.

AUGUSTA, October 23, 1861.

THE PRESIDENT:

The undersigned, Governor of Maine, acknowledges the receipt of the official note of the Secretary of State, under the date of the 14th instant, inviting the attention of the Executive of this State to the important matter of the public defense of its coast, in view of a possibility of an interruption of the present friendly relations of the Government of the United States with those of foreign powers.

Fully sensible of the watchfulness and fidelity of the President and of those in charge of the various Departments of the Government in guarding against any possible danger, whether arising from domestic insurrection or foreign invasion, the authorities and people of Maine cannot

failed to feel the deepest solicitude in reference to the subject—that communication from the very great extent of her under-coast and the remembrance of the sufferings of the people of Maine in former wars; and in her behalf I desire to tender my sincere thanks for this wise and thoughtful recognition by the Government of what her position and circumstances demand. In recounting the facts of the early history of that portion of the continent now included within the limits of the present State of Maine—the contests between France and England for its possession, the Indian cruelties that follow in the train of war, by which its towns and villages were devastated—I need only to remind Your Excellency of the events of the wars of the Revolution and of 1812 with a view to impress on the Government the vast importance of Maine, as a military and naval point of view, as a means of power and strength to the national Government.

Maine is indented with many excellent harbors, and its geographical position for military, naval, and commercial purposes commands the finest portion of the continent of North America.

Had the French to hold the shores of the Atlantic Ocean between Piscataqua and Sagadahoc and maintain their communication with Montreal and the sea, lost to them the noblest colonial empire the world has ever seen.

It was settled by the French as early as 1604, and by the English under separate grants, covering the entire territory—that from 1608, under the French King dated in 1603 and that from the British Crown in 1763.

It was not until the conquest of Canada, by the capture of Quebec in 1759, that Maine enjoyed peace and repose under the dominion of Great Britain. During the war of the Revolution the bulk of her territory was in the possession of the English, and the war of 1812 and her coast defenseless, and all her eastern harbors, from Castine to the Saint Croix River, occupied by the enemy.

Should war again occur with any leading European power, Maine should fall at once into the hands of the enemy, unless means of defense are provided.

From the State line at Kittery to the West Quoddy Head, in a coast line of 300 miles, there are over 100 good harbors at which ships are built and manned, with an actual shore-line of more than 3,000 miles, owing the line of tide water into navigable bays, inlets, and deep-water estuaries. Not one harbor is properly defended, and in only three or four attempts at defense been made.

A slight breast-work battery at Eastport, called Fort Sullivan; Fort Knox, partially constructed at Bucksport Narrows, on the Penobscot; the forts at Portland Harbor are all the fortifications on the coast of Maine.

Castine, the British naval station on the Atlantic Ocean in the war of 1812, could again be occupied in the same way, for all the defenses of former times have fallen to ruin and decay. Belfast, Rockland, and the Kennebec River, Wiscasset, and the Kennebec River are all without any sign of defense. The important shipping port of Bath, the city of Augusta (the State capital), and the larger towns on the Kennebec are at the mercy of a single sloop-of-war.

The highest military authorities would undoubtedly concur in the opinion that Portland should be made the great naval depot of the United States on the Atlantic Ocean. Its geographical position commands Canada on the north and the lower provinces on the east, if

properly fortified, as lines of railway, completed or in process of construction, radiate from it to Quebec and Montreal and to Saint John and Halifax.

The harbor is one of the finest on the Atlantic Ocean, or in the world, and can easily be so fortified as to be as impregnable as Gibraltar, and far stronger than Quebec, Sebastopol, or Ocherbourg.

Halifax Harbor, the great British naval depot on the American continent, now occupied by the combined fleets of England and France, closes the outlet of the great gulf lying between Cape Cod and Cape Sable, and unless Portland is defended the whole peninsula east of Lake Champlain is easily subjected to foreign control.

If Great Britain held the harbor of Portland and the line of railway to Montreal and Quebec she would drive American commerce from the ocean and the great lakes.

The strategic importance of Portland is shown by reference to any general map of the whole country, and its capabilities for defense are exhibited by the charts of the U. S. Coast Survey of 1859.

Portland Harbor is an arm of the sea, formed by five outlying islands that shut out the swell of the ocean. The main or great ship channel is only 170 rods in width, carrying from eight to ten fathoms at low water inside Bangs Island.

This island is the natural fortress that defends the approach to the harbor. Its outside shore-line, extending over one mile in a nearly straight line, rises about eighty feet above the level of the sea. The distance from this outer shore wall of the island is less than three miles from the densely populated portion of the peninsula on which the city is built.

Behind this natural fortress ships-of-war may lie in deep water and shell the city, entirely protected from the guns of Fort Preble, Fort Scammel, or Fort Gorges. In point of fact, the present forts are of very little, if any, value in defending the city from guns of long range used in modern warfare.

Bangs Island contains 220 acres. By fortifying this island all possible approach to Portland by water with large ships is cut off. In that event no holding ground or place of anchorage can be found where gun-boats can reach the city without coming within range of the guns of its forts or those of Fort Gorges.

By making Bangs Island a fortress, Fort Gorges may be advantageously changed into a water battery, with only one tier of guns, and the expense of the proposed casemate battery saved, and thereby Portland would become impregnable by water.

The town itself is situated on a high peninsula, once an island, two miles and a half in length and averaging three-quarters of a mile in width, around which still sweep the tide waters of Casco Bay, approaching within a few rods from opposite sides.

A ditch of a few rods' length will change this peninsula into an island and secure a flow of the tide completely around the city. The land rises more or less abruptly on all sides from the water, reaching an elevation of 176 feet at the western end and 161 feet at the eastern end of the peninsula, so that a redoubt at each end of the city overlooking this moat or ditch and commanding the approaches by land or across Black Bay will prevent all approach to the city. No land rises so high as that of the peninsula of Portland within ten miles. One-tenth of the expense of fortifying Sebastopol or Ocherbourg would make Portland one of the strongest fortresses in the world.

As a harbor of refuge that of Portland is unrivaled, and the approach of a storm is foreshadowed by a movement of vessels in that direction.

Between 500 and 600 sail have been known to enter Portland Harbor for shelter in a single night, and 600 sail can be often counted on a clear morning standing out to sea after an easterly storm.

The first intimation of trouble with any leading foreign power would be the entrance of a hostile fleet into Portland Harbor.

The embarkation of the Prince of Wales, on the 20th October, 1860, illustrated the facility with which five men-of-war, some of them ships of the largest size, may enter or depart from this secure anchorage. The whole British navy can lie as easily in Portland Harbor as in a dock at Woolwich.

An enemy in possession of Portland would find it to be the terminus of the longest line of railroad in the world. The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada embraces a line of 1,131 miles, of which 1,096 miles are in actual operation. It extends from the Atlantic Ocean at Portland to Lake Huron, a distance of 794 miles, with a branch to Detroit of 59 miles, a branch to Quebec of 96 miles, and to the River du Loup of 118 miles; making, with all its branches, 1,096 miles. This line has the capacity to move 10,000 troops between Portland and Quebec or Toronto and Detroit in a single day.

At Portland commences the line of the European and North American Railway, to extend through the cities of Bangor and Saint John to Halifax, a distance of 576 miles, of which 300 miles are in actual operation, with 63½ miles more of a branch line, viz: In Maine, 138 miles; in branches, 26½ miles; in New Brunswick, 101 miles; in branches, 7 miles; in Nova Scotia, 61 miles; in branches, 30 miles.

Arrangements, it is understood, can now be made by which this railway may be opened to Halifax at an early day. Without it the complete defense of our coast would be impossible, for the British fleet, holding command of the ocean, would prevent any attack on the lower provinces by water. Holding Halifax, the line to Quebec by the Saint John Valley would be kept open, and an overwhelming force would be thrown into New Brunswick, Canada, or Maine at any moment.

Navy-yards, dock-yards, repair shops, and naval schools should be located inside of defensible harbors. By the proposed fortification of Portland, making Bangs Island a fortress, the most ample space is afforded for all possible naval purposes, on the mainland or on the other islands of the harbor, without interfering with the legitimate business of the city.

Many other places in Maine, among which may be mentioned the navy-yard at Kittery, the mouth of the Saco River, Mount Desert Harbor, and Machias, will deserve the attention of the agents of the Government who may be appointed to superintend and conduct the prosecution of the defenses of this State.

Before making the expenditures proposed to put "our ports and harbors in a complete defense," I shall wait the instructions Your Excellency may be pleased to give; and for the purpose of that conference with the Federal Government which the letter of the Secretary of State suggests, I have appointed Hannibal Hamlin, Ruel Williams, and John A. Poor, distinguished citizens of this State, whose intimate knowledge of the matters in question will entitle their opinions to great weight with the executive commissioners, to confer, on the part of the State, with the authorities at Washington in respect to the system of defense to be adopted and the manner of its execution.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

ISRAEL WASEBURN, JR.

[First indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 4, 1861.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, with the suggestion that it be laid before the Engineer and Ordnance Bureaus, respectively, for examination and report.

A. LINCOLN.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 4, 1861.

Respectfully referred to Chief of Engineer Department, with request to make a copy and forward to Chief of Ordnance. Chief of each bureau will report promptly and fully.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 23, 1861.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston :

Send the four regiments intended for General Burnside's command to Annapolis direct. General Burnside will confer with you as to the means of transportation.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 23, 1861.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Saint Paul, Minn. :

Yes. The Government will accept another battery of artillery if ready for the field by the time named—the 12th of November.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

TRENTON, N. J., October 23, 1861.

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

DEAR SIR: We now have our Ninth Regiment of three-years' men nearly full, and would soon be ready to respond to another requisition of three regiments, which would give us twelve regiments of three-years' men in the field, not counting Colonel Halsted's cavalry, but we are about broke, having received but \$72,000 from the General Government yet. No State has worked harder to fill her quota than New Jersey. If there is any possibility of giving us pecuniary aid I hope it may soon be done, accompanied by an order for the three additional regiments. We must raise and equip them before winter sets in if it is to be done with regard to economy.

I have alluded to the lack of payment to New Jersey as compared with other States, because it needs attention, and is injuring the cause just now. I know I should not allude to it in writing to you, but then I know a word from you will set the matter in motion.

I am glad to learn that Judge Davis has been sent to the Saint Louis department. I think he is the right man in the right place. His good-natured face will do much to right difficulties in that quarter.

Truly, yours,

OLAS. SORANTON,
Aide to Governor Olden.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 23, 1861.

His Excellency WILLIAM SPRAGUE,
Providence, R. I.:

GOVERNOR: The State of Rhode Island is hereby authorized to organize one regiment of infantry for its own defense and a depot for recruiting her regiments into the service of the United States. The force thus raised will be mustered into the service of the United States for three years' service, unless sooner disbanded by the Government; will be armed and equipped the same as the Army of the United States, and will be under the command of the Governor of the State and of such officers as he may appoint and commission, in accordance with the laws authorizing the enrollment and equipment of volunteers. In case of necessity this force is to be used by the United States, under the orders of the officers above appointed; but when, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, that necessity no longer exists, it shall again resume its position as a permanent force of Rhode Island for the purposes above mentioned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 23, 1861.

Hon. ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
Governor of Minnesota:

SIR: Please consider yourself authorized to raise an additional regiment of infantry, being the fifth from your State.

Respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 24, 1861.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury:

DEAR SIR: I inclose herewith the correspondence received from Mr. Seward; also the correspondence and instructions to Mr. Schuyler and Mr. Ward.*

It being understood that no payments would be made by Mr. Schuyler until property was delivered to him, his payments to October 15 would embrace \$776,890. Contracts for property to be delivered in November and December amount to \$469,500.

We think Mr. Ward must be mistaken in the amount drawn by Mr. Schuyler, as his total credit was but \$2,000,000.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

Brief of facts.

1. Mr. Schuyler was originally authorized to purchase arms abroad to the amount of \$2,000,000.

* Omitted in view of the "Brief of facts" transmitted.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury notified the Department on the 5th of August that "Mr. Schuyler's several drafts upon the Secretary of War, not exceeding \$500,000 in any one draft or payable at less intervals than five days, will, if accepted by the Secretary of War, be paid at the Treasury Department to the extent of \$2,000,000."

3. In consequence of the drafts requiring the "acceptance of the Secretary of War" (which would require time), Mr. Schuyler applied to Messrs. Baring Brothers to advance upon his credit, and accordingly they cashed two drafts of Mr. Schuyler, one of \$500,000 and one of \$134,000.

4. These two drafts were presented through Samuel J. Ward, of Boston (agent of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.), and paid at the Treasury upon proper requisition from the War Department, making first payment \$634,000.

5. The Secretary of the Treasury was informed that a saving in exchange was to be effected by the transmission of bills to London rather than by the acceptance and payment of drafts here; accordingly a requisition was made on the Treasury for \$600,000 in favor of the Bank of Commerce for purchase of bills of exchange, to be remitted to Baring Brothers, making the second payment on account of Schuyler's two millions \$600,000.

6. The Secretary of the Treasury was advised to remit the balance of the two millions, but as yet no such further remittance has been made. The total amount actually paid from the Treasury on requisition from War Department is, therefore, \$1,234,000, thus leaving \$766,000 to be made up of the original two millions.

Until the present time Mr. Schuyler has advised the Department of purchases and contracts as follows:

Letter of George L. Schuyler of September 5: 10,000 Lefauchaux patent revolvers, at \$12.50 each, \$125,000; 200,000 cartridges for same, total cost, \$3,490; 20,000 swords, at \$3.45 each, \$69,000.

Also letter of September 27: 10,000 cavalry carbines, at \$6 each, \$60,000.

Also letter of October 4: 27,000 Enfield rifles from Dresden, at \$14 each, \$378,000; also 10,000 Enfield rifles (where from not stated), 88 francs, or \$17 each, \$170,000=\$805,490.

In his letter of 5th of September Mr. Schuyler states that Mr. Dayton had closed contract on advice from Quartermaster-General for 10,000 complete sets of clothing and equipments of Chasseur pattern, amounting to \$500,000. This, it is believed, has been transferred by Mr. Dayton against Mr. Schuyler's credit, and if so would make his total disbursements as follows, so far as this Department is advised:

On account of arms and ordnance, say	\$805,000
On account of sets of clothing and equipment of soldiers.....	500,000
	<hr/> 1,305,000

From the correspondence submitted to the Department from George L. Schuyler it is distinctly understood by the Department that no moneys have been paid for any goods until after actual delivery.

There have been actually received by the Department as follows:

Per steamer Fulton:	
1,700 revolvers.....	\$21,250
200,000 cartridges	3,490
Actually arrived, 2,000 swords, \$3.45	6,900
	<hr/> 31,640

To arrive, viz:

By October steamer Mr. Schnytler advises the forwarding of—	
45,000 revolvers.....	\$562,500
6,000 swords.....	21,000
12,000 Enfields.....	168,000
All of the sets of clothing and equipments.....	500,000
	<hr/>
	1,251,500
	<hr/>
By November steamers:	
38,000, balance of revolvers.....	475,000
12,000, balance of swords.....	42,000
15,000 Enfields.....	210,000
	<hr/>
	727,000

Before the end of December 10,000 Enfield rifles additional are to arrive, \$17=\$170,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 24, 1861.

Hon. E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of the State of New York, Albany:

DEAR SIR: Capt. T. J. Kennedy, of New York Nineteenth, desires to organize a battery of artillery to serve with the regiment until otherwise ordered by commanding general. Please give the proper authority and such facilities as you can to aid a speedy organization.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 24, 1861.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

Please authorize Colonel Friedman to proceed with the organization of his second regiment of cavalry.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

HARRISBURG, October 24, 1861.

Hon. T. A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

I cannot, in justice to the people of the interior of the State, and particularly west of mountains. To stop Colonel Friedman now and disband and refuse cavalry; must explain [sic]. I do not wish to do so. I have declared that you wanted no more cavalry, and have dispatched to that effect. If cavalry are wanted make a requisition, and then you can increase the companies of Friedman's command.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 24, 1861.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

SIR: Definite action in relation to Colonel Friedman's second regiment of cavalry has been delayed until the Secretary's return. He now

authorizes me to say that he desires to have a second regiment raised as speedily as possible. You will therefore please facilitate the organization of the said regiment as much as is in your power, and oblige,

Yours, respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 25, 1861.

Maj. P. V. HAGNER, *New York:*

DEAR SIR: On Wednesday I wrote you to purchase 13,000 stand of muskets now in New York, to be delivered within forty-eight hours, and to be distributed as follows: 5,000 to Governor Morton, 5,000 to Governor Dennison, and the balance to Governor Yates. I have learned since that 3,000 of the arms cannot be had; the balance will be delivered. Robert Dale Owen, esq., as agent of the Governor of Indiana, will present this. Turn over to him 5,000 arms, with ammunition and accouterments to suit.

Prompt action on your part will greatly oblige, very respectfully,
THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, October 25, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Col. Samuel Graham, of the New York State Militia, residing in Brooklyn, some time since was authorized by the War Department to raise a regiment of cavalry, which has not been done. He now wishes to raise instead thereof a regiment of lancers, consisting of two battalions, and to have three months' time given therefor. I suppose it barely possible that suitable weapons can be manufactured in that time for such service, sadly deficient as we are for many of the cavalry regiments now being raised and which in all new applications I discourage. I submit the question of authorizing such arm of service to the War Department, asking for a reply at the earliest convenient moment.

I am, with high regard, your obedient servant,

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 25, 1861.

Governor RANDALL,
Madison, Wis.:

Send the Eleventh Regiment to General Frémont.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 91. } *Washington, October 26, 1861.*

I. U. S. mustering and disbursing officers will supply subsistence, both prior to and subsequent to muster, for all volunteer organizations

raised under proper authority, whether originally granted by Governors of loyal States or directly by the War Department. Subsistence, prior to muster, will be paid from the appropriation for "collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers," and subsequent thereto from the appropriation for the subsistence of the Army. Requisitions for funds for the former expenditures will be made upon the Adjutant-General, and for the latter upon the Commissary-General of Subsistence. Accounts for expenditures under the first head will be rendered to the Adjutant-General, and under the second to the Commissary-General of Subsistence.

II. The attention of officers supplying subsistence to volunteers in the process of their organization into companies and regiments, both prior to and subsequent to muster, is called to the exorbitant prices demanded and paid for this object. Rations, in kind, will hereafter be issued whenever cooking facilities can be furnished to the troops, whether in squads or in larger bodies. If the rations cannot be contracted for at a reasonable rate, subsistence will be procured in bulk and issued to the volunteers. In no case should the cost of a ration, uncooked, exceed 19 cents, and at most of the points in the Western States it should not exceed 14 cents. When cooking facilities cannot be furnished, contracts for the rations, cooked, may be made at reasonable rates, and the necessity for the same must be clearly stated on the accounts. When board and lodging are necessary, the prices for each should be stated, and the aggregate cost of both must not exceed 40 cents per day.

III. No bands for volunteer regiments will in future be mustered into service, and vacancies that may hereafter occur in bands now in service will not be filled. All members of bands now in service that are not musicians will be discharged upon receipt of this order by their respective regimental commanders.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 92. } Washington, October 26, 1861.

I. All plans for the hospital accommodation of the sick, involving outlay of funds, and all proposed transfers of sick and convalescent soldiers by medical directors, involving a change of department, will be submitted to the War Department (through the Surgeon-General) for the decision of the Secretary of War.

II. A new military department, to be called the Department of New York, is created, and placed under the command of His Excellency Governor Morgan, who has accepted the commission of major-general of volunteers in the service of the United States; headquarters Albany.

III. To guard against accidents, such as have in several instances caused serious injury, it is hereby ordered that troops transported by railroad through disaffected parts of the country shall march on foot over bridges where possibility exists of the cars breaking through. To this end there will be an agreement in the contract for transportation that the trains shall be stopped to permit the troops to alight before crossing a bridge.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 26, 1861.

GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, Esq.,
United States Government Agent, Paris:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed you will find a proposition from Philo D. Mickles and Charles Hopkins, of New York, to furnish 60,000 muskets ready for use, deliverable within four months from the 23d of October to the Government at the city of New York, properly packed, with all the usual appendages furnished with guns for army purposes, price \$7.65 each. Please have the guns examined, and if adapted to our purposes make the purchase. Mr. Hopkins will call upon you with a letter of introduction, and will confer fully in relation to the whole subject. Payments to be made in New York.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, October 26, 1861.

Hon. T. A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Obtained 10,000, as per letter by Owen, from collector; delivered them for alteration. Will require one week, about. Owen requested me to delay the Indiana portion. Will send others when ready.

P. V. HAGNER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 26, 1861.

His Excellency ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,
Governor, &c., Augusta, Me.:

SIR: Please report immediately by telegraph statement of number of three-months' regiments furnished by your State, number furnished for the war, and number you will have ready by December 1; also the aggregate strength of three-months' forces and aggregate number of men furnished for war.

Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

(Copy of above dispatch to the Governors of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.)

NORWICH, October 26, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Connecticut has furnished three regiments (2,500 men) for three months; has sent two companies of cavalry, five regiments of infantry, and will send two more next week—say 7,000 men for the war. Intends to send one battalion of cavalry, one battery of artillery, and five more regiments of infantry before 1st of December, making 12,400 men for the war.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

DETROIT, October 26, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,

Secretary of War :

Three-months', one regiment infantry, 780 strong. For the war, ten regiments infantry, one of cavalry, two companies sharpshooters, and one battery; aggregate strength, 11,000 men. Now organized in the State, two regiments cavalry, one infantry, and one battery; aggregate, 3,450. In process of organization, four regiments of infantry, one of lancers, one of fusileers, two companies sharpshooters, and two batteries.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Adjutant-General of Michigan.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 26, 1861.

DONNELLY,

Acting Governor of Minnesota, Saint Paul :

Do not organize the Second Cavalry.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

TRENTON, N. J., October 26, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War :

Governor Olden absent. New Jersey furnished for three months four regiments; for three years, eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of rifles, and two batteries of artillery. The aggregate strength of militia and volunteers, with the number probably ready by 1st of December, will be communicated by mail on Monday, on the return of the Governor.

L. PERRINE,
Quartermaster-General of New Jersey.

ALBANY, N. Y., October 26, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

Dispatch received. This State furnished eleven three-months' regiments; strength, 10,000. For the war, seventy-five regiments; strength, 66,000. Number ready by December 1, in addition, estimated at thirty regiments; strength, 27,000.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York.

HARRISBURG, October 26, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON:

Have answered your telegram respecting number of regiments men furnished for the war fully by mail.*

A. G. CURTI

* Not found.

PROVIDENCE, *October 26, 1861.*

S. CAMERON:

We have furnished of three-months' volunteers one regiment of infantry (1,096 men) and one battery of artillery, 145 men. Three-years' volunteers, two regiments of infantry, 866 men each; one regiment of infantry, 900 men; 5 batteries of artillery, 150 men each. We shall furnish in addition to the above by December 1, for the war, one regiment of infantry, 866 men; three batteries of artillery, 150 men each; one regiment of cavalry.

ED. O. MAURAN,
Adjutant-General.
For WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

WHEELING, VA., *October 26, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

Governor Peirpoint absent. Virginia furnished one three-months' regiment of volunteers, composed of 760 men. Will have by December 1 ten regiments infantry, which will aggregate 9,000 men; two regiments cavalry, of 2,400; one artillery battalion of 600. Total by December 1, 12,000 men.

H. J. SAMUELS,
Adjutant-General.

MADISON, WIS., *October [26], 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

Wisconsin sent one regiment for three months; officers and men, 810. The other regiments were for the war, up to the Thirteenth, including the First, reorganized; will average 1,000 men each; one company of sharpshooters for Berdan's regiment, 103 men, and seven companies artillery by the 1st of December. If we get any money from Government can furnish in all seventeen regiments infantry, a full regiment artillery, and a full regiment of cavalry.

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Santa Fé, October 26, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have delayed any communication with the Department of State until now in the expectation that I might have something of interest to communicate, but since my inauguration there has nothing transpired of a nature to render a communication of any value to the Government. The invading forces of Texans remain still in the neighborhood of Fort Fillmore, and are threatening an advance on Fort Craig, some ninety miles north of that place. This, however, I think they will not do, as there is now a respectable force at that post, and additional forces accumulating daily, preparatory to a march upon them. I have no fears as to the result.

In consequence of the surrender of Fort Fillmore, the probable advance of the Texans into the interior, together with the unsettled state of our Indians on the west and southwest, I have deemed it prudent to organize the militia of this Territory, which has never been

done since it became a part of the United States. For some time after General Kearny took possession of this Territory there were fears entertained of a rebellious spirit among the people, and it was thought not prudent to organize and arm the militia. Since then the Federal troops in this Territory have been thought sufficient for our defense. However erroneous this impression may have been, it has been acted upon to the great detriment of our people, who until about a year past have not taken any active part in their defense against the Indians, with the exception of an occasional call for volunteers for a campaign against them of two or three months' duration. It is my purpose now to have the militia actively engaged against any and all hostile tribes at least four months in the year, from November to February, until we have with them a permanent peace, for all hope of progress in this Territory is illusory so long as these Indians are permitted to rob and despoil us of everything in the line of quadrupeds.

The colonel commanding will leave in a short time for the south, to drive the Texans from the Mesilla and Arizona. That he will do so I have no doubt. He has ample means, and the troops, both regular and volunteer, are animated with an earnest desire to wipe out the disgrace resting upon our arms by the ignominious surrender of Major Lynde.

The Navajo Indians are still very troublesome. Although in a state of armistice, granted to them to test their professions of a desire for peace, and the truth of their promises to abstain from further depredations upon our property, I am sorry to say that such depredations are of daily occurrence. Even those who profess to be of the peace party, and are in daily intercourse with the troops about Fort Lyon and among our citizens, receiving presents of corn and flour, upon their departure from the settlements have driven off large flocks of sheep, mules, and horses. Extermination by the sword or by starvation is our only remedy for the evils which they have caused and will continue to cause our people so long as there is one in existence. Something might perhaps be done by the Government in the way of their colonization, placing each tribe upon a reservation, with farming implements for their use, and a steady, practical farmer to instruct and assist them, together with a blacksmith and a carpenter. Agency buildings in their midst, and these surrounded by the lands and property of their most influential chiefs, together with a respectable military force in the neighborhood, but off of their reservation, are means which seem to present the most probable advantage to the Indians, and a hope of their earlier pursuit of the habits of civilized life. These, with the entire prohibition of all intercourse with the citizens, except their authorized agents, might lead to some amelioration of their condition, and in time produce a change in their disposition to lead a predatory life.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY CONNELLY,

Governor of New Mexico.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 27, 1861.

SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War:

Indiana had in three-months' service six regiments infantry, of 866 men each, 5,196. Now in the service for one year, two regiments of infantry, one of 1,048 men and one of 890, 1,938. Now in service for

during the war, one regiment cavalry, 1,146; four batteries of artillery 156 men each, 624; two unattached companies of cavalry, 95 each, thirty-one regiments infantry, 1,048 each, 32,488. Total, 34,448. 1st December will have ready and in field in addition eighteen regiments infantry, 1,048 each, 18,864; one regiment of cavalry, 1,146; three batteries artillery, 156 men each, 468; six unattached companies cavalry, 79 men, 474. Total, 20,946. Aggregate of three-months' men not now in service, 5,196; aggregate one-year's men now in service, 1,938; aggregate for during the war now in service, 34,258; aggregate for during war by 1st December; in addition to the above, 20,448. Total furnished for the war up to December 1, 62,338. Five regiments ready for guns. Those shipped from Frankford Arsenal as swindle on the Government. They can be shook to pieces. I send box to General Ripley for inspection. What is the contractor's name?
W. R. HOLLOWAY,
Private Secretary

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Davenport, Iowa, October 27, 1861

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Your telegram to Governor Kirkwood, under date of the 26 instant, has been answered by telegram to-day.* For details in relation to the answer I have to state that Iowa furnished one three-months' regiment of 990 men. We have nine regiments of infantry and two (First and Third) regiments of cavalry now in the field. The Eleventh and Twelfth Regiments of Infantry are now ready. The Second Regiment of Cavalry is organized and ready, but lacks about 600 horses. The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments of Infantry, for Forts Randall and Leavenworth, are nearly full. Three hundred men from the Fourteenth Infantry leave to-day for Fort Randall.

Including the three-months' regiment and the regiments now in the field, Iowa will have ready by December 1 sixteen regiments of infantry and four regiments of cavalry. Iowa has also, by authority of the War Department, a battery of artillery attached, each, to the Fourth Regiment of Infantry (Colonel Dodge) and the Ninth Infantry (Colonel Vandever). Fletcher's battery of artillery is ready at Burlington. A regiment of lancers, by authority of the War Department, is organizing in Iowa and rendezvous at Burlington.

The aggregate number of men Iowa will have furnished for the war by December 1 will be at least 20,000.

Your obedient servant,

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

BOSTON, October 27, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

One three-months' regiment of infantry, 780 men. Nine for the war, 3,000 men, already sent forward; five more, 1,000 each, before December 1. One regiment cavalry, 1,200, now full; one company sharpshooters, 100, now full; five companies artillery, 156 each. Aggregate, 6,860. Your telegram reached me here. I return Tuesday.

J. WASHBURN, JR.

* Omitted.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October [27], 1861.*

(Received 28th.)

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War:

Your telegram of 26th received. Ohio has furnished as follows: For three-months' service, twenty-two regiments of infantry, two companies of cavalry, one full battery, and one section of artillery; in all, 22,240 men. For the three-years' service, to wit: Of infantry regiments, thirty-eight in field, four of which not full; five additional, full, under marching orders; thirty-four additional, ready. Previous to December 1 six additional authorized and organizing, but not certain. In all, eighty-three regiments infantry. For three-years' service, of cavalry, two independent companies in the field; five regiments ready, waiting for arms, except three companies in the field; two additional regiments and one squadron will be ready by December 1. Of artillery, five independent batteries in the field; one regiment, of which five batteries are in the field and seven are rapidly organizing; five additional batteries organizing, ready soon, and nine additional batteries to be organized as soon as practicable, for which guns are being made. In all, thirty-one batteries for three-years' service. Number of men enlisted for three-years' service now in field and camp, 60,205, to which will be added 21,000 by December 1. The foregoing does not include several companies employed by State to guard railroads and Government stores.

WM. DENNISON,
Governor of Ohio.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, October 27, 1861.

Governor A. G. CURTIN,

Harrisburg, Pa.:

Friedman's matter has been on the carpet so frequently, and the Department is so committed in connection with it, that I think you should allow him to organize.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, October 28, 1861.

Major HAGNER, U. S. Army,

New York:

Governor Blair, of Michigan, wants 3,000 arms. If the 2,500 arms in Moller's control, at \$10, can be had, and meet your approval as suitable for service, buy them and send 500 rifles for flanking companies. They are wanted immediately. Do the best you can. Answer.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
*Assistant Secretary of War.*NEW YORK, *October 28, 1861.*

THOMAS A. SCOTT,

Assistant Secretary of War:

I have bought Moller's 2,500. Will send when altered—probably tomorrow; also 500 rifles.

P. V. HAGNER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 28, 1861.

Colonel BERDAN, *New York*:

I think we have a sufficient number of sharpshooters enlisted to meet the wants of the Army. Close the camp near New York, and such recruits as are in camp should be brought here and go into service at once.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

BOSTON, *October 28, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON:

Massachusetts furnished five regiments three-months' troops (infantry), one battalion rifles, one battery of light artillery; total number mustered in, 3,719 men. Of three-years' troops Massachusetts has sent seventeen regiments infantry (all but two up to maximum strength), eight companies infantry at Fortress Monroe, three companies in New York Fortieth, three full batteries of light artillery, four regiments of infantry now complete and ready to march, another with over 700 men, and two more nearly half recruited; also a regiment of cavalry full, and waiting for ordnance equipments from Washington. Will send a fuller statement by mail. Whatever additional troops are required from Massachusetts will be raised as soon as you signify your wishes.

JNO. A. ANDREW.

SAINT PAUL, *October 28, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

One three-months' regiment, 900 men, mustered April 29, by your order changed May 29 into present First Minnesota Regiment for war, increased to 1,023 men; recruits since furnished to that regiment, 70 men. Second Regiment for war mustered about June 21, 1,020 men; one company of sharpshooters, 92 men; one company of cavalry, 95 men. All the above now in service. Also Third Regiment, not yet organized, 900 men; can leave in eight days. Also Fourth Regiment, 880 men, not yet organized, four companies of which garrison frontier post. Also battery of artillery now being raised, 80 men; can fill to 150. Also can fill immediately two more companies of cavalry, and we think by 1st of December a fifth regiment, if accepted. Answer as to acceptance of cavalry and fifth regiment. Aggregate of three-months' men, 900. Aggregate four [three] years or war, 4,160 men, now mustered in.

DONNELLY,
Acting Governor.

SAINT PAUL, *October 28, 1861.*

Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT,

Assistant Secretary of War:

Yours of 26th received. State of our cavalry thus: First, German cavalry accepted; second, Captain Smith's company accepted through Governor Ramsey. Some days since I telegraphed you as to third company. It is nearly full. Will be very embarrassing to disband it. Men will not go as infantry. Would be glad if it could be accepted. Can you reverse your decision? Answer.

DONNELLY,
Acting Governor of Minnesota.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 28, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCY EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Governor, &c., Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: Your communication of the 19th instant, asking for instructions in regard to regiments of cavalry, has been received. In reply, you are respectfully informed that the Department is not disposed to increase the quota of cavalry regiments from your State beyond those already authorized. The acceptance which you have given, through Adjutant-General Hillhouse, for a regiment to be commanded by Col. James B. Swain will, of course, be organized as other regiments of your State quota; that is, under your direction, in accordance with the general orders issued from this Department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 28, 1861.

HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania:

The Secretary desires me to write you and say that all the men now enrolled in the several companies should be, as speedily as possible, organized into regiments and sent forward to Washington. Adopt such measures as to you may seem necessary to effect the object in view. If you can give us 10,000 or 20,000 men, please do so. We need a large force to sustain contemplated movements, and I know that no efforts on your part will be wanting to maintain the present enviable reputation of Pennsylvania or to aid the Government in the efforts making and to be made to crush out this gigantic rebellion. In addition to this immediate movement the Secretary desires me to say that if you will organize four additional regiments of infantry of new recruits and the unattached companies in the State, to be placed as a brigade under General Keim, he shall, on presenting his command, be commissioned as a brigadier-general in the volunteer service of the United States. Hoping that all may be speedily accomplished, I am, with great respect, very truly, yours,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 28, 1861.

HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania:

DEAR SIR: The Secretary of War directs me to say that if you will organize four additional regiments of infantry out of the unattached companies in the State and from new recruits, to be placed as a brigade under General Keim, he shall, on presenting his command, be commissioned as a brigadier-general in the volunteer service of the United States; this organization to be in addition to all previous requisitions for troops.

Very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, October 28, 1861.

Hon. T. A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Colonel Wright has gone to Washington. Will see you on Wednesday in reference to Friedman's and other regiments. I wish to act in harmony and relieve from embarrassment when in my power. When will Negley's brigade be paid?

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 28, 1861.

Col. RICHARD H. RUSH,
Philadelphia:

Bring your regiment with its organization as made to Washington without delay and report to General McClellan for orders.

SIMON CAMERON.

340 HARMONY COURT,
Philadelphia, Pa., October 29, 1861.

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Fearing I was not as explicit in my communication yesterday as I should have been with regard to subduing the unholy rebellion now existing against us, I will now say, in my chemical experiments I have discovered that missiles may be conveyed among the rebels in a shell from a mortar, and by the concussion that follows liquid streams of fire will spread most fearfully in all directions.

Would our Government be willing to use in the Army missiles of this character? Its effects may be tested in a small way in the course of a few minutes.*

* * * * *

Very respectfully, yours,

G. HUFF, M. D.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 30, 1861.

Respectfully referred to General McClellan.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 31, 1861.

I think that such means of destruction are hardly within the category of those recognized in civilized warfare. Kindred inventions have been made in Europe, but I do not think they have been employed in modern times. I could not recommend their employment until we exhaust the ordinary means of warfare.

Very respectfully,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

* Some personal matter omitted.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 29, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCY ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
Governor of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise and organize a battery of artillery for the service of the Government, to serve for three years or during the war, provided you deem it advisable. This Department reserves the right to revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, N. J., October 29, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Your telegraph of the 26th instant did not reach me to admit of an answer before to-day.

Number of three-months' regiments, four; number furnished for the war, eight; number will have ready by December, one. Aggregate strength of three-months' forces, 3,124; aggregate strength of men furnished for the war, about 8,138; Hexamer's battery (artillery company), 153; Beam's battery (artillery company), 151. The Ninth Regiment of men enlisted for the war is now encamped at Trenton; is a rifle regiment; has about 900 men in its ranks; could be completed in a few days. It is not armed and the State is not able to furnish them. Requisition for arms has been made some two weeks since, but they have not been received.

Three of the regiments of men enlisted for the war—Nos. 1, 2, and 3—were clothed and furnished with camp equipage, tents, &c., in fact everything except arms, by the State. Five of the regiments were furnished with everything, including arms, baggage train, and ambulances, by the State. Hexamer's battery was clothed by the State, and provided with camp equipage and a battery of six brass 6-pounders, mounted by the State. Beam's battery was clothed, equipped, furnished with camp equipage, baggage train, and ambulances by the State. The four regiments were provided by the State with everything but arms. These were the three-months' men. The State is prepared to furnish the Ninth Regiment, now at Trenton, with everything necessary except the arms.

To complete what has been done the State has advanced over \$700,000, and has received from the U. S. Treasury \$74,000. If the Government wish New Jersey to raise more troops, we must be reimbursed a portion of what is due us, as we have exhausted our funds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OHS. S. OLDEN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, October 29, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Some four weeks since I asked for authority to accept of the services of volunteers as offered up to 100,000, which was promptly

granted by the War Department. Under that authority the whole number will soon be enrolled, and generally of the best young men in the State. I now respectfully ask for authority to accept and equip in like manner 25,000 additional volunteers, or such part thereof as may offer, so that when raised the entire strength will be 125,000.

I am, with high regard, your obedient servant,

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 29, 1861.

His Excellency E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York, Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: Your communication of 25th instant has been received. The Department has determined not to authorize any increase in the mounted force at present beyond that which is now authorized and organizing, believing it will be sufficient for the requirements of the service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, *October 29, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The First Regiment New York Volunteer Artillery, Col. G. D. Bailey commanding, left Elmira for Washington at 3.30 to-day.

THO. HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General.

[OCTOBER 29, 1861.—For Cameron to Dennison, authorizing the organization of a company of volunteers for guard duty at depot for prisoners of war to be established near Sandusky, Ohio, see Series II, Vol. III, p. 123.]

MONTPELIER, Vt., *October 29, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON:

Vermont sent one three-months' regiment, 782 men; ten regiments for the war, 5,000 men. Will have ready by the 1st or 15th of December two more regiments of infantry and one of cavalry.

FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont.

WAR DEPT., QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 30, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I am uneasy in regard to the supply of clothing for the troops. The contracts made this summer will furnish only a moderate supply. They were made with a view to the Army estimated for by direction of the War Department, 300,000 men. Congress subsequently authorized 500,000 volunteers and a regular force of about 50,000, making in all 550,000 men to be provided for.

the present appearances we shall soon have this number in the
 11 the representations lately made as to the capacity of the
 3 factories I have not much reliance. I fear that there is neither
 nor the indigo in this country to make the cloth we need. I
 1 visit Philadelphia and New York to confer with the principal
 masters who have been purchasing largely in order to supply
 1ies in delivering under contracts, and also to visit Boston to see
 the principal manufacturers and endeavor to devise some means
 1ing a sufficient supply of clothing.
 1it of uniform for each of an army of 550,000 men would require,
 1and, near four millions of yards of blue cloth.
 1se an order respectfully submitted for your signature.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

BOSTON, October 30, 1861.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

order Colonel Kurtz's, Colonel Upton's, Col. Horace O. Lee's,
 1nel Stevenson's regiments to Annapolis, they being the four
 by the Governor to General Burnside, according to former
 1s of the War Department.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
 A. B. BURNSIDE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 Washington City, October 30, 1861.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
 Boston:

send the regiments referred to in your message to Annapolis.
 1Burnside, I believe, desires to ship them by small steam ves-
 1ong Island Sound to Annapolis direct, as expeditious and
 1el.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

BATTLE CREEK, October 30, 1861.

GEORGE CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Having learned that in your instructions to General
 * you authorized the enrollment of colored persons, I wish to
 1e privilege of raising from 5,000 to 10,000 freemen to report
 1days to take any position that may be assigned us (sharp-
 1preferred). We would like white persons for superior officers.
 1proposition is not accepted we will, if armed and equipped by
 1nment, fight as guerrillas.

1formation or instructions that may be forwarded to me imme-
 1ll be thankfully received and implicitly obeyed.

1of us are half-breed Indians and legal voters in the State of
 1. We are all anxious to fight for the maintenance of the

* See Series I, Vol. VI, p. 176.

Union and the preservation of the principles promulgated by President Lincoln, and we are sure of success if allowed an opportunity in the name of God answer immediately.

Yours, fraternally,

G. P. MILLER, M. D.,
Box 725, Battle Creek, Mich

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, N. Y., October 30, 1861

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I had the honor to report to you on the 29th instant, by direction of His Excellency Governor Morgan, the departure for Washington of the First Regiment New York Volunteer Artillery, Col. G. D. Bai commanding. Marching orders have since been issued to the following regiments, which will leave for Washington on or about the dates mentioned below:

First [Fifth] Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, Colonel Forest, November 1; Second Regiment New York Volunteer Artillery, Colonel Palmer, November 2; Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel Van Wyck, November 4; Sixty-first Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel Cone, November 5; Fifty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel Krzyzanowski, November 6; Fifty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel Tidball, November 7; Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, Colonel Zook, November 8; Sixty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel Pinckney.

The above are in addition to the four regiments previously ordered report to Brigadier-General Burnside. Having been formed in many cases by consolidating incomplete regiments, it has been found impracticable to have them of the maximum strength, but it is designed that they shall not be less than the minimum strength, as provided in General Orders, No. 78, from this department. It is hoped that the regiments of which a list is given above will have reported at Washington on or before the 15th proximo. They have been recruited mostly in the city and vicinity of New York. From the 15th proximo to the 1st of December we shall be enabled to draw from the regimental camp in the interior of the State from ten to fifteen regiments.

I beg to call your attention to the subject of arming this large force. Beyond about 10,000 of the Enfield muskets and rifles, a part of which will have to be retained for the use of recruits for regiments from the State already armed with this weapon, the State has no supply. Government would at once place, subject to the order of His Excellency Governor Morgan, as they may be required, a quantity of the Springfield muskets sufficient to arm, say, ten regiments, it would relieve the authorities from much embarrassment.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant
THO. HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 30, 1861.

THOMAS A. SCOTT:

I learn to-night New York Ellsworth regiment has been armed by Government with 1861 Springfield rifles, the State of New York having at same time 13,000 Enfield rifles in her arsenal. Ohio has not received

a Springfield since the war began, and, as the War Department has been repeatedly advised, Ohio has regiments ready for the field waiting for arms. Has not Ohio reason to complain?

WM. DENNISON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 30, 1861.

Governor DENNISON,
Columbus, Ohio:

Your information in regard to the arms of Ellsworth's regiment exceeds anything known here. We are doing all we can to get you exactly what you want.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 93. } *Washington, October 31, 1861.*

I. The bounty of \$100 granted to the widow or heirs of a deceased volunteer by the sixth section of the act "to authorize the employment of volunteers," approved July 22, 1861, which the Second Auditor has been directed to place to the credit of the said decedent on the final settlement of his account, will be charged to the \$55,000,000 for the pay of two and three years' volunteers, appropriated by the act "making additional appropriations for the support of the army," approved July 17, 1861.

II. Such commanding officers of volunteer regiments, raised in conformity with the direct acceptances from the War Department, as have not already done so, will at once prepare and transmit to the Governors of their respective States complete muster-rolls of their several commands as at present organized.

* * * * *

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, October 31, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: For more than three years I have been unable from a hurt to mount a horse or to walk more than a few paces at a time, and that with much pain. Other and new infirmities—dropsy and vertigo—admonish me that repose of mind and body, with the appliances of surgery and medicine, are necessary to add a little more to a life already protracted much beyond the usual span of man. It is under such circumstances, made doubly painful by the unnatural and unjust rebellion now raging in the Southern States of our so late prosperous and happy Union, that I am compelled to request that my name be placed on the list of Army officers retired from active service. As this request is founded on an absolute right granted by a recent act of Congress, I am entirely at liberty to say it is with deep regret that I withdraw myself, in these momentous times, from the orders of a President who has treated me with distinguished kindness and courtesy, whom I know

among much personal intercourse to be patriotic, without sectional partialities or prejudices, to be highly conscientious in the performance every duty, and of unrivaled activity and perseverance.

And to you, Mr. Secretary, whom I now officially address for the time, I beg to acknowledge my many obligations for the uniform high consideration I have received at your hands, and have the honor remain, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *October 31, 1861.*

D. H. CRAIG,

Associated Press, New York :

Please use the following in message for out-bound vessel, and so that it is properly used on other side of the water.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

The power of the loyal States girds the rebels closer and closer. Fifty hundred thousand troops on an are stretching from Kansas to Cap Hatteras are slowly but surely pushing the rebellion into the interior of the slave States, where it will inevitably perish. There is no abatement of the military spirit in the free States. Now that the harvest of fully ended volunteers for the war fill up regiments with astonishing alacrity. It is unquestionable that the determination to restore the Union and to accept of no compromise whatever with the slavery propagandists increases daily. The annual fall elections in the North and West have resulted almost without opposition in sustaining the policy of the Federal Government. If the President will fight and keep on fighting, the free States will give men and money without stint.

An immense naval expedition sailed for an unknown destination on the coast of the Atlantic cotton States on the 29th. It took out 30,000 men of both services, and was composed of thirty-one large transport vessels, sixteen steam gun-boats, and eight men-of-war, carrying 38 guns. Immense quantities of ordnance, a large number of surf-boats, houses framed ready to be put up, 1,500 shovels, brick in quantity, and all needed materials for a campaign, together with supplies of artillery cavalry horses, went out in the transports.

HARTFORD, *October 31, 1861.*

HON. SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War, Washington :

SIR : I have the honor to report that the Tenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, of over 1,000 men, left this city for Annapolis this afternoon, all well uniformed, armed, and equipped, with orders to report to General A. E. Burnside. To whom shall I report the Eleventh Regiment when ready, which will be soon? An early reply will oblige,

Yours, with high regard,

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
November 4, 1861.

I respectfully request that the Eleventh Regiment be ordered to this city as soon as it is ready to move.

GEO. B. MCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding U. S. Army.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, Me., October 31, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The Eleventh Maine Regiment Infantry is now nearly ready to march; will be quite ready within a week. Where shall it go? I can forward with it, if desired, eight wagons, with harnesses and twenty horses. I will thank you to inform me whether I shall do so; also where they will receive their arms.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,
I. WASHBURN, JR.

NEW YORK, October 31, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON:

Six cavalry regiments have been accepted and organized by me in this State and are full and awaiting equipments from General Government. This does not include Swain or more than one regiment of Ira Harris Cavalry.

B. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, October 31, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: You will be glad to learn that my estimate of the Ohio forces sent you by telegraph on Sunday last fell short of the real number of troops in camp and field. Returns to the adjutant-general's office show that the number of men enlisted in Ohio is from 65,000 to 68,000, being in excess of the quota of this State about 10,000. I venture also to say that the number by the 1st of December will considerably exceed the estimate I sent you. Indeed, I shall not be surprised if we have then enlisted 90,000 men. You will please also add two companies of cavalry to those enumerated as in the field, which I overlooked in making up my statement.

Respectfully,

W. DENNISON.

[NOVEMBER 1, 1861.—For General Orders, No. 94, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, announcing the retirement of General Scott from active command; and assignment of General McClellan as his successor, see Series I, Vol. V, p. 639.]

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 10.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, November 1, 1861.

In accordance with General Orders, No. 94, from the War Department, I hereby assume command of the Armies of the United States. In the midst of the difficulties which encompass and divide the nation, hesitation and self-distrust may well accompany the assumption of so vast a responsibility; but confiding as I do in the loyalty, discipline,

and courage of our troops, and believing as I do that Providence will favor ours as the just cause, I cannot doubt that success will crown our efforts and sacrifices.

The Army will unite with me in the feeling of regret that the weight of many years and the effect of increasing infirmities, contracted and intensified in his country's service, should just now remove from our head the great soldier of our nation—the hero who in his youth raised high the reputation of his country on the fields of Canada, which he hallowed with his blood; who in more mature years proved to the world that American skill and valor could repeat if not eclipse the exploits of Cortez in the land of the Montezumas; whose whole life has been devoted to the service of his country; whose whole efforts have been directed to uphold our honor at the smallest sacrifice of life—a warrior who scorned the selfish glories of the battle-field when his great qualities as a statesman could be employed more profitably for his country; a citizen who in his declining years has given to the world the most shining instance of loyalty, in disregarding all ties of birth and clinging still to the cause of truth and honor. Such has been the career, such the character, of Winfield Scott, whom it has long been the delight of the nation to honor both as a man and a soldier. While we regret his loss, there is one thing we cannot regret—the bright example he has left for our emulation. Let us all hope and pray that his declining years may be passed in peace and happiness, and that they may be cheered by the success of the country and the cause he has fought for and loved so well. Beyond all that, let us do nothing that can cause him to blush for us; let no defeat of the Army he has so long commanded embitter his last years, but let our victories illuminate the close of a life so grand.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,

Major-General, Commanding U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 1, 1861.

Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, *Present*:

GENERAL: It was my duty to lay before the President your letter of yesterday, asking to be retired under the recent act of Congress. In separating from you, I cannot refrain from expressing my deep regret that your health, shattered by long service and repeated wounds received in your country's defense, should render it necessary for you to retire from your high position at this momentous period of our history. Although you are not to remain in active service, I yet hope that while I continue in charge of the Department over which I now preside I shall at times be permitted to avail myself of the benefits of your wise counsels and sage experience. It has been my good fortune to enjoy a personal acquaintance with you for over thirty years, and the pleasant relations of that long time have been greatly strengthened by your cordial and entire co-operation in all the great questions which have occupied the Department and convulsed the country for the last six months. In parting from you, I can only express the hope that a merciful Providence, which has protected you amidst so many trials, will improve your health and continue your life long after the people of the country shall have been restored to their former happiness and prosperity.

I am, general, very sincerely, your friend and servant,

SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 1, 1861.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL:

The Quartermaster-General is directed to make arrangements to procure for issue to the troops, to be charged to those who issue them as other articles of clothing are, waterproof blankets for use in camp.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 1, 1861.

Hon. GEORGE L. SCHUYLER,
Agent United States Government, Paris:

Inclosed you will find a proposition submitted to the Secretary of War for furnishing guns which has been indorsed by an order to purchase 25,000, provided they are, on examination, found to be suitable for our purposes, and can be delivered in New York within sixty days from this date; the place of payment to be decided by you in accordance with what may be the best interests of the Government.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 2, 1861.

Hon. W. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut:

SIR: Inclosed you will find an application from the friends of the late General Lyon asking authority to organize in your State a regiment of infantry, to be called the Lyon Regiment in honor of the deceased hero. As all matters pertaining to the organization of forces in your State have been referred to you, this application is also respectfully forwarded for such action as to you may seem advisable. Your compliance will gratify his many friends and meet with the hearty approval of this Department.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 2, 1861.

Col. JOHN A. WRIGHT,
Aide-de-Camp, Harrisburg, Pa.:

What can be said in regard to an increased number of infantry organizations from Pennsylvania? The Governor of New York has requested authority to raise twenty five additional regiments, making their quota 125,000. We should like to hear from the Governor of Pennsylvania on the same subject.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary.

HARRISBURG, November 2, 1861.

Hon. T. A. SCOTT:

Your dispatch to Colonel Wright received. I have not seen him since his return. When we fill our regiments will have 100,000 in field.

Better not let additional requisitions be made until some of them make further progress. We can respond. I will see Wright on Monday. Have just authorized five companies to Angerth as you requested. When we are 100,000 New York should be 133,000, that is the proportion as per population.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 2, 1861.

HON. FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
Governor, &c., Montpelier, Vt.:

SIR: Your communication of the 26th ultimo has been received. This Department fully appreciates the energy and patriotism with which the State of Vermont has entered into the present momentous struggle. The two additional regiments of infantry, to which you make reference, are accepted by the Department. If the interests of the public service would permit them to be placed under the command of General J. W. Phelps, at Newport News, such permission would be granted; but as the arrangement of such matters lies exclusively with the General-in-Chief, it is not possible for the Department to make any special detail in the case.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, IOWA,
November 3, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I wrote you some days since in regard to raising more troops in this State. Our Fifteenth Infantry and all preceding it are substantially filled, as are our four cavalry regiments. A German regiment is organizing, to be the Sixteenth Infantry, and will be filled. As I wrote you Hon. S. A. Rice and General Van Antwerp desire to raise new regiments. Aside from these there are now raised some companies that cannot find places in the regiments now in rendezvous (the Fourteenth and Fifteenth). Under these circumstances I am led to ask the privilege of raising another regiment aside from all organizing and asked for, and to ask that Capt. Alexander Chambers, U. S. Army, the mustering officer at this point (Davenport), be detached to command it. Captain Chambers has made a very good impression here, has, I think, done his duty well, and would be very acceptable as the colonel of one of our regiments. An early reply will oblige,

Yours, very respectfully,

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

COLUMBUS, November 3, 1861.

SIMON CAMERON:

Our recruiting service is doing nobly. The official returns to 1st instant show 27,340 enlisted men in our camp, which with troops in field make our available force about 70,000 men.

WM. DENNISON,
Governor of Ohio.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 4, 1861.

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR: Your aide-de-camp, Major Biddle, informs me to-day that the guns now owned by the State of Pennsylvania are not now in condition for service. If you desire to authorize Captain Robertson to organize two batteries of artillery we will receive them, provided they report to General McClellan for duty within thirty days.

Respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 5, 1861.

Governor W. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Hartford, Conn.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, and in reply thereto request that the Eleventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteers may be sent to this city as soon as it is ready and ordered to report to Major-General McClellan.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Davenport, Iowa, November 5, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: The First Iowa were three-months' men. We have in the service the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Infantry, and the First and Third Cavalry, besides two batteries of artillery. We have the Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Infantry full here, the Twelfth Infantry full at Dubuque, and all the companies supplied for the Fifteenth Infantry at Keokuk. We have the Second Cavalry full here and the Fourth Cavalry nearly full at Mount Pleasant. The lancers are nearly ready at Burlington. The Sixteenth and Seventeenth, Irish and German, are organizing, but we want to raise another infantry regiment. We have so many offers that we know not what to do with the men unless you authorize another regiment. Will you not authorize it? The Governor informs me that he has requested it, and I have made this brief statement, hoping that you will be enabled to gratify the wishes of our people.

Truly, yours,

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Davenport, Iowa, November 5, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington City, D. C.:

SIR: I am directed by His Excellency Hon. S. J. Kirkwood to apply to you for the acceptance of a company of artillery from Iowa City, Iowa. Your immediate response will oblige,

Yours, &c.,

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 5, 1861

Brig. Gen. JAMES COOPER,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise and organize in the State of Maryland a regiment of infantry as the Fourth Regiment from that State, to serve for three years or during the war. This authority is given on the distinct understanding that this Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the discharge of their duties. Your men will be mustered into the service of the United States in accordance with General Orders, Nos. 58 and 70, herewith inclosed.*

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 5, 1861

Hon. JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts:

SIR: Yours of the 2d instant, addressed to the Secretary of War, has been duly received. As desired, I telegraphed you to-day, giving authority to raise three regiments of infantry in addition to those heretofore authorized in your State. Massachusetts has done nobly, and the Department feels assured that she will continue to hold her preeminent position among the loyal States of the Union until victory, peace and prosperity shall crown our efforts.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, November 5, 1861

The Governor of the State of Missouri, acting under the direction of the convention of that State, proposes to the Government of the United States that he will raise a military force, to serve within the State as State militia during the war there, to co-operate with the troops in the service of the United States, in repelling the invasion of the State and suppressing rebellion therein; the said State militia to be embodied and to be held in the camp and in the field, drilled, disciplined, and governed according to the Army Regulations and subject to the Articles of War; the said State militia not to be ordered out of the State except for the immediate defense of the State of Missouri; not to co-operate with the troops in the service of the United States in military operations within the State or necessary to its defense, and when officers of the State militia act with officers in the service of the United States of the same grade, the officers of the U. S. service shall command the combined force; the State militia to be armed, equipped, clothed, subsisted, transported, and paid by the United States during such time as they shall be actually engaged as an embodied military force in service, in accordance with regulations of the U. S. Army and general orders as issued from time to time.

* See pp. 412, 424, 478.

in order that the Treasury of the United States may not be burdened by the pay of unnecessary officers, the Governor proposes that though the State law requires him to appoint upon the general staff adjutant-general, a commissary-general, an inspector-general, a quartermaster-general, a paymaster-general, and a surgeon-general, with the rank of colonel of cavalry, yet he proposes that the Government of the United States pay only the adjutant-general, the quartermaster-general, and inspector-general, their services being necessary in the relations which would exist between the State militia and the United States. The Governor further proposes that, while he is authorized by the State law to appoint aides-de-camp to the Governor at his discretion, with the rank of colonel, three only shall be reported to the United States for payment. He also proposes that the State militia shall be commanded by a single major-general, and by such number of brigadier-generals as shall allow one for a brigade of not less than four regiments, and that no greater number of staff officers shall be appointed for regimental, brigade, and division duties than as provided for in the act of Congress of the 22d of July, 1861; and that never be the rank of such officers as fixed by the law of the State, compensation that they shall receive from the United States shall be that which belongs to the rank given by said act of Congress to officers in the U. S. service performing the same duties.

The field officers of a regiment in the State militia are one colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and one major, and the company officers are a captain, a first lieutenant, and a second lieutenant.

The Governor proposes that, as the money to be disbursed is the property of the United States, such staff officers in the service of the United States as may be necessary to act as disbursing officers for the State militia shall be assigned by the War Department for that duty; if such cannot be spared from their present duty, he will appoint persons disbursing officers for the State militia as the President of the United States may designate. Such regulations as may be required, in the judgment of the President, to insure regularity of disbursements and to protect the United States from any fraudulent practices, shall be observed and obeyed by all in office in the State militia.

The above propositions are accepted on the part of the United States, and the Secretary of War is directed to make the necessary arrangements upon the Ordnance, Quartermaster's, Commissary, Pay, and Medical Departments to carry this agreement into effect. He will select the necessary staff officers in the U. S. service to be detailed for duty in connection with the Missouri State militia, and will order them to make the necessary provision in their respective offices for fulfilling the agreement. All requisitions upon the different officers of the United States, under this agreement, to be made in substance in the same mode for the Missouri State militia as similar requisitions are made for troops in the service of the United States, and the Secretary of War will cause any additional regulations that may be necessary to insure regularity and economy in carrying this agreement into effect to be adopted and communicated to the Governor of Missouri for the government of the Missouri State militia.

[Indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 6, 1861.

This plan approved, with the modification that the Governor stipulates that when he commissions a major-general of militia it shall be the same person at the time in command of the U. S. Department of

the West; and in case the United States shall change such command of the department, he (the Governor) will revoke the State commission given to the person relieved, and give one to the person substituted in the U. S. command of said department.

A. LINCOLN.

NEW YORK, November 6, 1861.

General R. B. MARCY,

Chief of the Staff of General McClellan:

SIR: With regard to the progress made in fitting out my expedition I have the honor to report that five regiments are now in Annapolis, one more will go on Friday, two early in the week, and a Rhode Island rifle battalion in a few days after. These troops are all well armed, equipped, and clothed. All, with the exception of the Fifty-first New York, have rifled arms. They (the Fifty-first) have the percussion of '42. A vessel with thirty days' rations for nine regiments has arrived at Annapolis, and all the necessary arrangements for fuel and forage have been made. I hope to have in Annapolis by the middle of the week coming transportation for some 6,000 men, and at that time the guns, floating batteries, and bridges will, without doubt, also be ready.

In the preparation of the vessels here some delay has occurred from the inability of the various mechanics to fulfill their promises. This has misled me in my estimate as to the time they would be ready, but every possible effort is being made by organizing and directing the labor so as to push the work forward with all possible dispatch. When the vessels commence coming out of the hands of the mechanics they will all be finished very rapidly, but should greater haste be required the means of transportation could be hastened by chartering. I regret exceedingly the delay which has arisen from the cause I have mentioned. It has been extremely annoying to me.

Yours, truly,

A. E. BURRISSE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

RUTLAND, VT., November 6, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War:

SIR: Our cavalry regiment is now fully equipped, I believe, with the exception of arms. This note is to suggest, and even to urge, that these be supplied as soon as practicable. It is desirable, on many accounts that they should have their arms before leaving for Washington. It is of still more importance that the regiment should leave the State for the South—either Washington or Philadelphia—before our cold winter weather sets in. Men and horses would both suffer in camp here after that time. The regiment should leave, if possible, by the 20th or 25th of this month.

I have the honor to be, with very great respect, your obedient servant.
SOLOMON FOOT.

[NOVEMBER 7, 1861.—For General Orders, No. 96, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, authorizing the Governor of Missouri to raise a force of State militia to serve during the war, &c., see Series I, Vol. III, p. 565.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 7, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information a copy of a dispatch (No. 32) received this morning from the U. S. consul at London in respect to the purchase of arms by the agents of the insurgent States, and also making suggestions in regard to the purchase of arms by the Government of the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
London, October 26, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: I regard it as my duty to report to you that the Confederates continue very active in this country, and are collecting materials of war at various points for shipment. Of Enfield rifles they have thousands now ready for shipment, and have all the armories here at work for them. With these and what they are getting at Birmingham they must be receiving not far from 1,500 per week. We cannot with the means at our disposal get on the track and follow to vessels all their shipments, for they adopt every possible expedient to deceive us. A direct shipment is rarely made. All their goods move about the country from point to point, and are generally transshipped even before they leave the country; but you may rely on the fact that large quantities of all kinds frequently leave this country for the rebel States, and every measure that promises the least hope of success will be resorted to to get them in.

I learned last evening that the same house that negotiated the conditional sale of the Victoria and Adelaide are in treaty for war steamers belonging to the East India Company. It is said they are intended for the Confederates. The steamers Victoria and Adelaide are still undergoing repairs.

I had the honor of receiving your dispatch informing me that orders sufficiently extensive had been sent to this country to absorb all the Enfield rifles that can be made in this country for the coming two years, except such as are made for the English Government. Permit me to say, with all becoming respect and deference, that I fear this liberality will not secure what we desire unless conducted differently. When I came to this country, realizing what our wants must soon be for arms, I lost no time in making myself pretty thoroughly acquainted with the gun trade of this country, the capacity of the several armories, the quality of the arms turned out by each, their prices, mode of inspection, when sold to others beside the British Government, &c. I had unusual facilities for acquainting myself with the question, and thought it my duty to improve it. After the battle of Bull Run I felt so thoroughly impressed with the idea that the Enfield rifle would be largely called for that I very quietly, through Mr. McFarland, the Massachusetts agent for the purchase of arms here, an engineer and practical gun-maker, and without being known in the transaction myself, obtained the best offer I could from all the armories here and from the directors of the gun trade at Birmingham for all the thoroughly

inspected guns they could dispose of for the then coming four or six months. When Mr. Schnyler first came here we had everything ready, and held the written offers from all the responsible and best makers in this country at 65s. sterling each. Mr. Schnyler did not feel authorized then to take charge of the matter and close the contracts, and consequently the supply from this city has gone into Southern hands, the agents of the Confederates then standing ready to take them at 66s.

At Birmingham several persons, all pretending to be purchasing for the United States Government, are bidding against each other, and have run up the price of rifles, which receive only a nominal inspection, and some none at all, from 60s. up to 75s. and 80s. each, and not as many guns are made there now as when they were sold at 60s. each, and of far better quality than now, owing to more frequent strikes of workmen and there being much inferior quality of materials now used there.

The Confederates are getting some guns at Birmingham, but not enough to disturb the market. The price has been run up entirely by those claiming to be agents of the Government and by parties from New York buying on speculation. The only remedy for this bad state of things is for the Government to refuse to have anything to do with speculators, and put its own business all into the hands of one competent man, and then we should get more guns than now, of far better quality, and for at least 10s. less on each gun. Could our Government do this, and have each gun thoroughly inspected here, guns would fall in one week to 60s., and be of better quality and more of them made.

In making this statement I trust I have not gone beyond the nature of my duties. I see the evil so plainly, and it is working so disastrously for us, that I considered it my duty to direct your attention to the question.

I have the honor to be, very sincerely, your obedient servant,
F. H. MORSE,
Consul.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
November 7, 1861.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary of War:

I respectfully request that no more cavalry regiments be authorized in any part of the country. Those already authorized cannot be armed and equipped for several months, and they will be all that will be required this winter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding U. S. Armies.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 7, 1861.

GOVERNOR OF DELAWARE,
Dover, Del.:

Please make a return of the number of volunteers furnished by your State—cavalry, infantry, artillery, and sharpshooters.

THOMAS A. SCOTT

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 7, 1861.

Col. ISAAC A. PECK,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise and organize in the District of Columbia a regiment of infantry to serve for three years or during the war, in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as the commanding general may consider the interests of the Government demand. This authority is with the distinct understanding that this Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties. Your men will be mustered into the service of the United States in accordance with General Orders, Nos. 58, 61, and 70, herewith inclosed.*

Very respectfully,

THOS. A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, November 7, 1861.

CHARLES GIBSON, Esq.:

SIR: I have made an arrangement with the President for arming, equipping, clothing, subsisting, transporting, and paying troops to be raised in Missouri, as Missouri State militia, and a general order will issue to the different departments of the U. S. service to carry the arrangement into effect.

I appoint you to act as agent of the State to make arrangements with the officers of the United States in the different departments of the military service to carry out the agreement with all possible dispatch, as the safety of the State and the interest of the United States require the utmost diligence in carry[ing] it into effect.

H. R. GAMBLE,
Governor of Missouri.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 7, 1861.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

Please send forward Colonel Frank's and Colonel Krzyzanowski's regiments if they are full, with orders to report to General McClellan, for General Blenker's brigade.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 7, 1861.

Hon. A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your information that you would authorize Col. A. G. Enos to raise a regiment of infantry if a requisition was made by this Department, you may consider this letter as authority to you for its organization. The regiment to be placed in the field at the earliest day practicable.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

* See pp. 412, 424, 478.

HARRISBURG, November 7, 1861.

Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT:

We can raise a regiment in Franklin County quickly if a camp allowed at Chambersburg. The sheds, stores, and other property used in spring are there. General McCalla [McAllen] will command the regiment. Will you authorize it? Telegraph me and the quartermaster and commissary here.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 7, 1861.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

Give General McAllen authority to organize his regiment of infantry at Chambersburg; organize it as rapidly as possible.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 8, 1861.

His Excellency ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,
Governor of Maine, Augusta, Me.:

SIR: Your communication of 31st ultimo has been received. You will please forward the Thirteenth [Eleventh] Maine Regiment of Infantry to this city, with orders to report to Major-General McClellan. Arms will be furnished them here. Horses and wagons are not wanted, the Government having a surplus at this point.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., November 8, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

The two Minnesota batteries are organized; also the second and third companies of cavalry. There are no uniforms or equipments here for them. Will the Government furnish them here, or order the companies to a place where they can be supplied? Third Regiment of Infantry will leave for Louisville, Ky., about the 12th instant. We have no arms or accouterments. If they have not already been sent here, those of Third Regiment should be sent to Louisville, and for the Fourth sent here at once. Answer immediately.

ALEX. RAMSEY,
Governor of Minnesota.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 8, 1861.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN:

SIR: The Government will accept the regiment (the regiment offered to you by James B. Rodgers, to be commanded by Colonel Stainbrook in accordance with regulations, if organized and commissioned by you

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

Hon. T. A. SCOTT:

HARRISBURG, November 8, 1861.

I can purchase 5,000 Enfield rifles at \$26 per rifle, to be paid for after inspection, and deliverable in three days. Including Davis' and Dodge's, we are sending eleven regiments as rapidly as transportation can be had, and many of them without arms. Can you not send on some one authorized and inspect at once? Answer immediately, and do this for the State.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 9, 1861.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

We cannot purchase the Enfield rifles at any price above \$20. All the guns coming to this country have been purchased at \$18, \$19, or \$20, and any parties outside offering to sell for more are trying to speculate on the Government.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 9, 1861.

Hon. A. G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Can you attach a sufficient number of companies, some two or three, to Col. John M. Power's regiment? Fill it up and send it on.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

HARRISBURG, PA., November 9, 1861.

If you will direct three companies to be taken from Ziegler's regiment, in Camp Cameron, to fill Power's, it shall be done. Ziegler is not here, and his regiment cannot fill.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

ASTOR HOUSE,
New York, November 9, 1861.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Boston, Mass.:

MY DEAR SIR: I regret that official demands upon my time prevented me extending my visit to Boston and Lowell. In addition to the pleasure of meeting you, I had desired to speak with you in regard to your expedition, and in this connection I beg to introduce to you Mr. John Tucker, an authorized agent of the Department, whose business since the commencement of the war has been to provide vessels for transportation. It is my desire that the vessels for your expedition

shall be engaged by him, and he is authorized to receive your directions as to the number and capacity of the ships required.

Very truly and respectfully, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 9, 1861.

Dr. G. P. MILLER,
Box 725, Battle Creek, Mich.:

SIR: In reply to your favor of the 30th ultimo, you are respectfully informed that the orders to General Sherman and other officers of the U. S. service authorize the arming of colored persons only in cases of great emergency and not under regular enrollment for military purposes. The Department fully appreciates the patriotic spirit and intelligence which your letter displays, and has no doubt that upon reflection you will perceive that there are sufficient reasons for continuing the course thus far pursued in regard to the important question upon which your letter is based.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

AUGUSTA, November 9, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Eleventh Maine Regiment marches Wednesday. Shall it go to Washington?

I. WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor of Maine.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 9, 1861.

Governor WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

Send the regiment to Washington.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, IOWA,
November 10, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: Beside the Fifteenth Infantry now nearly full (all preceding ones being filled), there are now organizing in this State the following regiments: A German regiment, which I think will be filled up; an Irish regiment, the success of which is doubtful; a regiment of lancers (about which please see Senator Grimes). There are some companies now here (Davenport), overfilling the Fifteenth, and I ask leave to add to them enough to make another regiment. Our late attorney-general, Hon. S. A. Rice, desires to raise a regiment. He is an active, talented, energetic, and loyal man, and can raise the regiment. General V. Van Antwerp also desires to raise a regiment. He is active, talented, energetic, and brave, a graduate of West Point. I think he

can succeed. Capt. John W. Rankin, of Keokuk, also desires to raise a regiment. You know him. He is now a captain by your appointment in the Quartermaster's Department. Will you be kind enough to inform me at your earliest convenience in regard to all these matters?

Very respectfully, yours,

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW ENGLAND,

Boston, November 10, 1861.

Consolidated return of the U. S. troops now within the Department of New England, November 10, 1861.

	Present for duty.			Absent.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Sick.	With leave.	Without leave.	Total.	
17th U. S. Infantry, at Fort Prohle, Me.	10	226	10	7	2	0	264
26th Massachusetts, at Camp Chase, Lowell, Mass.	32	851	20	32	53	85	994
7th Connecticut, at Camp Chase, Lowell, Mass.	32	613	23	3	22	25	722
Unattached, at Camp Chase, Lowell, Mass.	14	748	35	47	75	122	913
12th Maine, at Portland, Me.	21	710	15	24	10	34	799
							3,692

All of the above troops, with the exception of the Seventeenth Regular Infantry, are attached to General Butler's New England division. Besides these, another regiment is being organized for that division at Camp Seward, Pittsfield, Mass., one regiment at Hartford, Conn., and one regiment at Montpelier, Vt., no portion of the three last named having been mustered into the U. S. service—not being organized.

The adjutant-general of each New England State has been requested to send to these headquarters returns of such volunteers, already mustered in the service of the United States, as have not yet left for the seat of war. Such returns have not as yet been received. They will include, among others, about 400 men at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, and the Massachusetts cavalry regiment, now full.

By order of Major-General Butler:

GEORGE C. STRONG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

General L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 11, 1861.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: On the subject of the communication of His Excellency the Governor of the State of Maine, touching the defenses of the coast of that State, referred to this office, I have the honor to make the following report in part:

No doubt is entertained of the propriety under ordinary circumstances of supplying and mounting the armament of our forts as fast as they are prepared for it. In the present condition of affairs this

course seems to be a matter of urgency with respect to which no time should be lost. The position of the State of Maine, whether regard be had to the importance of preserving her coast and harbors for ourselves, or the liability of their being seized by an enemy for his uses, evidently requires that no pains should be spared to put the forts on her sea-board in entire readiness for service.

At Portland Harbor, Kittery, and the Narrows of the Penobscot a good deal of progress has been made in the preparation of defenses. At this time Fort Scammel, at Portland, is prepared to receive fifty-nine sea-coast guns. Fort Preble is ready for thirty-six guns, and a few might be mounted at the new fort on Hog Island Ledge. There are thirteen guns now at Fort Preble (included in the above number), and it is supposed that the rest of the above specified armaments will be furnished as soon as the Ordnance Department can provide or ship them. At Kittery (on the main side of Portsmouth Harbor) there is a small old work, Fort McClary, which now has four guns mounted and is ready to receive five more. At Fort Knox (Narrows of the Penobscot) there is now a readiness to receive fifty-five guns. In all these cases the preparation includes a due proportion of large calibers. It has been understood that most of the guns might be furnished before long. An appropriation for the defense of the Kennebec was made some years since. The commencement of the work has been delayed by legal difficulties in obtaining a perfect title to the land desired for the site. A report in full as called for will be furnished on this subject as soon as the pressure of daily duties will permit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. KURTZ,
Captain of Engineers, in Charge.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW ENGLAND,
Boston, November 11, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 9th instant, dated at New York, was this morning received. Prior to its receipt I had already contracted for two vessels, one for the transport of horses and one for the transport of men, to be ready by the 16th instant. This was upon the recommendation of the Assistant Secretary, Fox. For any other vessels necessary I shall be happy to put myself in communication with Mr. John Tucker, in accordance with your recommendation.

Very truly and respectfully, yours,

B. F. BUTLER.

P. S.—The two vessels already chartered will take but half my force.

B. F. B.

[NOVEMBER 11, 1861.—For McClellan to Halleck, relating to illegal commissions and appointments of officers of the Army made by Frémont, &c., see Series I, Vol. III, p. 568.]

WASHINGTON, *November 11, 1861.*

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

MR. PRESIDENT: I ask for authority to enroll and organize a body of men as a home guard for the capital of the country.

This body to consist at first of four regiments, and the number to be increased if necessary to eight or ten regiments. One company of cavalry to every regiment of infantry, and the latter to be drilled both as infantry and artillery.

I propose that this force, except the daily guard detail, should be permitted to attend to their every-day civil duties, except, say, two hours each day, and these two hours to be devoted exclusively to military duty. Should their service for the defense of the District be required at any time they will be here on the spot, to either increase the defensive force of Washington or can occupy the works near the city, and thus relieve an equal number of men for active operations in the field.

My long residence here will enable me to recommend with confidence such field and company officers as are both loyal and competent.

I would like to command such brigade or division; am a West Point graduate, and have served some years in the Army as an officer of artillery.

Convinced that this proposition has true loyalty and devotion to our country as its motive, that I can soon collect the adequate force, and that the plan recommends itself as an actual necessity,

I am, Mr. President, your obedient servant,

GEORGE C. THOMAS,

Major-General Militia of District of Columbia.

[First indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 19, 1861.

Referred by the President to the War Department.

JNO. G. NICOLAY,

Private Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,

November 25, 1861.

Respectfully referred to the commanding general for his views.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

November 26, 1861.

Respectfully returned to the honorable Secretary of War. Ample provision will be made for the protection of Washington without the services of the proposed home guard, which, from the nature of its organization, could not be fully depended upon. Could this corps be raised without expense to the Government, there would be no objection to it, as it might under certain circumstances be of use.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,

Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

November 11, 1861.

Hon. SOLOMON FOOT,

U. S. Senator, Rutland, Vt.:

SIR: Your communication of 6th instant referring to the regiment of cavalry organized in your State, has been received. Governor Holbrook has been directed to forward them to Washington, with orders to report to Major-General McClellan.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,

Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 11, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCY FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont, Saint Johnsbury, Vt.:

SIR: You will please forward the regiment of cavalry, organized in your State, to this city, with orders to report to Major-General McClellan. Arms will be furnished them here.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 12, 1861.

HON. WILLIAM L. DAYTON,
U. S. Minister, Paris:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed you will find an original proposition from Dr. John O. Evans, with a copy of my letter of acceptance. Fearing that Mr. Schuyler and his armorer may leave Europe before this reaches there, I send it to you, with request to give the matter such attention as may be needful. We have another armorer in Europe to inspect guns purchased from Baker & Co. I think his headquarters are at Brussels. Our minister, Mr. Sanford, can probably send him to you if needed. Our great want to speedily crush this rebellion is guns. We have an abundance of men.

Yours, very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 12, 1861.

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE B. MCLELLAN,
Headquarters U. S. Army:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I think the pass asked for by Mr. Foster to enable him to go from Fort Monroe to Hatteras may with propriety be granted. The letters inclosed explain his purpose.

Very truly, yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

NEW YORK, November 11, 1861.

HON. F. W. SEWARD:

MY DEAR SIR: Rev. Mr. Taylor and myself leave here for Hatteras on Thursday morning, having fulfilled satisfactorily our respective missions in this city, and we desire to proceed directly from Baltimore to Fort Monroe without having to go to Washington to get a permit to take the Bay Line steamer. May I ask you to have the proper authority in Baltimore instructed to allow us to proceed without delay, as we are anxious to reach North Carolina by the next transport vessel from Fort Monroe? By doing this you will save us needless delay and expense, and much oblige,

Very truly, yours,

CHARLES HENRY FOSTER.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

201 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET,
New York City, November 11, 1861.

Hon. F. W. SEWARD,

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received from the War Department the permission asked in my letter of the 31st ultimo for certain citizens of North Carolina, resident at this moment in this city, to go to Hatteras. Rev. Mr. Taylor and myself have conferred with every loyal North Carolinian we could find here, and they concur unanimously and heartily in the plan of immediately setting on foot the contemplated provisional State government. They see the value of such a movement to the cause of the Union everywhere, and particularly with reference to the eventual return of the Old North State to her Federal fealty. The proposed government will have from the start the adhesion of every good citizen and loyal man in the State, and its establishment will embolden and encourage and develop the loyal sentiment of all parts of the Commonwealth, so that it will promptly assist itself *pari passu* with the advance of our conquering arms. Five or six counties will be actually represented in the State convention, which is already called and will meet very soon, and Rev. Mr. Taylor and other gentlemen are requested and authorized to represent nearly thirty other counties as proxy. The Unionists of Western North Carolina have from the earliest suggestion of the plan most emphatically approved of it; and although they hoped the movement be begun there in conjunction with operations in Eastern Tennessee, they see the propriety and expediency since the Federal occupation of Hatteras of inaugurating the new government in that part of the State. It is needless to say that they are looking for it and expecting it soon, and that they will ratify its acts. This new government, or rather State administration—for we shall attempt no radical changes, but accept both the constitution and statutes laws as they were in April last—will have authority at once in the hearts of a large majority of the freemen of North Carolina. It will be recognized whenever the pressure of rebel intimidation is withdrawn by at least 60,000 others all over the State. Our Governor will be a man of age and experience, incorruptible, and of true fidelity to the Union. The great mining, railroad, and other large property interests of the State are thoroughly committed to the plan.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

CHARLES HENRY FOSTER.

BRUSSELS, November 12, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: I write you in great haste to catch the mail, having just arrived from Paris. I have now in my hands complete control of the principal rebel contracts on the Continent, viz: 206,000 yards cloth ready for delivery, already commencing to move forward to Havre; gray, but can be dyed blue in twenty days; 100,000 yards, deliverable from 15th of December to 26th of January, light blue army cloth, same as ours; 100,000 blankets; 40,000 guns to be shipped in ten days; 20,000 sabre bayonets to be delivered in six weeks. The gun business with my credits just received I shall probably close myself, stop the steamer which sails from Antwerp the 14th, and put them on board of her and send them over. As Mr. George P. Smith has come

out about cloth, I am telegraphing for him over all Europe, and if he does not reach me by to-morrow morning my option for buying up these contracts will have expired, and it will be too late. If we can carry out the whole operation it will be the greatest victory yet over the enemy. The winter clothing for 100,000 men taken out of their hands, when they cannot replace it, would almost compensate for Bull Run. There is no considerable amount of cloth to be had in Europe; the stocks are very short. I am negotiating for Mr. Smith to get out of the Government (French) stores what he wants, and have a prospect of success; but it is a matter of the greatest secrecy, and the least whisper or suspicion outside would cause it to fail. I dare hardly tell you that I am not without hope of getting a large amount of guns through the same channel, after the repeated failures of others. If so they will be got without having to pay heavy bribe, as was proposed before. But my credits must be increased without delay.

The drift of public sentiment is all against us in France. The Prince Napoleon is the only one of the court, I fear, who is for us. I have this from one of the court just from Compiègne, and there is not a workman or shop-keeper in Paris that does not put all their troubles upon the blockade, and who does not believe they will vanish if it is once raised. And yet I do not think the Emperor (now public sentiment is at the desired pitch) will be induced to do anything against us. The bread question is bearing down upon him, and they can't afford to do without our supplies, and he knows if the masses do not that nine-tenths of the exportations of the United States are consumed North. "Why is it," said he, to a friend at Compiègne but Wednesday last, "that the North are constantly receiving checks with all their superior strength?" And the intimation followed, as I have heard frequently repeated by men in high places, that the North does not seem to be in earnest; has not its heart in this struggle, and that it will soon abandon the contest. The time has now come for us to do something; if not for ourselves for Europe, to vindicate our purpose and our professions. I ache to see something done. Why can't you hang the next traitor, and the first ex-U. S. officer caught with arms in his hands? The Russians are our friends everywhere, except perhaps in Washington. Kisseleff, Russian ambassador at Paris, I know has earnestly advocated our cause with the French Government. In great haste,

Truly and respectfully, yours,

H. S. SANFORD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 12, 1861.

Governor KIRKWOOD,
Davenport, Iowa:

Organize a regiment to absorb your detached companies.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 570. }

HEADQUARTERS,
Boston, November 12, 1861.

It having been represented at these headquarters that Major-General Butler, in command of the Department of New England, sent to Colonel Stevenson, Twenty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, an order to deliver up to him certain soldiers in said Twenty-fourth Regt-

ment mustered into the U. S. service, which order Colonel Stevenson did not obey, the commander-in-chief approves Colonel Stevenson's conduct.

Major-General Butler has no authority to enlist men in Massachusetts (unless for the Regular Army) excepting for those regiments which he was authorized to raise by His Excellency the commander-in-chief, viz, the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth. If, therefore, the men claimed by General Butler were not enlisted in either the Twenty-sixth or Twenty-eighth Regiments, Colonel Stevenson shall not give them up. If Colonel Stevenson cannot protect and hold his men at Fort Warren, he shall immediately remove them to Camp Massasoit, Readville, and hold them until otherwise ordered.

Colonel Stevenson is charged with the execution of this order.

By the order of His Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor and commander-in-chief.

WILLIAM SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 12, 1861.

Hon. A. G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

Secretary of War requests me to say that he desires Ziegler's companies be attached to Power's regiment and the whole body be sent on here under Power.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 13, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you a report upon the fiscal transactions and other matters relating to the Medical Department of the Army for the year ending the 30th of June, 1861.

The amount of the appropriation for the medical and hospital department remaining on the 30th of June, 1860, was—

In the hands of disbursing agents	\$3,787.82
In the Treasury of the United States	46,266.82
Amount appropriated per act approved 21st of June, 1860, for the current expenses of the medical and hospital department for the year ending June 30, 1861	76,225.50
Amount refunded into the Treasury	26.17
Amount appropriated per act approved 2d of March, 1861, for the current expenses of the medical and hospital department for the year ending June 30, 1862, anticipated to meet circumstances growing out of the rebellion of the Southern States	115,000.00
Total	<u>241,306.31</u>

Of this sum there has been expended—

On account of the pay and other claims of private physicians:	
Contracted in 1848	\$177.41
Contracted in 1854	340.00
Contracted in 1856	155.00
Contracted in 1859	380.00
Contracted in 1860	5,947.98
Contracted in 1861	<u>13,108.50</u>
	20,088.89

On account of medical and hospital supplies:	
Contracted in 1848	\$62.50
Contracted in 1857	33.90
Contracted in 1858	459.05
Contracted in 1859	267.10
Contracted in 1860	10,300.79
Contracted in 1861	162,914.54
	<hr/> \$174,037.88
Leaving in the hands of disbursing agents	6,006.62
In the Treasury of the United States	41,172.92
	<hr/> 47,179.54
	<hr/> 241,306.31

The total amount of funds available for the service of the medical and hospital department of the Army during the year ending June 30, 1861, was \$241,306.31, and the expenditures of that year amounted to \$194,126.77, leaving a balance of \$6,006.62 in the hands of disbursing agents, and \$41,172.92 in the Treasury of the United States.

Of the total sum expended during the fiscal year embraced in this report, \$20,088.89 were paid on account of the pay and other claims of private physicians, and \$174,037.88 for medical and hospital supplies and for the pay of hospital cooks and nurses.

The accompanying "Annual report of the sick and wounded of the Army of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1861,"* as consolidated from the quarterly reports required in this office from the medical officers of the Army, shows the following results:

At the commencement of the year there were 648 officers and enlisted men remaining on the sick report; of whom 304 were reported as sick, and 344 as convalescent; and the number of cases of diseases and wounds that occurred during the year was 30,879, making an aggregate of 31,527 that have been under medical treatment within the stated period.

The mean strength of the Army during the year, according to the returns in this office, was 13,028.

From the above data it follows that the number of cases of diseases and wounds to the number of officers and enlisted men was 2.37 to 1.

For the same period the ratio of deaths (120) to the mean strength of the Army (13,028), was 1 in 108.57, or .92 per cent.; and the proportion of deaths to the aggregate number of cases treated (31,527) was 1 in 262.72, or .38 per cent.

Only one year (1845) in the preceding twenty-one years shows a less mortality than the present one.

An Army Medical Board, consisting of three surgeons, was convened at New York in May last for the examination of candidates for appointments in the medical staff of the Army. One hundred and fifty-six candidates were invited by the Secretary of War to appear before that board of examination, 117 of whom reported in person. Ten of this number the board declined to examine on account of physical disqualification, 27 voluntarily withdrew before their examinations were concluded, 2 withdrew without examination, and 78 were fully examined, 33 of whom have been approved.

These approved candidates have all been appointed except 2, 1 of them declining the appointment.

Another medical board was organized by your direction for the examination of applicants for the position of surgeon of brigade. It was convened in this city on the 20th of June, and is still in session. The

* Omitted in view of summary in context.

proceedings of this board, as shown by the reports received to the present date in this office, are as follows: They examined 130 candidates, of whom 110 were approved and 20 rejected. Of the number of approved candidates 107 have received their appointments as surgeon of brigade; 2 of them, after having been appointed, have resigned, leaving 105 in service at the present date.

As, on account of the many casualties in the Medical Department of the Army, it was deemed expedient to have a number of approved candidates from whom to appoint to vacancies as they occur, this board was, at my request, authorized by the War Department to examine also candidates for admission into the medical staff of the Army. Seventeen have been invited to appear before it for examination; but the board not having concluded their labors, and not being able to furnish the merit roll of the candidates before they are all examined, no report has been received in this office.

In an act approved August 3, 1861, entitled "An act for the better organization of the military establishment," a corps of medical cadets, to be attached to the medical staff of the Army, was provided for by the following section, viz:

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there be added to the medical staff of the Army a corps of medical cadets, whose duty it shall be to act as dressers in the general hospitals and as ambulance attendants in the field, under the direction and control of the medical officers alone. They shall have the same rank and pay as the military cadets at West Point. Their number shall be designated by the exigencies of service, at no time to exceed fifty. It shall be composed of young men of liberal education, students of medicine, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three years, who have been reading medicine for two years, and have attended at least one course of lectures in a medical college. They shall enlist for one year, and be subject to the Rules and Articles of War. On the fifteenth day of the last month of their service, the near approach of their discharge shall be reported to the Surgeon-General, in order, if desired, that they be relieved by another detail of applicants.

In accordance with the provisions of this section, notice was given that examinations of candidates for admission into this corps would be held in the cities of Washington and New York by the Army Medical Boards there in session. Of a great number of applicants 66 were found to be qualified for examination, and were invited to appear before the boards; of this number 48 were approved by the examiners and were appointed, 7 failed to present themselves, 1 declined an appointment after having been approved, 7 were rejected, not coming up to the standard required, and 3 are awaiting examinations for the remaining vacancies.

All of those appointed are now actively employed; they have been found to be of great service in the field and in hospitals, increasing the efficiency of the medical department by an intelligent assistance, and gleaning for themselves an amount of knowledge impossible to be attained by the study of their profession in civil life, except at the cost of the labor of years.

As no provision is made by the act for the subsistence of medical cadets, it is therefore respectfully recommended that they be allowed one ration each per diem. There is also no allowance of camp and garrison equipage for their accommodation in the field. They should have the same as is now allowed subalterns of the Army. It is respectfully recommended that this deficiency be supplied.

In view of the advantages derived from the employment of this body of young men and the increased comfort that can be afforded by their means to the sick and wounded of our brave Army, it is respectfully recommended that fifty more cadets be added to the corps, to be appointed

in the same manner and to enjoy the same privileges and emoluments as those already in service.

In view of the increased strength of the companies and regiments, I would recommend that there be added to the medical staff of each regiment of volunteers an assistant surgeon, making the medical force of each regiment one surgeon and two assistant surgeons; and that the professional services of the surgeon of brigade be made available when there is a deficiency of medical officers of regiments, or whenever other circumstances, in the opinion of the Surgeon-General or medical director, may require it. I would also recommend that the Medical Corps of the Regular Army be increased by the promotion of the ten senior assistant surgeons to surgeons, and the appointment of ten additional assistant surgeons.

Previous to the battle of Bull Run every soldier doing duty in the general hospitals was ordered into the field without warning, leaving the sick without attendance. To prevent a recurrence of such an event I recommend that the Surgeon-General be authorized to hire for each general hospital as many attendants as may be required, not exceeding one to every ten beds; that they have the pay and allowances of a private of cavalry; be mustered by the medical officer in charge of the hospital; be subject, while in service, to the Rules and Articles of War and to the orders of medical officers alone, and to be discharged for misconduct by the Surgeon-General. And that to the organization of each company there be added two enlisted men, who shall attend to the sick in the field under the orders of the regimental surgeon.

Before closing this report, I would respectfully and earnestly present to the attention and consideration of the Secretary of War the inequality of rank in proportion to the services and exposures that obtain in the Medical Corps of the Regular Army compared with other branches of the general staff.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. A. FINLEY,
Surgeon-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 13, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I inclose for your information an extract from a letter to me of the 30th ultimo from Benjamin F. Hall, a judge in Colorado Territory.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure.]

DENVER, COLO. TERR., *October 30, 1861.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD:

DEAR SIR: We make some progress. The train of the notorious A. B. Miller was captured in Kansas before it reached the Cherokee country, whither they were going. Captain Otis, at Fort Wise, has captured Captain McKee's party of sixty men with the horses and has turned them over to the marshal of this Territory, who has gone with a posse of cavalry to bring them in to me. Governor Gilpin has received a copy of the treaty of the Cherokees with the Confederates. We have apparently suppressed the rebellion here, but have well-grounded fears of an

irruption upon us of the Cherokees unless they are diverted by movements east of them. New Mexico is reported fully awake, armed, and safe. This large addition to our stock of prisoners, and consequently to our responsibilities and to the public expense of keeping them, leads me to ask the advice of the Government as to what shall be done with them. We can imprison most of them in our prison here with the assistance of a military guard, and I will try, convict, and sentence them, if it is the pleasure of the Government. But I am inclined to doubt the propriety of trying and convicting any of them except the leaders until we are along further into the future.

I shall need instructions sooner than they can reach me by mail, and as the telegraph extends to Julesburg, ninety miles from here, a telegram will reach me in twenty-four hours. If it shall suit the President or yourself to afford me some indication of the wishes of the Government in respect to these prisoners by telegraph, I think it will come to me safely now, as the operator at and the messenger from the Julesburg office are loyal.

There is not much difference in effect here between malcontented office-seekers whom Governor Gilpin cannot appoint to office and the secessionists or open rebels. They seem to have no idea of loyalty either to the General or Territorial government. If one of them gets an order or contract for rations the rest turn in and fight him and the Governor. They number some 5,000 of the border ruffians of Kansas and the destroying angels of Brigham Young. I presume that they are the worst people on the face of the earth to govern.

* * * * *

Very respectfully,

BENJ. F. HALL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW ENGLAND,

Boston, November 13, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

DEAR SIR: Will you have Brig. Gen. J. W. Phelps detailed upon my expedition? I have great confidence in him. You will remember that you saw him at Newport News. He has been there now six months. General Wool has Brigadier-General Mansfield with him, whom he can put at Newport News. I shall have 2,500 men ready to sail by Wednesday for the points agreed upon with the Secretary of the Navy, with provisions for three months. I should like to have Phelps go with them; he has had so much experience in fortifying a post.

In fifteen days more, as soon as I can get arms and ammunition for them, 2,500 more will be ready to sail, and I will go with them, if I can get the recruiting done here, as I hope to do. I have made every proper proposition to Governor Andrew consistent with the dignity of the United States. He refuses them all, and has now gone to Washington to see you and the President and get you to interfere with me. I assure you that in everything I am laboring for the best interests of the service. I have caused my rations to be bought for 15½ cents each. I have chartered my steamers one-third less than the same service has been done upon the other expedition. I have ventured upon this every stake that I have in the country, and you shall be proud of my work, but pray do not let me be crippled.

Yours, truly,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Dover, November 13, 1861.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War:

SIR: I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt by him of a telegram from you to him, dated Washington, November 6 [7], 1861, requesting him to "make a return of the number of volunteers furnished by this State—cavalry, infantry, artillery, and sharpshooters."

The Governor desires me to say in reply to your dispatch that he is unable to comply with your request. The reason therefor is, that having no militia law in our State, and there being no record to show who has volunteered, the number of volunteers cannot be ascertained by him. I can assure you, sir, that had the Governor the information which you desire it would be furnished to you most cheerfully, and both he and I regret that the laws of our State prevent him from complying with your request.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD RIDGELY,
Secretary of State.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 13, 1861.

His Excellency S. J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor of Iowa, Davenport, Iowa:

SIR: Your communication of 6th [5th] instant asking for the acceptance of a company of artillery from your State has been received. This Department does not deem it advisable to authorize any increase in the artillery force until that now organizing shall be fully armed and equipped.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 13, 1861.

His Excellency Governor ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,
Augusta, Me.:

SIR: Your letter of the 23d ultimo, relative to the coast defenses of Maine, has been referred to this Department by the Secretary of State, and the Engineer Department has been directed to send at once a competent officer to examine and report upon the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 13, 1861.

Hon. JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.:

SIR: The Hon. Daniel Sals, of the State of Maine, proposes to organize a regiment of temperance men in the States of Massachusetts and Maine, to serve for three years or during the war, as infantry under

general regulations. The regiment will be composed entirely of active members of the Sons of Temperance of the two States. This proposition meets with the approval of this Department, and will be accepted by the Government if the Governors of Maine and Massachusetts will arrange with Mr. Sabnis to perfect the organization within the next sixty days.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 13, 1861.

His Excellency CHARLES S. OLDEN,
Governor of New Jersey, Trenton:

SIR: A communication from your aide, Charles Scranton, dated October 23, addressed to the President of the United States, desiring reimbursement for outlay in organizing volunteers for the service of the Government, and authority to raise three additional regiments, to serve for three years or during the war, has been referred to the Department for reply.

If you will transmit the accounts of the State for the expenses of raising the three-months' volunteers to the Treasury Department an allowance of 40 per cent. will be paid, and another advance may be then made on account of expenses incurred organizing them for three-years' service.

You are hereby authorized to raise and organize three additional regiments of infantry for the service of the Government, to serve for three years, or during the war.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Paris, November 14, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge your favor of October 18, with regard to the contract made with Mr. W. P. Lee for 60,000 first-class rifles. That gentleman has not yet presented himself to me, but when he does you may rest assured he will receive every facility in my power to give him. By the terms of his proposal he is to be paid upon delivery in Paris, and he is to complete the delivery by January 14, 1862, commencing with 10,000 on the 25th of this month. If I am to pay for them, of course you will provide the funds in season.

On the 15th of October last I received a notice from Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. that a credit of \$1,000,000 had been opened by the Secretary of the Treasury for Mr. Dayton, Mr. Sanford, and myself jointly. As no instructions to either of us accompanied this notice, I finally ventured to increase my purchases beyond my original instructions and original credit of \$2,000,000, not, however, to any great extent. On my return to Vienna I find a note from the Barings containing your instructions to them that this last million is to be placed solely at the disposal of Mr. Sanford. If to be used by him for purchasing arms, he can take any surplus that I have secured, and I have written to him about it.

I also have to acknowledge your letter of October 26, inclosing the proposition of Messrs. Mickles and Hopkins to deliver 60,000 new muskets in four months at the city of New York, to be paid for there, but to be inspected at Antwerp. I have not yet seen Mr. Hopkins, but will arrange for the inspection, so that he shall have no delay whatever. I ought to go over to Birmingham to-night, but shall wait another day in the hope of seeing one or both of these gentlemen.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

GEORGE L. SCHUYLER.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Paris, November 14, 1861.

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,

Assistant Secretary of War, Washington:

DEAR SIR: I hope you will excuse me for the liberty I am taking in addressing you a private letter without having the honor of an acquaintance with you personally. I have just written an official letter to the Secretary of War respecting the contracts made with Messrs. Lee and Hopkins. In such a letter it would be unbecoming to make any comments, but I feel bound to inform you that the Government must place no reliance upon receiving those arms, for they do not exist. This same business has occupied my time for many months, and as the parties here have not been able to effect anything with me they are now transferring their operations to the United States. Such gentlemen as Mr. Lee and Mr. Hopkins of course are acting in perfect good faith upon the information given to them by their correspondents on this side, but when they arrive here they find that the proposition is made to them in the expectation that if accepted, and as there is no penalty attached to the contract, that somehow or other the guns will be found. I have written constantly to the Department to say that I was well informed of the different lots of guns to be bought in all Europe; that no first-class guns, except upon orders for the future, could be obtained except from Government arsenals, and that if they wished me to do so, or if they would send out an ordnance officer, any quantity of second-hand guns could be procured at very low prices.

The German and French and Austrian Governments are now selling the refuse of their arsenals to speculators. Many of these old guns are sold so cheaply that they are bought solely to use the locks. A large quantity of Austrian guns are being transformed in Belgium and elsewhere, mostly, I fear, for our market. In all this there is no harm, provided the Government knows what it is buying and what the guns are worth. It is difficult to imagine, even, how various and skillful are the attempts at fraud in the trade in this country. I am very glad my purchases are finished, and I hope they will prove satisfactory.

I speak to the Secretary in my letter about money for Mr. Lee's contract, but really he need not take much care on that head; 30,000 rifles of the caliber of .58 do not exist in Europe out of England, and to get 30,000 first-quality French caliber by January 5 is also impossible, in my opinion. I also fear that Mr. Hopkins will find that his 60,000 new muskets will turn out to be transformed Austrians, and old.

I am now engaged in making some arrangements for a regular supply of rifles, if desired by the Government. I hope to report in person to you by the middle of next month. I am quite ready to return here again, if it be desired, with new and more explicit instructions, or to

serve anywhere in our just and sacred cause without doubt or fear as to its successful issue.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE L. SCHUYLER.

Perhaps you will read this to Mr. Cameron. I am almost sure of my position about these two contracts.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Brussels, November 11, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In pursuance of your instructions I have agreed to advance to Messrs. Herman Boker & Co., on condition of forwarding 60,000 guns at from thirty to sixty days earlier date than were otherwise possible, at least \$400,000 upon the U. S. inspector's certificates and the bills of lading. I inclose copies of the correspondence on the subject. You will observe that I have taken every precaution in my power to secure the Department against any loss or risk in the transaction.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

H. S. SANFORD.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

BONN, *November 5, 1861.*

His Excellency H. S. SANFORD,
U. S. Minister, Brussels:

SIR: Referring to the dispatches we presented to you, dated September 5, from the honorable Secretary of War, in relation to our contract with the Government for arms, in which we are commended to your aid in expediting them, if necessary, we deem it our duty to state that, having to date complied with all the requirements of that contract, we can, by earlier payments to fabricants than our stipulations with them demand, expedite from thirty to sixty days the delivery of about 60,000 arms. We therefore have no hesitation in asking of Your Excellency an advance to us of, say, one-half of the contract price due to us upon such arms on presentation of bills of lading with the inspector's certificate attached.

In case we find it in our power to deliver the arms with a less advance we shall do so. We deem the time gained in the delivery to be of too great moment now to the Government to admit of any hesitation.

Yours, very respectfully,

HERMAN BOKER & CO.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Brussels, November 11, 1861.

Messrs. HERMAN BOKER & CO.:

GENTLEMEN: I have your letter of the 5th instant. In consideration of your advancing the delivery of 60,000 guns under your contract with the Government of the United States from thirty to sixty days earlier than could otherwise be done, I will agree to advance to you at least \$400,000 upon bills of lading of guns under the contract, at the rate of one-half the amount due from the Government for the same, the said

bills of lading to be accompanied by the U. S. inspector's certificate that the guns are in every respect in accordance with the terms of the stipulations of the War Department, to be assigned over to me for the Government, the guns to be insured and all expenses to the Government for placing the money in Europe to be defrayed by yourselves, your settlement with the Department.

Respectfully, yours,

H. S. SANFORD,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Springfield, November 11, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: Before I left for Washington on my late visit there I promised Governor Hoffman in writing that if I organized another cavalry regiment it should be his. I then expected you would authorize me to raise more regiments. When I got to Washington you refused me the privilege of accepting any more cavalry whatever. Governor Hoffman, the present Lieutenant-Governor, a most noble German, not doubting that at least his regiment would be accepted, went on at much expense and trouble to raise men until he informs me he soon would be full. May I not hope that you will authorize me to accept his regiment? I am in this trouble about the matter: You authorized Colonel Bell, of Chicago, to raise a regiment subject to my organization, & Governor Hoffman insists that he has my promise in writing to organize his if another regiment is organized before Colonel Bell's. I hope therefore, that you will suffer both Colonel Bell and Governor Hoffman to have their regiments. Colonel Bell is a man, I am informed, of much energy, and it is believed would make a most efficient officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICH'D. YATES.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 23, 1861.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War. Shall both regiments of cavalry in Illinois be completed, or shall they be consolidated; or shall the authority for both be revoked? In Bell's case the consent of Governor Yates is necessary before authority is complete. In Lieutenant-Governor Hoffman's case the direction of the Secretary of War seems to be necessary. The gentlemen will call this afternoon for definite instructions. Please advise or direct us to what shall be done.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 26, 1861.

Answer to first question:

Make the consolidation and order the regiment to Kentucky.

SIMON CAMERON.

Answer to second question:

I think we can only get out of the dilemma by refusing both until Congress shall decide.

SIMON CAMERON.

[Third intorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 26, 1861.

To the SECRETARY:

I can effect a compromise with these parties as follows: There is now in Chicago a battalion of four companies under Major Hartmann, and by taking twelve companies from the other parties, which is one regiment, and dividing the whole into two regiments of eight companies each, with two majors instead of three, we can satisfy all parties. Horses and all supplies to be purchased by the regular officers of the Government, and all chances for speculation cut off. Shall this be done?

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., November 11, 1861.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MAINE:

SIR: Your communication of the 23d of October was duly received. The distinguished commissioners which you appointed with so just a discretion have arrived here and had free, and I trust satisfactory, interviews with the President, the Secretary of War, and the Commanding General. It was agreed that a reply should be made to you by the War Department, to whose care the subject belongs. I send you this unofficial and private note, lest you should doubt my interest in the matter and the earnestness with which I am, faithfully, yours,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 14, 1861.

Governor E. D. MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

Send Colonel Viole's regiment of artillery to this city, with orders to report to General McClellan.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

ALBANY, *November 14, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Colonel Viole has no artillery regiment. I shall forward four uniformed artillery companies for Colonel Bailey's regiment not later than Monday.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 15, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to refer to you two communications addressed to this Department by the Governors of the States of New York and

Pennsylvania, respectively, with regard to the military defenses of those States.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

[Enclosure No. 1.]

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Pa., November 2, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I received a few days since an envelope, apparently from the Department of State at Washington, inclosing a slip from a newspaper purporting to be a copy of a letter from you to the Governor of New York. This mode of communicating advice by the Government of the United States to the State authorities is so unusual that I am perhaps not quite justified in assuming, as I do, that the communication is authentic.

I am glad to learn that the prospect of a disturbance of our amicable relations with foreign countries is now less serious than it has been at any period during the course of the insurrection.

The duty of taking precautions against such disturbance is appropriate to the Government of the United States, and as when the prospect was more serious it was not thought fit to invite to the subject the attention of Congress, which had authority to make suitable provision, I do not understand how the fact that it is now less serious can afford a reason for calling on individual States, which have no such authority. What Congress has done or omitted you, of course, must know, but it seems strange that general appropriations for military purposes should render lawful the expense of fortifying Washington, Cincinnati, Saint Louis, and other places, and yet that the Government should falter under an apprehension of want of authority when the question is of fortifying sea-board and lake ports. The regular session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, as you may be aware, will not commence until more than a month after the next meeting of Congress. When you assure me that the prospect of disturbance is now less serious than it has been at any period since the insurrection began, I feel that your letter would not justify me in calling a special session. Without action by the Legislature I have less authority to act than the Executive of the United States, since the subject itself is within the scope of the General Government, and is not within that of a State government. State governments have recently (in conformity with the spirit of the Constitutional provisions in regard to the militia) acted as agents of the General Government in raising volunteers for the general defense, and in clothing, arming, equipping, and supplying them; but even in this matter not, it is believed, beyond their own people and territory.

Some of the points important for the maritime defense of Pennsylvania are situated in other States. It could not of course be expected that the authorities of this Commonwealth should go into New Jersey or Delaware to erect fortifications. If they are to be erected by the concurrent action of the several States immediately concerned, an agreement among them would be necessary to determine what should be done and what proportion of the expense of doing it should be borne by each. No such agreement could be lawfully made without the action of the several State Legislatures, and the Constitution expressly prohibits its being made without the assent of Congress.

To defray the expenses of the proposed fortifications the States must, of course, resort to loans.

The effect produced by the competition of a principal with his own agents has already been illustrated by the embarrassments attending that system in the raising of volunteers and in the procuring of clothing and other supplies for them. To throw several of the States on the money market in direct competition with the large loans necessary to be made by the General Government, especially under the discouraging influence which the publication of your letter may have on public credit, is an experiment which must lead to embarrassments similar in kind, but probably even more injurious. It is not doubted that provision for reimbursement would be made by law, for Congress at its last session promptly passed an act providing for the reimbursement of expenses incurred by the States in raising volunteers for the defense of the United States. For that defense Pennsylvania has, in proportion to her population, furnished a larger and more effective force, and at a greatly less expense, than any other State, and her people are now freely contributing their money to the loans of the United States. Under the above-mentioned act of Congress the Government of the United States through its proper Department agreed to pay at once to the several States 40 per cent. of their expenditures as stated by their respective authorities, but this payment has thus far been withheld from Pennsylvania for the reasons, as given, that she is so wealthy a State and has expended so little money in proportion to the large material aid which she has furnished that she can wait till a more convenient season. In other words, that the economy of her government and the liberality of her people afford grounds for refusing to her the prompt, though partial, reimbursement which is made to other States, and while she would seem to have deserved, not less, but rather more, than they.

In regard to the final settlement of these accounts, I discover that a communication has already been received (backed by a certificate of a person holding a high official position at Washington) setting forth the necessity that the agent for settling them should possess a minute knowledge of all the laws and precedents applicable to such cases to be found in the past history of the Government, and adding that this knowledge and proper consultations with the accounting officers will be necessary to enable him to advise as to the best mode of making up and proving the accounts, many items of which must otherwise be rejected by the accounting officers. These circumstances lead me to express the hope that the next provision by Congress for the reimbursement of the States may be so arranged that some faith may be reposed in the accounting departments of the several States, and that (at least in cases where the amount claimed is so small in comparison with the services rendered, and with what they would have cost the United States directly, as to exclude the possibility of extravagance or prodigality) the actual expenditures made by the States may be refunded to them without the necessity of resettling and revouching the accounts under such formidable conditions.

On the whole, I suggest that the best mode of attaining the end which you propose would be for the General Government itself to immediately undertake the fulfillment of its own duties in this regard, in which it will have, if necessary, the prompt, earnest, and zealous aid of the government and people of this Commonwealth. If, however, this course should not be assented to, then I have to say that Pennsylvania in any way that may be required will give her last man and

her last dollar to quell domestic treason or drive back foreign invasion, and will leave to a more quiet season the discussion and decision of the various questions that may arise from steps that have been taken during the existing crisis. In case, therefore, the General Government should persist in the plan which you suggest, I beg that the President will, as you propose, forthwith send proper agents of that Government to Harrisburg to confer with me on the position and character of the necessary fortifications, so that no delay may occur in adopting proper measures for their construction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, November 4, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM H. STEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: I had the honor on the 19th ultimo to acknowledge your favor of the 14th of that month in relation to the subject of the improvement and perfection of the defenses of this State. I stated in substance that I would take immediate steps to procure some needed information (which has since been obtained), and that I would at an early day again communicate with you.

I have deliberately considered the subject to which your communication relates and I do approve the suggestions made therein, and I shall be pleased to have the President designate some officer who will act as an agent of the Government and with whom I can immediately and directly confer preparatory to prosecuting a system of defense in this State.

I have the honor to be, with high regard, your obedient servant
E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 15, 1861.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Commanding Department New England:

GENERAL: It is desired by the major-general commanding the Army that you make an immediate and full report to this office of the strength and condition of your command. He desires to know particularly what troops you have that are already organized and equipped and what others in process of organization. Also what directions you have given with a view to the concentration of these troops and what further directions you contemplate giving.

In general terms, whatever facts that would tend to a more clear conception of the condition of things in the Department of New England you will please report.

I am, general, &c.,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 15, 1861.*
Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I have this morning mustered into the service of the United States eight men who are of about three fourths Indian blood.

They are excellent men, citizens of the State of New York, and all speak English. This muster was made with the understanding that if not approved by the Department these names should be stricken from the rolls. Will you be kind enough to inform me immediately if my action meets your approbation?

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 RICH'D. I. DODGE,
Captain, Eighth Infantry, Mustering Officer.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
 Albany, November 15, 1861.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,
Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In acknowledging the communication of the honorable the Secretary of State, under date of the 14th ultimo, I expressed the desire to co-operate with the Government, or to carry into effect the measures proper to put in a condition of complete defense the ports and harbors of this State on the seas and lakes, requesting at the same time, in conformity with the suggestions of the Secretary of State, that the Government would select a proper agent to confer with me in relation to a system of defense. In reply to this letter Mr. Seward informed me under date of the 11th instant that the correspondence on this subject had been referred by the Department of War to the military engineers. After receiving the first letter from the State Department I directed a preliminary examination to be made into the condition of the fortifications, amount of ammunition on hand, &c., and also a partial examination of the lake defenses, but as the information in your possession is undoubtedly more complete than that obtained by me, I deem it unnecessary to transmit, at this time at least, the result of the inquiry, particularly as I am unadvised as to the course you have determined to pursue. No State is more deeply interested than New York in securing a thorough system of defenses, which it must be admitted are at this time in a very imperfect and unsatisfactory condition, and I beg to assure you of my readiness to co-operate with the Government, and especially with your department, in whatever is necessary. Awaiting your reply,

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,
 E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York.

HARRISBURG, November 15, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I returned this morning and read your dispatches. Under the order of the 25th of September, with a perfect knowledge of all the facts, I ordered Power's regiment to be filled and put three companies of Ziegler's regiment in excess and filled White's, both regiments to go forward on Tuesday last. This was and is the best arrangement, as it disposes of the companies, officers, and band, and gives the Government two regiments at once. I was no little surprised when I heard of your verbal order changing my written order, and have no doubt you did it on impressions made on you by parties in interest. I made arrangements to accommodate the companies in White's regiment which

cannot be restored. On the whole, the arrangement made is the proper one, and to the Federal Government eminently just. I assumed responsibilities, and have no interest or passion to gratify. If the impression gets through the skeletons of regiments and companies in the State that they can appeal to Washington when I order them to consolidate, I will be powerless. If possible, do send us some guns. Can you not give us some of the Enfield, or other guns as good? That was a very good arrangement made for Rippey's, McLane's, and Mann's regiments.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 15, 1861.

Hon. A. G. CURTIN, *Harrisburg:*

Fill up Colonel Power's regiment and send it. Do whatever you may think necessary to get the men into the field.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

HARRISBURG, *November 15, 1861.*

THOMAS A. SCOTT:

You will do me a great favor if you will send some of our regiments about to start, South, particularly Hartranft's, which starts in morning. Power's, White's, Hartranft's, Guss', and Coulter's go to-day and to-morrow. Do have some good guns sent on at once.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 15, 1861.

Hon. A. G. CURTIN, *Harrisburg:*

Please give me the order in which your regiments will leave Harrisburg. State name of colonel, number of men, and whether fully armed. We can use two or three regiments to go South. Answer immediately.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

HARRISBURG, *November 15, 1861.*

Hon. T. A. SCOTT:

Hartranft's first, White's second, Coulter's third, fully armed. Power's and Guss' have gone, and McCarter's on Tuesday. The three last are not fully armed. The regiments average 950. I repeat my request for more arms.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 15, 1861.

PHILO D. MICKLES,
CHARLES HOPKINS,
New York:

GENTLEMEN: Your proposition of the 23d of October, 1861, proposing to deliver to the United States Government 60,000 new muskets,

with bayonets and all usual fixtures complete, subject to inspection and approval by a Government ordnance officer, was considered October 26, and the following letter addressed to George L. Schuyler, United States Government agent, at Paris, France, viz.* All of which is now very respectfully submitted to you.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 16, 1861.

To the CHIEF OF ORDNANCE:

SIR: Can you arrange to let the Governor of Wisconsin have 5,000 muskets with their accouterments and ammunition, as they are much in need of them. This may perhaps be done from the lots arriving in New York in the coming week.

Respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 16, 1861.

Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, New York:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 14th in regard to estimates and requisitions is received.

It has been impossible for the Treasury to fill them all, for the reason that it does not contain the money, and to ask that all be sent at once, and to urge, as you suggest, to send a part, only aggravates the impatience of contractors, is to prevent the Treasury making any remittances.

The condition on which alone you purchased Skinner's cloth, and on which alone that and the English blankets could be obtained, was cash payment. I know that injustice is done to well-deserving contractors, who had the right to expect cash. I have asked for the remittance; I cannot make it, as I am not the banks, the capitalists, the people, nor the Secretary of the Treasury.

Many other injustices are the result of this war, and great as this is, it is one of the least; so long as there are found merchants, manufacturers, or capitalists who will take the risk of supplying this department with clothing or other indispensable stores for the defense of the country, we must continue to exert ourselves to obtain them.

I will make every proper exertion to remit money, but I cannot add to the cares and toils of the Secretary of the Treasury by personal solicitations for money, which he tells me he has not been able to procure, and I must make this distinction in urging particular claims which every man or corporation or nation has to make in order to carry on operations indispensable to the life of a nation, costing, however, more than its daily income.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

*See p. 598.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 13, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MAINE:

SIR: Your communication to the President, in reply to the official note of the Secretary of State of the 14th of October, in reference to the improvement of the fortifications and erection of other defenses of the loyal States, having been submitted to this Department for examination and report, I had the honor to advise you, under date of the 13th instant, that this Department would appoint a competent engineer to examine and report on the defenses required within the State of Maine as the first practical step toward the attainment of the important ends in view.

From the importance this matter seems likely to assume, and in response to the prompt and liberal action of the authorities of the State of Maine, I am directed by the President to assure Your Excellency of his readiness to avail himself of the means placed at his disposal by the loyal States for the purpose of having the ports and harbors on the seas and lakes put in a condition of complete defense. The extent and character of such expenditures can only be determined by the proper officers of the Government, to whom these matters must be confided. Calls will only be made for such sums of money from the State governments as may be required from time to time to perfect such works as may be thus authorized.

The obligations of the State to furnish all the means required to make each work of defense perfect will greatly facilitate the speedy completion of the several defensive works. The improvements or fortifications being made by the money of the State in the first instance, advanced to the General Government in the nature of a loan for the general defense of the country at large, there is every reason to believe that Congress will promptly sanction what the States may do in the premises, and prescribe proper evidence of indebtedness on the part of the Government for the money so expended and for the reimbursement thereof within a reasonable period.

The prompt acceptance of the suggestions of the President, contained in the official note of the Secretary of State, by the Governor of Maine has given new proof of the loyalty and patriotism of its people, whose liberal contributions of patriotic men and of money have afforded much gratification to the President and to this Department.

The necessary plans, estimates, and specifications will be laid before Your Excellency in time for such legislative action as may be required on the part of your State, and on the receipt of official information that means will be provided by your State, on the terms above indicated, to carry out the objects as stated, the prosecution of the system of defense for your State will be vigorously carried forward by the proper agents or officers of the Government.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 16, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR JOHN A. ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

SIR: You are respectfully requested to raise a battalion of four companies of volunteers to garrison Fort Warren and to be otherwise

applied for harbor defense. The men will be enlisted for three years, or the war, and the battalion will be under the command of an officer with the rank of major.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, November 16, 1861.

General L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

SIR: I have been requested to state, for the information of the Department, the facts relative to the reserve corps and home guards in the State of Missouri. I was assistant adjutant-general upon the staff of General Lyon at the time of the formation of these corps, and am acquainted with the whole subject. General Lyon authorized parties residing in different parts of the State to organize as home guards for their own protection and the preservation of peace in their respective neighborhoods. These were armed by the United States upon proof of their organization being furnished. They were also supplied with ammunition, but were not to receive rations, clothing, or pay. General Lyon also authorized Col. J. W. Owens, Maj. William C. Inks, Captain Nagel, and Captain Cook to raise commands corresponding with their titles for three-months' term for the purpose of guarding the railroad lines, with the assurance that services which they might render the Government would constitute a valid claim for pay, and that he would use his influence and authority to have this claim recognized. Maj. Josiah Hunt was authorized to raise a battalion upon the same footing as had been the basis of the Saint Louis U. S. Reserve Corps, viz, that actual service was to be paid for. Each of the officers above named raised their respective commands. They were armed, equipped, and furnished with camp and garrison equipage as fast as possible. Clothing was not to be had for troops in the field, and of course the home guard got none. They were all ordered upon duty. Colonel Owens' regiment guarded the Pacific Railroad on the Southwest Branch and on a portion of the main line. Major Inks' battalion guarded the line from Franklin to Saint Louis; Captain Nagel's company (from Carondelet) guarded the Iron Mountain Railroad from Saint Louis to and including the Meramec Bridge; Captain Cook's company (from De Soto) guarded another important portion of the same line. Major Hunt was at Hannibal, protecting the railroad property there and for some distance west. I omitted to mention Colonel (then major) E. Peabody's Reserve Corps at Saint Joseph. It was organized upon similar authority to that given to Major Hunt. From the time of the enrollment of Colonel Owens', Major Inks', Captains Nagel's and Cook's commands to the expiration of their three months, and longer, these troops were on constant active duty, and duty of the most disagreeable nature. To give an instance: Captain Maupin, of Owens' regiment, with a fine company of about ninety men, was ordered to guard the second crossing of the Meramec River, on the Southwest Branch. When he was relieved he had but twenty men fit for duty. The rest were disabled by fever and ague and other diseases incident to that service. That Colonel Peabody's and Major Hunt's commands performed arduous duty also I know, but cannot state how much, as they were placed under the immediate control of the commanding officer on the line of the Hamilton and Saint Joseph Railroad, and did not report to General Lyon. The U. S. Reserve

Corps of Saint Louis (five full regiments) have been paid for term of their enlistment, and the others, in my opinion, are justly entitled to their pay.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel Tenth Missouri Volunteers.

[First Indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 19, 1861.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War, with the recommendation that such of the home guards or reserve corps of Missouri as have done active service be paid in the same manner as other volunteer regiments.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[Second Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 25, 1861.

Approved as recommended.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 16, 1861.

A. G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Is Howell's regiment fully armed and equipped?

SIMON CAMERON.

HARRISBURG, November 16, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON:

Howell is equipped, but is not armed that I know of. Will ascertain and telegraph you. The regiments are leaving from here.

A. G. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, November 16, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Howell's regiment, at Umontown, will be ready to leave on Tuesday morning. Have ordered him to Washington.

A. G. CURTIN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW ENGLAND,
Boston, Mass., November 18, 1861.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

GENERAL: In obedience to a telegram from your office, Major Strong, assistant adjutant-general, forwarded on the 10th instant a report of the troops recruited by me, so far as it might be made from imperfect returns. In compliance with your letter of direction of the 10th [15th] instant, received this day, I have the honor to report the facts and

circumstances tending to give a more perfect understanding of the state of the Department of New England.

Upon receiving the authority of the Commander-in-Chief to raise six regiments, of the date of September 12, I repaired to New England to enter upon my duties. Upon calling upon the Executive of the State of Maine for his co-operation I received the most cordial and hearty support. He immediately put in commission officers of my recommendation, and by his zealous good-will a regiment is now mustered into the service under its accomplished colonel, George F. Shepley, and is reported to me ready to march, and will be embarked on board the ship *Constitution* on Thursday for an expedition of which I shall hereafter speak more fully. A battery of light artillery is also nearly recruited in Maine, which will be organized and ready to commence its drill with its pieces in ten days. This regiment is fully armed, uniformed, and equipped under my orders.

Upon application to the Executive of the State of Connecticut I met with like patriotic and zealous aid. Governor Buckingham immediately agreeing with me in the proper selection of regimental officers, gave every aid to the recruitment of a regiment, which is now in process of recruitment and have some 500 men in camp, and is both recruiting and organizing with rapidity and economy. Colonel Deming, late speaker of the house of representatives of this State, displays great energy and ability in his recruitment. His regiment will be ready to march in fifteen days. I have the arms, equipments, and uniforms complete for this regiment.

Governor Buckingham wishes me also to take in charge and place in a camp of instruction an Irish regiment, the Ninth Connecticut, which he then had organized, but which, owing to the somewhat exuberantly turbulent character of its recruits, could not be readily reduced to discipline at the hour of its recruitment, and was not in a condition to be properly sent away except under a fostering care. I consented to take this regiment and removed it to Camp Chase, at Lowell, where it is doing very well, and with nine companies, of 700 men, embark upon the *Constitution* to-morrow. I have left one company at Camp Chase to bring up the recruits, which will soon fill up the regiment to the maximum. I believe that this course will be for the good of the service, and I doubt not in a short time to have this one of the best of regiments, but it needed to be taken away from home influences, which tend to insubordination.

I called upon the Governor of New Hampshire for his aid in the recruitment of a regiment from that State; was cordially received by him, and the most perfect accordance as to the personnel of the officers to be appointed and commissioned by him existed, and he desired me to wait before I commenced recruiting until four regiments and a battery then recruiting in New Hampshire should be filled up, which he then hoped would be in a few days, alleging as a reason that if a regiment was to be recruited by the officers selected by me it would be impossible to fill up those already begun. Thinking this reasonable I have not begun recruiting in New Hampshire as yet. The State has heretofore given a bounty of \$17 per man, but there is no law for its payment and it has been discontinued. These regiments, of which there are three, will not for some time be filled up to the maximum standard. I have no doubt that if the recruitment of the regiment is begun under the auspices of the United States in New Hampshire it might be filled up in twenty days, and unless otherwise advised I propose to begin the recruiting and verify the expectation.

In Vermont, when I first called upon the Executive, Governor Fairbanks' term of office was just expiring, and his successor had not taken his seat because of illness. The authority to raise regiments by the Executive of the State had expired by limitation, and the appropriation for payment of State bounty was exhausted. This bounty in Vermont is a very substantial one, being \$7 per month during the term of service. Without it being once paid, it would seem to be impossible to recruit. The Legislature being in session I was invited to address a convention of both houses upon topics connected with recruiting. I was received by the Executive and the General Assembly with the utmost cordiality, and a bill being introduced to extend the State bounty to a regiment to be raised under the authority conferred upon me it passed the house unanimously, and has since become a law.

The necessary delays of legislation have been considerable, but now with the active and zealous concurrence of the Executive and the energetic action of the colonel commissioned for this regiment, Stephen Thomas, esq., the regiment is being recruited, and I am led to believe will be recruited in twenty days. Governor Holbrook desired that I might endeavor to raise two batteries in the State. This matter I propose to submit for the advisement of the Commander-in-Chief. Matters could not be more successful in Vermont.

I did not call upon the State of Rhode Island for any troops, because I was informed that General Burnside was raising some troops in that State for immediate service.

His Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor and commander-in-chief of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, received the major-general commanding this department with the utmost personal cordiality, and upon being asked to furnish to me two regiments and a battery of light artillery for the purpose of an expedition upon the Eastern Shore of Virginia, according to the authority of the War Department, of date of September —, said that he would assign to me the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Regiments, the organization of which had been then just matured, and the Salem Artillery. To this I assented. Of the Twenty-sixth Regiment not 300 had been recruited. The only recruits of the Twenty-eighth Regiment then brought to the information of this department was an under sheriff in New York, who was selected for its colonel, but who has since resigned that position in seeming disgust. Of the Salem Artillery scarcely 30 men could be brought into camp.

Governor Andrew then informed me that I must wait a fortnight, until he got off certain other regiments, before I began recruitment. To this I consented so far as a regiment was concerned. I opened a camp of instruction at Lowell, called Camp Chase, and took the Twenty-sixth Regiment into it, where it has now been recruited and organized, until it is now one of the very best regiments that ever left Massachusetts. It will embark to-morrow, in a full maximum strength, on board the Constitution.

The Salem Light Artillery has been recruited at the same camp, and will embark substantially full at the same time. In recruiting this regiment I am informed and believe that not ten men have in any way been furnished from the State recruiting officers, and that no aid to the recruitment has in any way been given by the State; but, on the contrary, every impediment has been thrown in the way.

Finding that as soon as the Twenty-eighth (Irish) Regiment had been assigned to me, Governor Andrew organized another Irish (Twenty-ninth) regiment in exact rivalry, so that neither could succeed; and finding that he had selected officers, some of whom in my judgment

were not competent, I informed him I preferred to have nothing to do with it. I then began recruiting a regiment for myself, but was informed by Governor Andrew, in substance, that the President of the United States had no right to recruit in Massachusetts men for the volunteer service of the United States without his leave. This doctrine of secession did not seem to me any more sound uttered by a Governor north of Mason and Dixon's line than if proclaimed by Governor Magginn, south, so that I paid no heed to it; did not answer it; tried all that I could to have His Excellency think better of his strange notions, and pursued the even tenor of my way in recruiting, and in the same time have recruited more men than has the whole recruiting force of the State, although they have had at least five regiments and two batteries recruiting in the State during the time.

This now becomes a question of the utmost moment to the United States. Will you recruit your own men under your own authority, or will you allow the authority to be wrested from you by the States?

In my judgment it is essential to the solidarity of the nation that this power be maintained intact by the General Government. If once yielded, then a Governor opposed to the Administration may cripple the resources of an entire State. In fine, is it not the very matter, in another form, about which we are in arms?

Again, the State of Massachusetts pays as high, in some cases, as \$12 per month extra pay to soldiers in the shape of a relief fund, at the option of towns, which the State is bound to reimburse, and for which a claim will be made on the General Government. But whether it is made or not is immaterial; as a member of the Union the State impoverishes herself in paying such bounties, for no State can support a war with so extravagant an outlay for the payment of her soldiery.

The state of the department as to troops, then, is substantially this:

I have recruited the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment, about to sail	1,043
I have recruited the Twelfth Maine Regiment, about to sail	900
I have recruited the Ninth Connecticut Regiment, about to sail	740
Salem Artillery, one battery	145
Total	2,828

A few men may be absent at the moment of starting, but all are duly enlisted and mustered into the service. I have also a squadron of mounted rifles organized, 50; eight companies of infantry, about 700, 500 of which are now being organized into companies; they will soon fill a regiment. Four of these are being recruited by their officers, and the men have enlisted under a contract to be transferred to other companies, if their own companies are not full by a given date. In some of them the time has not expired, but in my command will all do so by December 1; also a regiment in Connecticut, to be organized in ten days.

These recruitments are on my part being made in the most economical manner possible, and are within the limits of my authority. There are certain parts of companies, now mustered into the service, being recruited in various sections of the States—in New Hampshire and Massachusetts—under State authority, which, if by an order of the War Department they could be put under my control, I could fit out at least four complete regiments, so as to sail in fourteen days.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,

Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 18, 1861.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, U. S. Volunteers,
Boston, Mass.:

Repair immediately to this city, and report to the commanding general.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 18, 1861.

Col. T. F. MEAGHER,
New York:

Get your command ready for marching orders. We shall have quarters for you at Harrisburg in a few days.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 18, 1861.

Brig. Gen. JAMES W. RIPLEY,
Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance:

SIR: Mr. Schuyler informs us that the steamer City of Washington will leave Liverpool on the 6th of November, having on board 12,955 Enfield rifles, from Dresden, 500 sabers, 800 revolvers, one case of bullet-molds; by the steamer Saxonia, to leave Southampton on the 6th, 7,000 cavalry carbines and 500 sabers; by steamer Fulton, November 12, 20,000 Prussian rifles, and by the steamer leaving Hamburg on the 17th November 30,000 more. The last 50,000 are of caliber .54, and can readily be altered to .58 when we have time to do it. Please have ammunition prepared for .54 caliber in such quantity that may, under any circumstances, be required for the service.

Boker & Co. advise us that they will deliver during the week from 25,000 to 30,000 stand of arms and a large lot of sabers. These arms, together with a lot received from California a few days since, will supply a great portion of the immediate demand, if proper discretion is used in their distribution. Please make up a list of immediate wants for the several States, and forward it to Major Hagner or Captain Whiteley, with instructions to make shipments as promptly as possible. Urge, also, our own manufacturers of pistols and carbines to make their deliveries as rapidly as possible.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 18, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MAINE,
Augusta, Me.:

I have the honor to request that you will forward on the 10th, 20th, and last day of each month to the Adjutant-General of the Army, for the

information of this Department, a full report of the condition of the volunteer recruiting service in your State, setting forth the number of complete regiments for duty, the number nearly completed, and the number in process of organization. The names of the commanders and the arms of the service will be specified for each regiment. You are further desired to comply with any request from the Adjutant-General of the Army regarding the movement of troops from your State to any army in the field, and to regard the same as coming directly from the Secretary of War.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

(Copy sent by telegraph to Governors of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Oregon, California, Kentucky.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 18, 1861.

Hon. S. J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor of Iowa:

SIR: Judge Rankin proposes to organize a regiment of infantry to serve for three years or during the war, subject to general regulations. The matter is respectfully referred to you for consideration and approval. The Government will accept this as a regiment additional to those heretofore accepted, if approved by you.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

MONTPELIER, VT., *November 18, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Will cavalry be accepted from Vermont besides regiment in camp?

P. T. WASHBURN,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 18, 1861.

ISRAEL WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

No more cavalry will be received.

SIMON CAMERON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 18, 1861.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

Send Colonel Power, Colonel White, and Colonel McCarter to Baltimore with instructions to proceed direct to Fort Monroe as the place of rendezvous before proceeding South—send one regiment each day. We will send Colonel Welsh from here to Fort Monroe. Can you send a good regiment well armed to Hopewell, and thence by Bedford to Cum-

berland or Romney, to join General Kelley's command? We need Guss and Howell at Washington. Please answer.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 18, 1861.*

Hon. T. A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

We will send regiments as you direct. Have no regiment to send to Cumberland. Have not arms, I fear. I filled the vacancy in Ayerell's regiment last week. If not, will commission Pollard, although he is said not to be a Pennsylvanian. How is that?

A. G. CURTIN.

WASHINGTON, *November 19, 1861.*

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, *Boston:*

Delay the embarkation of your expeditionary force and repair immediately to this city.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *November 19, 1861.*

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

I approve the proposition of Judge Rankin to raise a regiment as soon as two regiments now organizing are out of the way, which will be soon. I will expect the U. S. disbursing officer at the place of rendezvous to meet necessary expenses. Will fix place of rendezvous as soon as I see Judge Rankin.

SAML. J. KIRKWOOD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 19, 1861.

Col. J. S. JACKSON,
First Kentucky Cavalry, Camp Miller, Owensborough, Ky.:

DEAR COLONEL: I congratulate you upon having so soon got your regiment up to effective numbers.

Of course, you have had labor and disappointments, but you have done a great work in putting 900 men on horseback into the field to defend their liberties and the integrity of their Government.

In truth, in Kentucky you fight directly for your firesides. Men further north fight to aid you in this and then protect the Government.

I hope to hear, and I do not doubt I shall hear, good accounts of the blacks, which you have honored me by naming after me. I wish them success and renown. In a holier and loftier cause no man ever drew a sword.

We believe that we have near 600,000 men now enrolled or in camp preparing. The first, with us, is to be the money question.

Such an army has scarce ever been put in the field by an equal population, never in the same time.

We suffer from want of military experience and knowledge and must pay heavy prices for it. It is growing, however. The British peo-

ple, I fear, are against us. The South is spending money in England in purchase of blankets, cloths, arms, and supplies, and it is almost impossible to prevent a fast propeller running a blockade.

I have at home a sash captured at Port Royal by my brother-in-law, Capt. John Rodgers, who first raised the U. S. flag on the rebel soil of South Carolina. It is perfectly new and I will have it sent to you, with the hope that the captain of Troop A will accept and wear it.

I am delighted to hear from you so good an account of the spirit in Kentucky. If she puts 30,000 men of her own into the field the State will be safe from invasion, and we will shortly carry the sufferings of war into the States south of her, which have proved untrue to the Government of their fathers and to all the obligations which bind men to the country of their birth.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

Lately, in Boston, I had the opportunity of seeing and consulting with leading merchants and capitalists. All spoke cheerfully, ready to do all in their power, and yet I did not hear a single unkind expression, a single malignant word, toward those who have been misled and who have so injured us all.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 19, 1861.

Hon. E. D. MORGAN,
Governor, &c., Albany, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: We are informed by Col. David Webb that he has now at Camp Scott, near New York City, a sufficient number of men to form a full regiment of infantry. The men were enlisted by him to serve as the Third Regiment of Ira Harris Cavalry, authority for the equipment of which cannot now be granted. We will accept the men, however, as a regiment of infantry, if organized by you in the same manner that all other regiments have been organized.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 19, 1861.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

Can you give me the exact time that each regiment will leave Harrisburg? I would like to have them all at Fort Monroe by Thursday. Please answer.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary.

HARRISBURG, *November 19, 1861.*

Hon. T. A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Power's Seventy-sixth left yesterday evening. White's Fifty-fifth leaves this afternoon. Howell's Eighty-fifth leaves Uniontown to-day. McCarter's Ninety-third leaves to-morrow. We cannot get transportation for Coulter's Eleventh until Wednesday night or Thursday morning. I am particularly anxious for Coulter to go South. I find I did

fill the vacancy in Averell's regiment last week, and regret I cannot comply with your request as to Pollard now.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 19, 1861.

Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg*:

I have learned this evening that McCarter's regiment has never had muskets. They are too new to go South. Let them come to Washington for the present, where guns will be furnished.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 19, 1861.

Hon. A. G. CURTIN, *Harrisburg*:

Can't you send Coulter to Cumberland? We need but four regiments to go South, which you have already furnished without Coulter.

T. A. SCOTT.

HARRISBURG, November 19, 1861.

Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

I can't fill the regiment if ordered to Cumberland. Why not ord Howell, who has not reached Huntingdon, or Murray, who is still Huntingdon? Before wagons and necessities for transportation are provided we can have a regiment ready. Coulter needs three companies, and I can only get them as the regiment goes south.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, November 19, 1861.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit, in accordance with your telegram of the 18th instant, the official report of the adjutant-general Rhode Island Militia to Governor Sprague as to the number of troops now in the field and raising by this State.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. COLLIERMAN,
Secretary.

[Inclosure.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Providence, November 19, 1861.

His Excellency WILLIAM SPRAGUE,
Governor, &c., of Rhode Island:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report, in reply to a telegram received by Your Excellency from the Secretary of War, under date 18th instant, that the State of Rhode Island has in the field and organizing the following:

Second Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Col. Frank Wheaton, consisting of 866 men, stationed at Camp Brightwood, Washington.

Third Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Col. Nathaniel W. Brown, consisting of 820 men, stationed at Port Royal, S. C. Fourth Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Col. Isaac P. Rodman, consisting of 900 men, stationed at Camp Casey, Washington. First Regiment Rhode Island Light Artillery, commanded by Col. Charles H. Tompkins, six batteries of 150 men each, stationed in and around Washington. Seventh Battery, First Regiment Rhode Island Light Artillery, is recruiting, and has in camp 63 men. Enlistments for the Eighth Battery will be made as soon as the Seventh is complete. First New England Regiment of Cavalry, commanded by Col. Robert B. Lawton, is recruiting in Rhode Island and New Hampshire. He has already enlisted and in camp in Rhode Island 467 men. In New Hampshire they have two full companies and two in addition recruiting. First Battalion, Fifth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, commanded by Maj. John Wright, is now recruiting, and have in camp 225 men.

Very respectfully, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

EDWARD C. MAURAN,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 19, 1861.

His Excellency F. H. PIERPOINT,
Governor, &c., Wheeling, Va. :

SIR: Your attention is respectfully called to the propriety and necessity of thorough civil organization, under the State government, in all counties in Virginia which are now, or may hereafter be, within the limits of the occupying forces of the United States. It is especially desirable that the courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction should be put in operation as rapidly as protection can be extended to their officers and proceedings. Constant application is made to the United States Government for the intervention of its military authority in matters which should be the subject of civil remedies, and the prompt action of the State Executive is respectfully requested in supplying proper tribunals as speedily as the existing ordinances and laws enable him to provide them. It is also suggested that any deficiency of executive power in this regard be brought to the attention of the General Assembly at the earliest period. It is further respectfully suggested that some citizen of Virginia, of discretion and intelligence equal to the consideration of important affairs, be selected by Your Excellency and charged with the duty of conferring on your behalf, as the Chief Executive of the State, with the authorities of the United States concerning matters in Virginia of general or special character growing out of the military action of the Government and affecting communities or citizens of that State. If you are authorized to appoint aides-de-camp it would be well for such persons to bear that official character. The services of such an agent or quasi commissioner would probably be found very useful to the State for some time to come. If Your Excellency could visit Washington in person the opportunity thus given for consultation might materially aid the Government in its efforts to guard the inhabitants of Virginia from all injury to their persons and property consistent with the enforcement of its authority.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 101. } Washington, November 20, 1861.

The intention of the Government in reserving the original vacancies of second lieutenants for the most deserving among the non-commissioned officers of the new regular regiments was twofold: to secure the services of brave, intelligent, and energetic officers, by appointing only those who had fully proved themselves to be such after a fair competition with all who chose to enter the lists against them, and to give to the young men of the country—those especially who were poor, unknown, and without any social or political influence—an equal opportunity with the most favored. In General Orders, No. 16, of May 4, 1861, this intention was publicly announced. It is now reaffirmed, and commanding officers of the new regiments will see that it is carried out in good faith.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

AUGUSTA, November 20, 1861.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 18th instant, asking for a full report of the condition of the volunteer recruiting service in this State, setting forth the number of complete regiments for duty, the number nearly completed, and the number in process of organization, together with the names of the commanders and the arm of the service, and, in answer thereto, to transmit the inclosed communication from the adjutant-general of this State, which I think will be found to embody the desired information.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Augusta, Me., November 20, 1861.

His Excellency ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief State of Maine:

Pursuant to your request this day made, I have the honor to submit the following return of regiments and corps of volunteers raised in Maine for, and now in, the service of the United States and those in process of organization:

Regiments and corps complete for duty.

Col. C. W. Roberts, Second Regiment Infantry, 1,015 men, left the State May 14, 1861. Full company is being recruited at Bangor, and Lieutenant Dean is also recruiting for the regiment.

Col. H. G. Staples, Third Regiment Infantry, 1,007 men, left the State June 5. Capt. F. E. Heath, Lieutenant Wiggin, and Sergeant Howard are recruiting at Waterville, Bath, Augusta, and elsewhere.

Col. H. G. Berry, Fourth Regiment Infantry, 1,143 men, left the State June 17. Full company recently recruited, and Lieutenant Gray and Captain Bean are now recruiting.

Col. N. J. Jackson, Fifth Regiment Infantry, 1,024 men, left the State June 26. Major Scammon is recruiting squad, which is going forward soon.

Col. Abner Knowles, Sixth Regiment Infantry, 962 men, left the State July 17. Lieutenants Roberts and Stone are recruiting at Corinth and Machias.

Col. E. C. Mason, Seventh Regiment Infantry, 840 men, left the State August 23. Captain Channing and Lieutenant Haskell are recruiting for this regiment.

Col. Lee Strickland, Eighth Regiment Infantry, 808 men, left the State September 10.

Col. Rishworth Rich, Ninth Regiment Infantry, 979 men, left the State September 24.

Col. G. L. Beal, Tenth Regiment Infantry, 941 men, left the State October 6.

Col. J. C. Caldwell, Eleventh Regiment Infantry, 911 men, left the State November 13.

Capt. J. D. Fessenden, a company rifle sharpshooters, 99 men, left the State November 13.

Regiments nearly completed.

Col. G. F. Shopley, Twelfth Regiment Infantry; organization complete; mustered into service, uniformed, equipped, and ready for the field, except arms. Forms part of General Butler's division, and will embark at Portland, 21st instant, on steamer Constitution. Aggregate about 950 men.

Col. John Goddard, First Regiment Cavalry; organization complete; twelve full companies of men and horses; will receive uniforms, equipments, and everything ready for service, except arms, in ten days; regiment has been mustered into the service of the United States. Aggregate, 1,160. One thousand one hundred and fifty-five horses have been purchased and delivered at Augusta.

Regiments and corps in process of organization.

Col. Neal Dow, Thirteenth Regiment Infantry. About 850 men recruited.

Col. F. S. Nickerson, Fourteenth Regiment Infantry. About 500 men recruited.

Col. John McClusky, Fifteenth Regiment Infantry. About 700 men recruited.

Capt. Davis Tillson, First Battery of Light Artillery. About half a battery recruited.

Capt. E. W. Thompson, Second Battery Light Artillery. About half a battery recruited.

Third Battery Light Artillery. Officers not appointed. About half a battery recruited.

Fourth Battery Light Artillery. Officers not appointed. About half a battery recruited.

Fifth Battery Light Artillery. Officers not appointed. About half a battery recruited.

The foregoing statement, together with the First Regiment with an aggregate of 769 men, who were mustered in for three months, and left the State June 1, embraces the whole number shown by the records in the adjutant-general's office to have been sent from the State for the regiments named.

In addition to the above statement of troops sent out of the State, Captain Wentworth's command of artillery, aggregate of 58, was stationed, by order from War Department, at Fort McClary, for the pro-

tection of Portsmouth Navy-Yard, from April 30 to July 9, when it was superseded by A company, artillery, commanded by Capt. Ira Andrews, whose command was reduced October 28 to an aggregate of 40, and mustered into the U. S. service.

Capt. James Staples, B company, artillery, was stationed at Fort Scammel, July 22, by order from War Department, for the protection of Portland Harbor. October 29 his command was reduced to an aggregate of 42, and mustered into the U. S. service. A guard of 40 men has been recruited at Eastport, under direction of the Secretary of War, for Fort Sullivan.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number (aggregate) raised for service in regiments out of the State— three-months' enrollment.....	769
Whole number (aggregate) raised for service in regiments out of the State— three-years' enrollment.....	9,720
Served in Fort McClary from April 30 to July 9—Captain Wentworth's command.....	58
Served in Fort McClary from July 9 (aggregate).....	77
Served in Fort Scammel from July 22—Captain Staples' command (aggregate).....	78
Total in the field.....	10,711
Twelfth Regiment and cavalry, complete.....	2,110
Guard at Eastport.....	40
Regiments recruiting.....	2,050
Companies of artillery recruiting.....	350
Total.....	15,261

In reference to the regiments and companies of artillery mentioned as recruiting, being the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth of former and five of latter, I would remark that they will undoubtedly be filled to the maximum in three weeks, and will make the aggregate of troops furnished by Maine for the war 15,611, independent of those who have enlisted in other States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN L. HODSDON,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Concord, N. H., November 20, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your telegram I would say that for the Sixth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, under Col. Nelson Converse, 800 men are enlisted; none yet mustered; will be ready for the field in about three weeks. The Seventh, under Col. H. S. Putnam, has enough enlisted; about 600 mustered; will be ready in a few days. The Eighth, under Col. Hawkes Fearing, jr., has about 700 enlisted; will be ready in three or four weeks.

The Second Company of Sharpshooters, under Capt. Henry M. Caldwell, is full, and will be mustered next Tuesday, the 26th instant.

The Third Company of Sharpshooters, under Capt. William D. McPherson, has seventy-five men enlisted.

Two companies of cavalry are full and two additional ones have just commenced recruiting. The four cavalry companies are designed for the New England regiment organized under the direction of Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island.

Respectfully, yours,

ANTHONY COLBY,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Wheeling, Va., November 20, 1861.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington:*

Inclosed find statement of volunteers for U. S. service, as required by telegram of yesterday from Secretary Cameron to Governor Peirpoint to be forwarded you. If details are insufficient, inform me wherein.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. SAMUELS,
Adjutant-General of Virginia.

[Inclosure.]

Virginia Volunteers in U. S. service.

Arm of service.	Number of companies.	Commandant.	Complete companies.	Incomplete companies.	Number of rank and file.	Headquarters regiment.	Remarks.
Infantry.....	1st	Col. Joseph Thoburn.	9	a 1	920	Romney.....	Regiment complete by to-morrow.
Do.....	2d	Col. John W. Moore	10		800	Camp Elkwater, Clarksburg...	Regiment complete.
Do.....	3d	Col. David T. Hewes.	10		900		Companies scattered and complete.
Do.....	4th	Col. J. A. J. Lightburn.	9	1	850	Point Pleasant.	Nearly complete.
Do.....	5th	Col. John L. Zedler.	7	3	800	Ceredo.....	Six companies with General Rosecrans.
Do.....	6th	Col. Nathan Wilkinson.	12	3	1,340	Wheeling.....	Scattered on Baltimore and Ohio R. R. and Northwestern Virginia R. R.
Do.....	7th	Col. James Evans.	8	2	820	Romney.....	Nearly complete.
Do.....	8th	Maj. John H. Oley	2	8	700	Charleston, Kanawha County.	Rifle regiment.
Do.....	9th	Lieut. Joseph C. Wheeler.	1	9	150		Cut up by Jenkins at Guyandotte.
Do.....	10th	Lieutenant Colonel Starr.	2	8	400	Mason City...	
Do.....	11th	Lieutenant Colonel Rathbone.	3	7	600	Walker's Station, Northwestern Va. R. R.	
Do.....	12th	Thomas M. Harsha	2	4	400		Detachments not concentrated.
Cavalry.....	1st	Col. Henry Ambrose.	12		1,180	Clarksburg...	With companies detached.
Do.....	2d	Col. William M. Bolles.	10		808	Parkersburg.	All.
Do.....	3d						About eight or nine incomplete companies scattered through West Virginia are intended to form Third Mounted Regiment.
Artillery.....		Philip Damm.....	1		82	Romney.....	With General Kelley.
Do.....		Samuel Dickey.....	1		150	Ceredo.....	No attachment nor cannon.
Do.....		Jerome Foster.....		1	120	Wheeling.....	Do.
Do.....		Hickman.....		1	(b)	Morgantown..	Do.
Do.....		Frank Buch.....		1	c 80	Camp Carlisle..	Do.
Independent companies.							
Scouts.....		John P. Bugge.....	1		50	In the woods, Wirt and Calhoun counties.	
Do.....		D. C. M. Shall.....	1		80	In the woods, Hardy County.	

a Eighty men.

b Unknown.

c About.

The colonels, although ordered, have failed to furnish information, except Col. William M. Bolles, who has made daily reports since ordered, but the number of men and the stations of troops are believed to be nearly correct.

H. J. SAMUELS,
Adjutant-General of Virginia.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 21, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a dispatch (No. 25) received from our intelligent consul at Munich respecting the purchase of arms in Bavaria.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Munich, October 31, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington:

SIR: Some facts which have just come to my knowledge induce me to write to the Department in regard to arms for sale by the Bavarian War Department. The whole number to be sold is as follows: 13,000 old flint-lock muskets, 6,000 percussion muskets (smooth-bore), and 1,500 rifled percussion arms with sword-bayonets.

Agents have made offers for the first two lots above mentioned, and these will probably be sold before information can reach here from America. I think, furthermore, that our Government will not want such arms. The third lot is unknown to any one except my informant, and will probably remain so long enough for an answer to this to arrive from Washington. The only reason why the Government will sell this lot of 1,500 is that a new gun, the invention of a Bavarian officer, is about being introduced. These guns were about to be sent as a reserve to a fortress, when my informant asked for a suspension of this action until he could obtain the information he has just sought of me.

The facts to which I refer as having induced me to write are as follows: My banker, who had doubtless been informed for this express purpose, told me that the Bavarian Government had received a letter from our consul at Hamburg with reference to the purchase of arms. He said further that the War Department was not accustomed to sell thus to governments, but rather to private persons, who might act as agents for an absent party. I was requested to give this information to the Hamburg consulate, which I did on the same day (October 4), but have received no acknowledgment of my letter. I now learn from a different person that our Government—by what one of its agents and whether it refers to the same case is not to me clear—has written to the Bavarian Department of Foreign Affairs with reference to the purchase of arms. This gentleman informs me that he has inquired at the War Department, where he is well known to all concerned in this matter, and he gives me the information stated above in regard to the arms to be sold by the Government here as the result entire.

My informant has been known to me personally for nearly three years, and I know no man in Munich upon whose integrity, upright-

ness, and fairness I more implicitly rely. He sympathizes also with our cause most fully, and does not advise the purchase of the 13,000 flintlocks, although they might be had for about four florins (\$1.66) each, nor does he strongly advise the purchase of the 6,000 smooth-bores. This gentleman came to me upon the supposition that I might be authorized to act in this matter. As I am not, however, I prefer not to make inquiries at the Department of Foreign Affairs here, lest I should be interfering with what the party acting in the matter has chosen to keep from me, and therefore take this course. If the Government should deem it worth while to reply to this, and I should still be here at the time, it would give me great pleasure to execute my Government's wishes, which I think my acquaintance with the language and people here would enable me to do with advantage.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ANDREW TEN BROOK,

U. S. Consul.

NEW YORK, Wednesday Evening, November 21, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Mr. Mure, British consul at New Orleans, left this morning by the *Persia* for England. He spoke freely of the state of things at New Orleans, not from any love for us, but from indignation at the recollection of what he had suffered there. The substance of his statements is this: The number of troops at New Orleans when he left six weeks ago was about 3,000, ill disciplined; the city defended toward the river bar at that time; entirely open on the side of Ship Island. The presence of a U. S. force sufficient to offer protection would be hailed with delight. The planters had already sent down 30,000 bales of cotton, but the Confederate Government interposed, and with a high hand suspended bringing more. The captains of the steam-boats, angry at being compelled to be idle, are all Union men; so are nearly all or rather all the neighboring sugar planters. The cotton-planters in the neighborhood are divided, but so many are in favor of Union that the market would be amply supplied by them with cotton, and the secessionist planters would be irresistibly tempted by their example and by high prices to bring down their crops. The possession of New Orleans would go far, very far, toward dissolving the Confederacy. The treatment of himself he represented as violent. His life was repeatedly in danger from his interposing to rescue British subjects from the ranks of the Confederate Army.

You may, perhaps, have heard all this from him in Washington; if so, I only put you to the trouble of reading what has no value, but if you have not heard it, I thought it important enough to be reported to the Government.

Excuse me if, as a looker-on, wishing the Government perfect success in restoring the Union, I add an opinion which I believe is your own, and which here is adopted by the considerate, that little is gained by a number of potty local attacks, which fritter away the strength of the Army. The country is much pleased with the victory in South Carolina, but it longs to see the line between Washington and the low country of Virginia broken through, and next to that it looks with hope to the capture of Memphis and New Orleans, which last may be reached by an attack on its rear from the sea, and of which the occupation is of incalculable importance.

I remain, my dear sir, with great respect, yours, sincerely,

GEO. BANOROFF.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

*Washington City, November 21, 1861.*Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg:*

I understood from your messages that all your regiments that went South were well armed. Did any of them go without arms, and if so, what was the cause?

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

HARRISBURG, *November 21, 1861.*

Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT,

Assistant Secretary of War:

All the regiments sent from Camp Curtin are fully armed with arms collected in the State and repaired. Coulter starts to-day fully armed in the same way. The independent regiments all expect to be armed by the Government and did not apply to me. My stock is exhausted. Power, McQuarter, and Howell go without arms. If you will order the U. S. arms here repaired I can have 1,000 per week repaired as ours are at same prices. I wish no action taken in the consolidation of Rippey's regiment and Second Reserve Regiment until I get to Washington, or send some one, to-morrow. Please answer me immediately. I regret that my dispatch was misunderstood.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

*Washington City, November 21, 1861.*Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg:*

The Chief of Ordnance has arranged with Leman, of Lancaster, to alter arms—1,000 per week. Please send him all in your arsenal that should be altered.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Topeka, November 22, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of 18th instant. I have requested the commanders of the regiments of Kansas Volunteers to report to me that I may comply with your request as early as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. ROBINSON,
*Governor of Kansas.*HARRISBURG, *November 22, 1861.*

Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT,

Assistant Secretary of War:

Leman has been repairing guns for the State, and I will send him the guns in our arsenal as you direct, and arm our volunteers with them.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

HARRISBURG, *November 22, 1861.*

Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

The Anderson Troop is ready, except carbines. Can you not give them to the troop or order them purchased? We have purchased no arms, but have expended \$70,000 in repairing guns of the State which are in service. This troop should have carbines, and do make an effort to get them immediately. Answer this immediately, and my dispatch of yesterday.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 23, 1861.

A. G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

I gave Mr. Palmer orders upon the Ordnance Department for all his arms. Your message of last night was answered early this morning.
THOMAS A. SCOTT.

HARRISBURG, *November 22, 1861.*

Col. T. A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

You gave Palmer an order for pistols and sabers, but not carbines, of which you are having over 100 per day made at Hartford. This company should by all means have the carbine, according to the request of General Anderson, appended to the original plan of organization. Pennsylvania has furnished 12,000 stand of arms for the service of the General Government, and asks as a matter of reciprocity that you should at least arm this company properly. Please answer saying that Palmer may make a requisition on General Ripley for the 100 carbines. They want to move very shortly.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 23, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information a copy of a dispatch (No. 5), and of the inclosure accompanying it, received from the U. S. consul at Marseilles, respecting a proposal for the sale of arms and overcoats to the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Marseilles, October 21, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I beg leave to inclose herewith a letter this day received from a gentleman residing at Toulon, tendering a supply of arms to the Government at what I conceive to be very low figures. Mr. Platner, the

correspondent, is a man in whose judgment and integrity I have heretofore had occasion to place the highest confidence, as he has acted on behalf of the Government at Toulon for me in keeping me informed of the arrivals and departures of Americans at that place, and I feel sure that in this matter his representations of the character and quality of the arms offered may be relied upon.

I have also the honor to state that I have received an offer from a firm in this city to deliver to the Government at Marseilles 3,000 arm overcoats of the style and quality worn by the French army, at \$7 per coat. They were made at the time of the Italian war, in anticipation of an order from the French Government, but the sudden close of the campaign left them uncalled for upon the hands of the manufacturer. These coats can be shipped immediately to the States upon receipt of an order for them. Should the Department feel disposed to negotiate for all or a portion of the arms embraced in the offer, or for the overcoats, I shall be happy to act for the Department in any way that its services may be commanded.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with deep respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. VAN HORNE,
Consul.

[Sub-enclosure.]

TOULON, October 20, 1861.

G. W. VAN HORNE, Esq.,
Consul of the United States of America:

SIR: I beg leave to wait on you with a statement of fire-arms which I should feel happy to sell to your Government at very moderate prices as follows: 20,000 to 30,000 infantry guns with even barrels, percussion the whole in good condition, shooting nineteen balls per pound, delivered at Hamburg, packing included, at the price of 13 francs per piece; 15,000 rifled guns, percussion, new French system, new aim with bayonet, all quite new, used in exercise but in no expedition, of the size of eighteen millimeters diameter of the ball (called carabines) delivered at Hamburg, at 34 francs; 15,000 to 20,000 rifled infantry guns, quite new, with bayonet, percussion, new system, size of seventeen and eighteen millimeters diameter of the ball, at 28 francs, delivered at Hamburg; 5,000 rifled guns, percussion, in very good condition with bayonet, delivered in Hamburg or Antwerp, at 23 francs. Any quantities of ammunition required could also be supplied. Ten batteries of cannon, new (rifled if desired), composed of six pieces of the size of 6-pounders, and three pieces (howitzer) of the size of 7-pounders with gun carriages, frame, gunpowder cart (bullets, too), the complete battery at about 45,000 to 48,000 francs. Besides, 10,000 light cavalry sabers.

Respectfully begging you to favor me with your orders in any circumstances, I have the honor of subscribing myself, with great regard sir, your obedient, humble servant,

T. GEORGESO PLATTNER.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 23, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Reporting in part on the subject of the defenses of the coast of Maine, in reference to your late correspondence on that subject with

the Governor of that State, I have the honor to represent that existing fortifications at the following important places, namely, Portsmouth and Portland Harbors and the Narrows of Penobscot, are prepared for their respective armaments to the extent specified below, the nature of the armament being fixed in the tables of an armament board assembled in 1854 by order of the Secretary of War:

Portsmouth Harbor.—Fort McClary, Kittery, Me.: Nine 8-inch columbiads, barbette; four 12-pounder block-house howitzers.

Portland Harbor.—Fort Preble: Sixteen 8-inch columbiads, barbette; seventeen 32-pounders, barbette; three 24-pounders, barbette; four Coehorn mortars; four 6-pounder guns, field; two 12-pounder howitzers, field. Fort Scammel: Fourteen 8-inch columbiads, barbette; fourteen 8-inch sea-coast howitzers, barbette; twenty-three 32-pounders, barbette; eight 24-pounders, barbette; four 12-pounder block-house howitzers; two 6-pounders, field; one 12-pounder howitzer, field.

Narrows of the Penobscot.—Fort Knox: Twelve 8-inch columbiads, barbette; twenty-two 8-inch sea-coast howitzers, barbette; twenty-one 32-pounders, barbette.

A recapitulation of this readiness gives fifty-one 8-inch columbiads, barbette; thirty-six 8-inch sea-coast howitzers, barbette; sixty-one 32-pounders, barbette; eleven 24-pounders, barbette; total, 159 barbette; eight 12-pounder block-house howitzers; four Coehorn mortars.

I must add that it seems to me of the utmost consequence that all this armament be forthwith mounted in place. I must also add that since the table of armament was fixed by the armament board above mentioned, the means resorted to for the protection of ships' sides are of a nature to nullify nearly the effects of all guns except those of large caliber, consequently in the defense of places so important as those now considered no small guns, including in that term even 32-pounders, should be relied on. As it is understood that 42-pounders have been dropped—wisely, I think—from the list of heavy guns now made at the foundries, the above recapitulation should be corrected as follows: One hundred and twenty-three 8-inch columbiads, barbette; thirty-six 8-inch sea-coast howitzers, barbette; total, 159 barbette and eight 12-pounder block-house howitzers; four Coehorn mortars.

In a more full report on this subject I shall specify additions to the armament of those places that the operations now in hand will, I trust, afford early next year.

I am, &c.,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel of Engineers

WASHINGTON, November 23, 1861.

Governor MORGAN,
New York or Albany:

We learn there are portions of two regiments of cavalry at Elmira. As we have a superabundance of that article, they might be consolidated and placed in the field. All of which is respectively submitted for your action.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 23, 1861.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

The Government is in imperative need of all the arms it has. Mr Palmer's command already has pistols and sabers and cannot be given carbines also until others which have no arms are supplied.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 313. } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 25, 1861.

6. Capt. Anson Stager, assistant quartermaster, is assigned to duty as general manager of the Government telegraph lines.

Upon Captain Stager's requisition, or that of his assistants in their respective military departments, commanding officers will furnish the employes in the field connected with the telegraph lines with ration in kind and shelter, such as is allowed to other Government employes. Commanding officers will also give such aid as may be necessary in the construction and repair of telegraph lines in the country in which troops are operating.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 25, 1861.

Brigadier-General RIPLEY,
Chief of Ordnance:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs that you extend the order given to Casper D. Shubarth on the 11th of October last from 20,000 to 50,000 Springfield muskets and appendages, and allow the same time from the date of the contract for the delivery of the arms as has been allowed to other contractors for the same number of muskets. The Secretary also directs that the contract with the Providence Tool Company be increased to 50,000 stands of Springfield muskets, deliveries to be equal to those required of other contractors.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, November 25, 1861.

Maj. Gen. E. D. MORGAN,
Commanding Department of New York, Albany, N. Y.:

GENERAL: The commander-in-chief desires me to call your attention to the concluding paragraph of General Orders, No. 1, current series from the headquarters Department of New York, and to say that the directions therein contained requiring officers connected with the organization, equipment, and subsistence of volunteers to report to you

headquarters is in violation of the spirit of the general regulations of the Army and will be rescinded. These officers are on a duty corresponding in every particular with that recognized as the general recruiting service, and which specially is under the direction and sole control of the Adjutant-General of the Army, subject to the direction of the Secretary of War. No general commanding a department has authority to give orders to any officers on this duty. The commander-in-chief further desires to state that as the Department of New York is under the command of Major-General Morgan orders from such department must come from the commanding officer thereof in his military capacity. The Governor of a State is a civil State officer. He cannot give instructions to those serving in a military capacity under the Federal Government, and all orders of such a nature given by him as Governor must necessarily be null and void.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 25, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: Agreeably to your direction I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the railway lines which have been under the control of the Government for a period of about six months prior to November 1, 1861:

Before entering upon narration of details, it is perhaps proper to remark that unlike the ordinary operations of railroads, where there are permanent sources of revenue to meet the current expenses and the decay of property, those of the Government have been of a character requiring continual expenditure without any direct revenue, although indirectly the advantages to the Government have been of great importance. Thus far the business has been to repair and reconstruct what the enemy have destroyed—at times and places difficult to procure material and under circumstances unfavorable to an economical expenditure.

About the close of April last the Government took possession of the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between the cities of Washington and Baltimore, a distance of forty miles, and the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad, between the city of Annapolis, Md., and Annapolis Junction, a distance of about twenty miles. Previous to this period the enemy destroyed seven bridges upon the Northern Central Railroad north of Baltimore, which were immediately rebuilt by the company, protected by Government. The Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad, and the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have since, by your order, been surrendered to the respective companies, and as the accounts between them and the Government have not been adjusted, no accurate statement of the receipts and expenses can be given at this time.

When the Washington army crossed the Potomac, immediate possession was assumed of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and the Alexandria, Hampshire and Loudoun Railroad, together with their depots, shops, machinery, and such other property as had not been taken beyond the reach of our Army. As the enemy retired they removed chiefly all their rolling-stock equipment. Tracks were in some places torn up, and bridges in every instance thoroughly destroyed;

occasional cuts were in part filled up; obstacles of all kinds were placed in the way of a speedy restoration of the track to a serviceable condition. Such property and machinery as was not taken away was disabled by the destruction of important connections, which for the time being rendered the whole useless.

These lines are still retained by Government, the Orange and Alexandria Railroad being in operation to Springfield, distant about nine miles from Alexandria; and the Hampshire and Loudoun Railroad to Falls Church Station, eleven miles from Alexandria. At this time extensive supplies of stores and forage are being transported upon the Loudoun road from Alexandria to selected points along its route where troops are quartered. The machine-shop of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, well supplied with machinery and material of all kinds was an important acquisition. Machinists were immediately set to work for the thorough repairing of the rolling stock. Here likewise the iron work for the several bridges has been prepared. The Government has in its possession, taken from the Virginia roads, three engines, one passenger-car, twenty-six box-cars, twenty-three platform-cars, and one powder-car. There are three engines which have been borrowed from the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and twelve passenger and one baggage car from the Pennsylvania Railroad. There are at Fortress Monroe seven platform-cars which have been paid for.

The immediate wants of the Government at different times during the last six months have rendered it necessary to lay down the following tracks and sidings, and construct the following trestles and bridges:

Tracks and sidings.—From the depot of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad at Annapolis to the wharf at the navy-yard, about three-fourths of a mile; from Washington depot to the foot of Sixth street with sidings and branches to the wharves, one and three-fourths miles north of the Washington depot for the use of the Quartermaster's Department, one-half mile; also a warehouse 120 by 45 feet, for Quartermaster's Department.

In Virginia: A connecting track from the Hampshire and Loudoun Railroad Depot in Alexandria to the track of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at the corner of Union and Queen streets, one-fourth mile; new sidings on the Hampshire and Loudoun Railroad, one-fourth mile; track destroyed and carried off by the enemy on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad relaid, one-fourth mile.

Fortress Monroe: A track on the outside of the fort along the wharves connecting with lines inside to the workshops, casemates, &c., one and three-fourths miles, making total length constructed five and one-fourth miles.

The following trestles and bridges have been constructed in lieu of bridges destroyed:

Northern Central Railroad: Nine bridges were destroyed, total length 700 feet. In two cases new bridges were erected whilst with the other spans trestling was introduced.

Orange and Alexandria Railroad: Seven bridges destroyed, total length 580 feet. One new Howe bridge was built. Trestlework was made to supply the place of bridges in the other instances.

Hampshire and Loudoun Railroad: Bridges and trestles erected, 1,620 feet 340 feet; total length of railroad bridges and trestles erected, 1,620 feet.

Highway bridges: There have been constructed in Virginia to meet the wants of the Army over different streams, 617 feet; the bridges across the East Branch of the Potomac having been found on examination too much decayed for the passage in safety of army wagons, they were repaired sufficiently to meet the emergency.

The Long Bridge was found upon examination to be entirely inadequate for military necessities; the piles were cut off at once at low-water mark and built up again. Additional rows of piling were driven under the bridge, upon which stringers were placed to support the old bridge until a new one could be erected. A contract was entered into with Messrs. Piper & Sheffler, experienced and energetic bridge builders, for erection of the new bridge. Three spans of the new bridge are now completed; the other two, together with the draw, will be ready for service in a few days. The new bridge is strong enough for the passage of railroad trains, shall emergency require the connection of Washington and Virginia lines.

There has been no direct appropriation for these works except \$20,000 for the repairs of Long Bridge. For the renewal of this an appropriation of \$97,500 was asked for at the last session of Congress, which, under present circumstances, became necessary.

Total amount of expenditures for the maintenance, repair, and operation of the works heretofore alluded to, exclusive of the Long Bridge.....	\$69, 109. 44
Less amount by quartermaster at Fortress Monroe.....	4, 033. 31
	65, 076. 13

In view of the approaching winter and the obstructions to be expected from the ice at Baltimore, an extension of the wharf at Annapolis will be greatly needed to facilitate the discharge of vessels. Likewise iron railroad tracks will be required to accommodate the business at that point. At Fortress Monroe, also, some further extension of the tracks is desired by the military authorities. A track from the fortress to Hampton and Yorktown may be of great importance.

Respectfully submitted.

R. N. MORLEY,
General Manager U. S. Military Railroads.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, N. Y., November 25, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: One regiment of cavalry (Colonel Morrison's) has left for Washington. Two others (Colonels Beardsley's and Crooks') will leave the present week, all well uniformed and organized, not mounted or armed, as arms and horses were to be supplied by the Government. I now accept infantry soldiers as offered. I decline to accept cavalry.

I have received your dispatch of 23d regarding the two parts of regiments of cavalry at Elmira. I hope they will attach themselves to some of the infantry regiments now forming in this State.

I have the honor to be, truly, yours,

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 25, 1861.

Hon. A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR: It is found by experience that competition by agents of States authorized to purchase arms in competition with agents of the Government is highly detrimental to the public service, as it advances prices

both to the States and the United States, the loss of which may ultimately fall upon the General Government. To avoid this competition you are respectfully requested to withdraw all agents for the purchase of arms, in order that the Government of the United States may make all such purchases with the greatest possible economy and remove the present inducement for speculators to withhold arms from the service. The arms will be distributed to the troops of the several States as soon as received.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to each Governor of loyal States.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 314. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 26, 1861.

1. A board of officers is hereby instituted to regulate and fix the number and caliber of the cannon to be mounted in casemate and barbette at each of the permanent fortifications in the United States; and also the number and description of guns to compose field batteries. The board will consist of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph G. Totten, Corps of Engineers; Brig. Gen. James W. Ripley, Ordnance Department; Brig. Gen. William F. Barry and John C. Barnard, U. S. Volunteers; Col. Henry J. Hunt, U. S. Army; Capt. Thomas J. Rodman, Ordnance Department. The board will meet at such time and place in this city as may be designated by the senior officer, and the junior member will record the proceedings.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, November 26, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of this department during the past year.

In so doing I shall briefly state that the early portion of the year was marked by no material changes in the operations of the department from those of previous years; and the first action of the department to which I would ask your attention was caused by the isolation of Washington in April, rendering immediate action in relation to the supply of fresh beef at this place necessary. Invitations for bids were requested verbally, for which there were two responses; but when called upon to enter into a contract the lowest bidder withdrew. A contract was then made with A. H. Sibley, Thomas Dyor, George W. Lawman, and H. Tyler for from 2,000 to 10,000 head of cattle, to be delivered at Washington or at some point in Pennsylvania at 5½ cents per pound gross for those delivered in Pennsylvania, and 8 cents per pound gross for those delivered in this city.

Under this contract 500 head were ordered to be delivered in this city and 1,500 at Harrisburg. A few more than 500 were received in this city, under your instructions, the excess being *in transitu* to this

place before the order to suspend further shipment here was received. The remainder of the 2,000 were delivered at Harrisburg.

I have been thus particular in relation to this contract, inasmuch as the opening of railroad communication after it was made, by materially changing the state of affairs, caused it to be a very profitable one to the contractors, and because of a report that after such communications were opened the whole 10,000 head were received. Such was not the case. New contracts for beef cattle have been since made, and at low rates, by the usual method of advertising and receiving bids; but the exigencies existing at the time the first contract was made precluded delay.

The large army collected at this place has been principally supplied with subsistence, and of excellent quality, by advertising when time would permit, from the markets of New York and Baltimore. This course was resorted to not only from the large choice those markets afford, but also to prevent the blocking up of the railroads leading to this city.

For the latter reason, as well as for others which will readily suggest themselves, the flour for this army has been principally procured, by advertisement, from the mills of Georgetown and its vicinity.

Ovens have been erected, under the orders of the department, and the army supplied with fresh bread of excellent quality. It is believed that no army of equal size was ever so well provided with subsistence.

I regret to say that the information in the possession of this office does not permit me to speak as fully in relation to other armies. From the want of full reports much is unknown.

In the Department of the West the stores have been principally procured in Saint Louis in the same manner as in New York. A contract was made, under the direction of General Frémont, for all the beef to be supplied in that department, but which, not meeting the approbation of this office, was annulled, the commissary at Saint Louis being directed to issue proposals for several different contracts in that department. The action under these instructions has not yet reached this office.

The troops at Cairo and its vicinity appear to have been well supplied.

But little is known of the state of the department in Western Virginia, except that at one period they were badly provided with subsistence. That army should have received supplies from Cincinnati. Through some mistake in instructions as to the proper depot, and the difficulty of transportation over the mountain roads, provisions with it were scarce. It is hoped and believed that this difficulty has now been remedied.

The troops in Kentucky are being furnished with subsistence, by advertisement, through the markets of Louisville and Cincinnati. A contract for a supply of fresh beef for them has been made at a low rate.

Some confusion has prevailed in the operations of the department from the total ignorance of their duties by many of the brigade commissaries appointed from civil life, and many irregularities in their accounts have and will continue to occur until experience has given them knowledge.

Great irregularity in this department has also occurred in the raising of volunteers, but less than should have been expected when the sudden uplifting of such a force in so short a time is considered.

The few regular officers of the corps have had a very responsible and laborious course of duties imposed upon them, and have performed

those duties in a very satisfactory manner. Upon them have been thrown all the heaviest disbursements; and these, so far as is known to this office, have been made faithfully, and on their parts with integrity.

In closing this report it becomes my duty to allude to the loss the corps has sustained in the death of its distinguished chief, Bvt. Maj. Gen. George Gibson. The founder of the corps, he wielded the affairs of the department for more than forty years with integrity and ability, and by his amiable manners and kindly heart won for it great popularity in the Army and the entire confidence of the country. That it may ever deserve that confidence is my earnest wish.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. P. TAYLOR,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., November 26, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I shall comply with your request and withdraw all purchase of arms from the market.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

HARRISBURG, November 26, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch received. I have not purchased any arms, and have no contracts or arrangements to purchase any. Have not had and have not now any agents or agencies for the purchase of arms. You are no doubt aware that this State has not received any arms from the Federal Government.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, November 26, 1861.

Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Captain Palmer is very anxious to get carbines. As you asked for the commission and appointed the officers, can you not give them to him? I have not purchased arms and the circular asks me not to purchase. Can you give them to him and charge them to the State? Answer, as captain is here.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 26, 1861.

A. G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

Tell Mr. Palmer that we will give him the carbines as soon as we are able. Having swords and pistols, they must wait until others who have no arms are supplied.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 27, 1861.

Capt. RICHARD I. DODGE,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

CAPTAIN: In reply to your letter of 15th instant, I am directed to say that the muster-in of eight men who are of about three-fourths Indian blood is approved by the Secretary of War.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 27, 1861.

Governor YATES:

This Department will approve the organization of a cavalry regiment with minimum number of companies (which is eight)—say, two battalions of four companies each—with the understanding that Governor Yates will reduce the organization of Colonel Bell's regiment to the same standard and will use in forming Colonel Bell's eight companies the four companies now organized in Chicago under Major Hartmann.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

Equipments to be furnished by the General Government.

[NOVEMBER 27, 1861.—For Andrew to Thomas, relating to troops raised by General Butler, &c., see p. 840.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 27, 1861.

Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York:

SIR: Make no further organization of new regiments. When those that have been authorized are filled we will be fully supplied.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 27, 1861.

GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN,
Madison:

All previous orders given about batteries of artillery from Wisconsin are countermanded. Please send to Baltimore the two organized batteries without guns. Orders will soon be sent for those with guns. The batteries must be independent, without regimental organization.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 28, 1861.

[SECRETARY OF WAR:]

SIR: I have the honor to submit the usual annual report of the operations of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1861:

On the 30th of June, 1860, the termination of the preceding fiscal year, the balances in the hands of officers acting in this department amounted, as stated in the last annual report from this office, to..... \$756,356.15
To which are to be added—

1. Remittances, third quarter, 1860.....	\$1,940,358.00	
Remittances, fourth quarter, 1860.....	1,616,953.15	
Remittances, first quarter, 1861.....	1,434,793.00	
Remittances, second quarter, 1861.....	4,739,628.08	
		9,731,732.23
2. Proceeds of sales of property, rent of buildings, &c.....		114,945.37

Total amount to be accounted for..... 10,603,033.75

From which are to be deducted—

1. Expenditures, viz, prior to the fiscal year, the accounts for which were not received in time for the last annual report.....	\$791,238.41	
In the first quarter of the fiscal year.....	1,340,392.12	
In the second quarter of the fiscal year.....	1,469,624.23	
In the third quarter of the fiscal year.....	982,555.37	
In the fourth quarter of the fiscal year.....	3,582,601.17	
Total.....	8,066,418.30	
2. Deposits to the credit of the Treasurer.....	317.49	
		8,066,435.79

Balance, June 30, 1861..... 2,536,597.96

On the 30th of June, 1861, there remained in the hands of officers of this department \$2,536,597.96; which is made up as follows:

First. Amount in the hands of officers who have resigned or been dismissed the service (as ascertained from receipts rendered by officers whose accounts have been received and examined), \$58,323.34.

This sum is principally in the hands of officers who have resigned and taken up arms against the Government, and is entirely lost to the department. It will probably be found to be much greater when the returns are fully completed and examined.

Second. Amount in the hands of officers from whom no accounts have been received (as ascertained from receipts rendered by officers whose accounts have been received and examined), \$126,296.50.

Some of this will probably be accounted for hereafter, but a great portion, consisting of differences and errors of long standing, will never be recovered.

Third. Amount of requisitions drawn in favor of officers from whom no acknowledgments have been received, \$943,534.

The greater portion of this, though remitted within the last fiscal year, could not have been received at its termination, and will be accounted for hereafter.

Fourth. The remainder, to wit, \$1,408,444.12, is distributed among the officers and agents disbursing at the various posts and stations and in the field, and is applicable to the payment of debts contracted during the year and remaining unpaid, by which it will undoubtedly be absorbed.

The amounts paid during the year, including those for purchases made and services rendered in the preceding year and not included in the last annual report, so far as the accounts have been received, were—

1. For regular supplies, viz:		
Fuel	\$253, 798. 39	
Forage	1, 474, 304. 70	
Straw	19, 858. 96	
Stationery	20, 317. 04	
Making a total of		\$1, 768, 280. 09
2. For incidental expenses of the Army:		
Postages	\$13, 251. 34	
Expenses of courts-martial	9, 232. 18	
Expenses and escorts	21, 009. 33	
Burial expenses	1, 519. 22	
Guides, interpreters, and spies	43, 061. 63	
Clerks and agents	70, 894. 70	
Wagon and forage masters	6, 164. 49	
Laborers	99, 829. 36	
Soldiers on constant labor	124, 284. 61	
Hire of veterinary surgeons	168. 50	
Office furniture	4, 317. 17	
Medicine for horses and other animals	2, 493. 39	
Forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools	2, 332. 95	
Horseshoe nails, iron and steel	20, 006. 47	
Recovering stray horses	5, 275. 12	
Apprehending deserters	9, 094. 91	
Making a total of		\$133, 595. 37
3. Dragoon horses		157, 124. 75
4. Barracks and quarters:		
For rent	125, 211. 92	
For construction and repairs	351, 595. 01	
Making a total of		476, 806. 93
5. Mileage or transportation of officers		127, 615. 39
6. Transportation:		
Of clothing	48, 918. 77	
Of ordnance	86, 875. 22	
Of subsistence	586, 774. 96	
Of troops and supplies	3, 044, 517. 79	
Making a total of		3, 767, 086. 74
7. For purchase of stores		8, 436. 95
8. For materials for and amount expended in the preparation of clothing, camp and garrison equipage		1, 261, 701. 67
9. Special appropriations and expenditures for other departments, viz:		
For building Fort Abercrombie	12, 020. 53	
For barracks at Baton Rouge	4, 060. 60	
For barracks at Fort Mackinac	2, 218. 63	
For reconstruction of stables, &c., at Carlisle	7, 854. 68	
For magazine, hospital, &c., at Key West	12, 871. 86	
For Military Academy	17. 66	
For Mountain Meadow massacre	24. 00	
For Medical Department	7, 483. 20	
For Subsistence Department	8, 365. 22	
For Ordnance Department	526. 02	
For Engineer Department	3, 716. 12	
For revenue service	27. 00	
For recruiting service	287. 75	
For army contingencies	11, 432. 50	
Making a total of		70, 905. 77
Amount of errors ascertained in officers' accounts		8, 071, 553. 66
		5, 435. 36
Total expenditure		8, 066, 118. 30

The disturbance in the means of communication, the desertion of some officers, the capture of others by the rebels, the great increase of business caused by the sudden raising, organizing, and equipping of the large army brought into the field in the early part of the year 1861 have much increased the amount of money charged as in the hands of officers of the department at the end of the fiscal year. No doubt is entertained that those who remain loyal to their Government will fully account, as heretofore, for the money intrusted to them.

I assumed charge of this department on the 13th of June, just before the end of the fiscal year; and while regretting the loss of the services of many valuable officers, who have been promoted to higher rank, and I hope, though I doubt it, to higher usefulness in the organization of the vast force of regulars and volunteers called into the service, I desire to bear testimony to the zeal, fidelity, and intelligence with which its loyal officers have executed the trusts committed to them. Their intelligence and efficiency have caused them to be sought by the Government of this Union and by the State governments to take command of brigades and regiments, to act as inspectors-general, and in other positions of rank, until the department finds itself seriously embarrassed for want of officers of experience and knowledge.

The business of the department is very large and complicated; upon its faithful execution the health, efficiency, and mobility of all armies very much depend. I trust that some mode may be devised by which those officers who, from a feeling of devotion and patriotism, have continued to discharge its most laborious and important duties, may receive such increase of rank and emolument as will place them more nearly on a level with their late companions who have accepted promotion and been transferred to positions of higher rank, but whose duties are less laborious and difficult.

The clerical force of the department is not large enough for the speedy examination of the accounts and reports of the various officers, and the rooms in which the office is now located are too small to admit at present of a greater force. A larger office and great increase in the number of its clerks are absolutely necessary to the quick dispatch of business and to the proper filing and preservation of its records.

The business of the office has increased twentyfold. An army of over 500,000 men, engaged in active operation over so wide a field, is to be supplied by the office which was scarcely adequate in its force and accommodations to the supply of the old Army of less than 20,000.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 29, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of dispatch of 11th and 12th of November from the Hon. William L. Dayton, U. S. minister at Paris, with receipts and other papers inclosed therein.

Please communicate to Mr. Dayton the thanks of this Department for the manner in which he has served the country by his action in this business.

The goods are all now in New York, and will be of great service. Part of them will be sent to Missouri, and a portion of them to Washington, where they will be at once issued to troops in the field.

I inclose a letter for Mr. Dayton, which I beg you to forward.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 29, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM L. DAYTON,
Minister United States at Paris:

DEAR SIR: I beg to express to you the thanks of this department for your kind attention to its request in procuring the military equipment for a division of 10,000 men from the contractors for the French army.

The goods have arrived in New York, and are ordered, with the assent of General McClellan, to be distributed to the Army of Missouri and the Army of the Potomac. They will be at once issued and will be of great service. They being the models adopted by France after so much military study and experience, will serve as models to us, and will doubtless introduce many improvements in our service.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

HQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 29, 1861.

Governor SPRAGUE,
Providence:

General-in-Chief desires the First Rhode Island Cavalry be ordered to Washington City. Please instruct it to march to this point.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 30, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report upon the several branches of the public service committed to the charge of this department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1861:

Military defenses and disbursing officers.—The grants by Congress for fortifications on our whole sea-coast and northern frontier for the last fiscal year, amounting to \$1,395,000, have been in large measure expended, and so applied by the care and diligence of the officers in charge as to produce much satisfactory progress, and in several instances afford a readiness to receive the whole or the larger part of the armament of the works, with some accommodations for garrisons and for ammunition.

Under the existing circumstances of the country the most rapid further progress practicable will probably be desired. In this case, besides the estimates which have been furnished for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, it will be indispensable in a number

of cases that additional grants be made for the year ending June 30, 1862, and in season to be available at a very early day. I shall shortly present an estimate for this purpose.

At the same time, the wants of the country having made it necessary to withdraw the greater portion of the officers of engineers from the work of construction and attach them to the several large armies in the field, it will be necessary to supply their places in measure by the best assistance that can be had from civil life—that is, by thus using the services of ex-officers of engineers, and by recalling other valuable assistants who have heretofore aided our labors.

The knowledge indispensable for our purposes restricts the selection of assistants rigidly within these limits. For the rest, it will be necessary to tax more largely the endeavors of those officers who are still engaged on works of construction.

At the commencement of the outbreak in which the country is now involved, in April last, the available officers of engineers were called to Washington as rapidly as possible and redistributed in such way as the first emergencies exacted. The progress of events has required the services of a large portion of these upon the field-works about this city, and others have been assigned to the headquarters of other forces in the field.

At the present time the officers thus detached from the Engineer Department are distributed as follows:

Maj. J. G. Barnard, brigadier-general of volunteers and chief engineer of Army of the Potomac; Maj. George W. Cullum, brigadier-general of volunteers, chief engineer Department of the Missouri; Maj. Henry W. Benham, brigadier-general of volunteers, commanding brigade in Department of Western Virginia; Maj. D. P. Woodbury, lieutenant-colonel, aide-de-camp, on duty with the Army of the Potomac; Maj. Z. B. Tower, chief engineer, Fort Pickens; Maj. H. G. Wright, brigadier-general of volunteers, commanding a brigade in the Expeditionary Corps of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman; Maj. John Newton, brigadier-general of volunteers, commanding a brigade in the Army of the Potomac; Capt. B. S. Alexander, lieutenant-colonel, aide-de-camp, on duty with the Army of the Potomac; Capt. O. S. Stewart, chief engineer, Fortress Monroe; Capt. John G. Foster, brigadier-general of volunteers, commanding a brigade in the corps of Brigadier-General Burnside; Capt. J. C. Duane, on duty with the Army of the Potomac, in immediate command of all engineer troops in that army; Capt. Q. A. Gilmore, chief engineer of Expeditionary Corps of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman; Capt. F. E. Prime, chief engineer of the Department of the Ohio; Capt. J. B. McPherson, lieutenant-colonel, aide-de-camp, on duty in Department of the Missouri; First Lieut. O. B. Comstock, on duty with the Army of the Potomac; First Lieut. G. Weitzel, under orders for duty with the Army of the Potomac; First Lieut. D. C. Houston, on duty with the Army of the Potomac; First Lieut. M. D. McAlester, on duty with the Army of the Potomac; First Lieut. J. C. Palfrey, under orders to repair to Washington; First Lieut. W. C. Paine, on duty with the Army of the Potomac; First Lieut. W. B. Merrill, on duty in Department of Western Virginia (prisoner); First Lieut. O. B. Reese, on duty with the Army of the Potomac; First Lieut. W. McFarland, on duty at Fort Pickens; First Lieut. J. A. Tardy, on duty with General Sherman's Expeditionary Corps, commanding engineer department; First Lieut. O. E. Cross, on duty in the Army of the Potomac; First Lieut. O. E. Babcock, on duty with the Army of the Potomac; Second Lieut. P. H. O'Rourke, on duty with General Sherman's Expedi-

tionary Corps; Second Lieut. F. U. Farquhar, on duty at Fortress Monroe; Second Lieut. A. H. Dutton, on duty with the Army of the Potomac.

I now subjoin statements, mostly derived from the reports of the officers in charge, of the condition of the several forts under construction, and the progress of work during the year.

Very respectfully,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel of Engineers.

Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., in charge of Capt. C. B. Blunt, Corps of Engineers.—Since the last annual report about \$900 derived from the fund for contingencies of fortifications has been expended in renewing a length of 150 feet of the timber scarp revetment. The barracks remain unfinished, and the quarters destroyed by fire several years since have not been rebuilt. The work can be prepared for its armament in a short time. To construct a stone revetment for the scarp will require the sum of \$100,000.

Fort Porter, Black Rock, near Buffalo, N. Y., in charge of Capt. C. B. Blunt.—This work is in good condition generally and ready for its armament. Small repairs needed for the officers' quarters and for the wood-work of the bridges, &c., can be made from the available funds.

Fort Niagara, mouth of the Niagara River, N. Y., in charge of Capt. C. B. Blunt.—The wooden cribs used for protection of the shore at this fort are not sufficient to endure the heavy seas to which they are frequently exposed. Something more permanent may be needed. The work is ready for its armament, except a portion of the traverse circles, which being of wood should be replaced by stone. The magazine and block houses are in good condition. There are no accommodations for a garrison at this work. The wooden revetments require to be replaced by stone at a cost of \$75,000.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., in charge of Capt. C. B. Blunt.—The gun platforms and circles of this fort being of wood are unserviceable. They should be reconstructed of stone. The magazines, quarters, and barracks are generally in good order. The scarps and counterscarps should be revetted with stone, for which an appropriation of \$100,000 is needed.

Fort Montgomery, Rouse's Point, N. Y., in charge of Capt. C. B. Blunt.—The small amount of appropriation has prevented any considerable progress being made with this work. The expenditure has been applied principally upon the scarps and connected masonry of Curtain II, in which part of the work 731 cubic yards of masonry have been laid. With the appropriation asked it is expected to prepare the fort for most of its armament. Appropriation asked, \$100,000.

Fort Knox, narrows of the Penobscot River, Me., in charge of Lieut. J. O. Palfrey until April 29, 1861; afterward of Mr. J. J. Lee.—During the year the two remaining gun casemates were completed; the walls of the south magazine built to the level of the first floor; the reverse slope of Battery A and a portion of the southeast cover face sodded; the southeast stair tower commenced, and the construction of the scarp and parade walls continued. The next year it is expected to complete the scarps and terre-plein of the water fronts, the two magazines of the main work, the casemates and terre-pleins of the north and south fronts, and provide for mounting most of the guns on the water fronts. Appropriation asked, \$100,000.

Fort on Hog Island Ledge, Portland Harbor, Me. (Fort Gorges), in charge of Lieut. J. C. Palfrey until April 29, 1861; afterward of Mr. J. J. Lee.—During the short season of operations on this work the scarps of the two faces bearing on the main channel were built up a height of from ten to fourteen feet, including the construction of twelve casemate embrasures. About 10,000 cubic feet of stone was prepared in addition for future work. It is intended next to complete the gun faces of the lower tier, including scarp and embrasures, magazines, piers, and floor arches of second tier, and then to build the second tier of embrasures, casemate arches, parade walls, and terre plains of the gun faces of the work. It is hoped that the work will be ready for the second tier of guns by the end of the next season. Appropriation asked, \$100,000.

Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass., in charge of Capt. C. S. Stewart.—This work has been under the care of a fort keeper during the past year. It has been occupied for a couple of months by a garrison of Massachusetts Volunteers. It is proposed next year to complete the quarters and barracks, and finish all minor matters of detail, fitting it for all its guns. Appropriation asked, \$75,000.

Fort Winthrop, Boston Harbor, Mass., in charge of Capt. C. S. Stewart.—The work and public property have been in the care of a fort keeper during the past year. The next year it is proposed to finish the tower and the south exterior battery of thirty guns.

Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass., in charge of Capt. C. S. Stewart.—A small force of workmen was employed last season in putting down flagging, grading the parade, renewing the interior slopes of the work and exterior battery, and constructing storm shelters at the entrances of quarters and barracks. It is proposed to complete the little that remains to be done in the way of preparation of the batteries.

Fortifications at the entrance to New Bedford Harbor, Mass., in charge of Brig. Gen. George W. Cullum, major Corps of Engineers, until May, 1861; afterward of Mr. C. H. Bigelow.—The necessary machinery, store-houses, and shops have been provided, the excavation for the scarp foundations made, the earth therefrom embanked on the gorge glacis, the concrete foundations laid, and the scarp built thereon to a height of nearly six feet. Considerable quantities of building materials have been provided, and about fifty rods of substantial stone fence constructed. Next year it is intended to build the entire scarp to the height of twenty feet, construct the casemate embrasures, build the casemate piers, and execute most of the embankment of gorge glacis. Appropriation asked, \$100,000.

Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, R. I., in charge of Brig. Gen. G. W. Cullum, major of Engineers.—Operations have been limited to keeping the fort in good order and making necessary repairs. The work is ready for its entire armament, and can accommodate its whole war garrison. The permanent wharf needs to be rebuilt in part, and also the southwest breakwater, and some repairs should be executed.

Fort Griswold, New London Harbor, Conn., in charge of Brig. Gen. G. W. Cullum, major of Engineers.—Nothing has been done at this work beyond keeping its exterior battery, magazine, and shot furnace in order.

Fort Trumbull, New London Harbor, Conn., in charge of Brig. Gen. George W. Cullum, major of Engineers.—This work was finished about thirteen years ago, and is kept in admirable order by the labor and attention of the fort keeper. Its casemates are all prepared for its war garrison, and its readiness for armament is nearly complete. All

essentials are prepared for efficient service. The fence around the public lands requires renewal.

Fort Schuyler, eastern entrance to New York Harbor, in charge of Brig. Gen. G. W. Cullum, major of Engineers.—This fort is essentially ready for its entire armament, and can accommodate a full war garrison. Since May it has been occupied by volunteer regiments, who have damaged it somewhat.

Fort at Willets Point, eastern entrance to New York Harbor, in charge of Brig. Gen. George W. Cullum, major of Engineers.—The existing mortgage on the site of this work falls due the coming spring. It is hoped that the means of paying this may be provided by Congress at the approaching session; besides doing which it is designed to commence the construction of the work as soon as possible on a vigorous scale. This fort is of the greatest importance for the defense of the commercial metropolis of the country. Appropriation asked, \$200,000.

Fort Columbus, Castle William, South Battery, Fort Wood, and Fort Gibson, all works immediately in front of the southern end of the city of New York, and constituting the inner line of defense, are in a serviceable condition and entirely ready for the whole of their respective armaments. Small expenditures are needed at several of them, most of which have been heretofore specified. Such as are pressing will be attended to.

New battery at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.—As soon as a title is secured to the site of this battery, for which legal process is now in train, the preliminary steps will be taken in order to a commencement of work at the opening of spring.

Fort Richmond, New York Harbor, in charge of Brig. Gen. J. G. Barnard, major of Engineers, until May, 1861; afterward of Lieut. M. D. McAlester.—The labor of the season has been principally applied to the construction of traverses covering the magazine openings and to the counterscarps of the northwest salient and north front. The work is ready for all its guns and munitions. Next year shot furnaces are to be built, the counterscarps of the water-fronts constructed, some details of the draw bridge perfected, and the work is to be connected with the adjacent batteries.

Fort on the side of Fort Tompkins, New York Harbor, in charge of Brig. Gen. J. G. Barnard, major of Engineers, until May, 1861; afterward of Lieut. M. D. McAlester.—The labor of the season has been applied to the construction of the counterscarp with its galleries and reverse fires, forming its arches and covering them with concrete and asphalt and embanking against and over them. The returns of the counterscarp along the water-fronts, part of its coping, pavement of its galleries, and some details remain to complete it. It is hoped that means may be afforded at the present session of Congress for completing the entire masonry of this fort. Its casemates are designed to afford accommodation for much of the garrisons of Fort Richmond and the other batteries of the position, to all of which it is a most important adjunct in this respect. Appropriation asked, \$200,000.

Proposed casemate battery on Staten Island, New York Harbor.—This battery is, in the opinion of the board of engineers, the most important work yet to be undertaken for the defense of New York, and should be begun and completed with the least delay practicable. The plans are already prepared; \$100,000 should be granted for this work.

Fort at Sandy Hook, N. J., in charge of Brig. Gen. H. W. Benham, major of Engineers, until May 10; since then of Brig. Gen. J. G. Foster, captain of Engineers.—The work of the season has been confined to the

three water-fronts at the fort, with the view of preparing them for the reception of the first tier of guns as soon as possible. The scarp-wall of the north front, and more than one-half of the northeast front, has been raised to include the ninth course, and thirty-eight embrasures, with flagging and traverse circles, have been prepared for the guns. The scarp of the adjacent portions of the water-fronts has been raised to the height of the fifth course, and the foundations of the scarp of the remainder of the water-fronts have been put in. The foundations of the piers and cisterns have been constructed, the cisterns built, and the embankments for the casemate floors formed, in corresponding proportion. One magazine has been completed, the masonry of another built, and two more are in progress. Roads, machinery, shops, stables, and barracks have been provided as needed. By the end of the present working season there will be a readiness for at least sixty guns. Next year it is proposed to complete the barbette tier of the water-fronts, including scarp, piers, arches, covering, terre-plein, gun circles, cisterns, magazines, and ramps. Appropriation asked, \$300,000.

Fort Mifflin, Delaware River, Pa., in charge of Brig. Gen. John Newton, major of Engineers.—A new sluice was built during the year, and some indispensable repairs made to the dikes. The grounds around the fort were surveyed. Repairs of the gun platforms and breast-height wall are to be executed before the close of the season.

Fort Delaware, Delaware River, Del., in charge of Brig. Gen. John Newton, major of Engineers.—The fort is now in effective condition for service in all essential points. During the year the draw bridge has been made and hung, magazine doors hung, walls of quarters and barracks carried to their full height, storm houses provided, temporary quarters for garrison constructed, and forty-seven guns mounted. The work done includes 52 cubic yards of stone masonry, 408 of pressed brick, 1,312 of common brick, and 122 square yards of flagging. It is designed next year to complete the barracks and quarters, apply the interior finish of the work, and pile the foundations of the counter-scarp-wall. Appropriation asked, \$60,000.

Fort Carroll, Baltimore Harbor, Md., in charge of Brig. Gen. J. G. Foster, captain of Engineers, until November 1, 1860; afterward of Lieut. Col. Henry Brewerton, Corps of Engineers.—In consequence of the subsidence of the foundation of this work operations have been limited to the construction of the permanent wharf, placing a crane upon it, and receiving and depositing rough granite to the extent of 1,500 tons upon the scarps of fronts one, five, and six. Temporary traverse circles have been laid for twenty four casemate guns. Preparations are making to put down nineteen more permanent traverse circles and to finish and fit up several of the magazines. Next year it is proposed to complete the first and second tiers of the work. Appropriation asked, \$200,000.

Fort McHenry, Baltimore Harbor, Md., in charge of Lieut. Col. Henry Brewerton.—The defenses of the work have been much improved since the 1st of May. Pallisading has been placed across the ditch at the gorge of the demilune, and at the extremities of the water batteries. The entire counterscarp and the exterior slope of the water batteries have been protected by abatis. Two magazines have been formed in the bomb-proofs at the postern. The drains have been relaid, the wharf rebuilt, and an artesian well sunk in the parade to procure water for the garrison. The entire armament is mounted.

Fort Washington, Potomac River, Md., in charge of Lieut. G. W. O. Lee from January 11, 1861, to April 25, 1861; afterward of Lieut. G. W.

Snyder and other officers.—Preparations have been made for mounting six flanking howitzers, a postern has been closed up, draw bridge reconstructed, standing bridge renewed, bridge machinery got into working order, double abatis arranged in front of the gorge of the work, shutters fitted to the flank embrasures, and minor repairs to magazines, cisterns, &c., executed. Twenty-three guns besides flanking howitzers are mounted. The ground has been cleared on the northeast and south sides of the work, the trees and bushes felled, being formed into an entanglement, and the ground north of the caponiere lowered about three feet, so as to open the approach to the fire of the flanking pieces.

Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va., in charge of Lieut. Col. R. E. De Russy.—The labors of the year embrace various repairs and operations, tending to put the fort in an efficient condition. Magazines have been repaired, as also quarters and cisterns, ovens built, gun platforms prepared, draw bridge put in order, portcullis hung, road repaired, bridge to front VI rebuilt, gates made and hung to advanced redoubt, and other work executed thereto tending toward its completion.

Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Va., in charge of Lieut. Col. R. E. De Russy.—Operations were suspended during a part of the year, previous to which labors were applied to the building of third, fourth, and fifth courses of the scarp, piers and foundations, magazine walls, removing, loading, filling, and leveling for casemate floors. Work was resumed in June and directed to making preparations for mounting some guns at this important position. Work upon the scarp, embrasures, and gun platforms will be applied accordingly to this object. Appropriation asked, \$200,000.

Fort Macon, and preservation of its site, Beaufort Harbor, N. C., in charge of Brig. Gen. J. G. Foster, captain of Engineers, until the middle of April, 1861.—This work was taken possession of by the troops of the State of North Carolina about the middle of April. At that time the wood-work of quarters and barracks and one draw bridge needed repairs as well as the shingled interior slope, the iron-work, door and window fastenings, bridge across the canal, and embankment of the causeway. The masonry needed pointing, the shot furnace required rebuilding. A few guns are mounted on weak carriages. The site of Fort Macon was tolerably well preserved by the temporary works constructed during the previous winter.

Fort Caswell, and the preservation of its site, mouth of the Cape Fear River, N. C., in charge of Brig. Gen. J. G. Foster, captain of Engineers, until April 16, 1861.—This fort was taken possession of by a military company from Wilmington on the 16th of April, 1861. The public property here and at Fort Johnston, Smithville, was taken. The fort generally was in good repair. The shot furnace required rebuilding. A very few guns of inferior caliber without carriages were on hand. The fronts of the work bearing upon the entrance were deficient in gun circles.

Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, S. C., in charge of Brig. Gen. J. G. Foster, captain of Engineers, until December 20, 1860.—The work of preparing this fort for a vigorous defense commenced in August, 1860, and was diligently prosecuted up to the day of its evacuation—December 26, 1860. In this time the large accumulation of sand which overtopped the scarp wall on the sea front was removed to the front and formed into a glacis; a wet ditch fifteen feet wide dug around the fort; two flanking caponieres of brick built to flank with their fire the three water fronts; a bastionette for musketry constructed at the northwest

angle; a picket fence built around the fort bordering the ditch, and protected by a small glacis; merlons constructed on the whole of the east front; communications opened through the quarters; a bridge built connecting them with the guard-house, and the latter loopholed for musketry so as to serve for a citadel. Means were also furnished to transport Major Anderson's command, and such public property as could be removed before the occupation of Fort Moultrie by the rebels, to Fort Sumter. Before evacuating the fort the guns were spiked, the gun carriages on the front looking toward Fort Sumter burnt, and the flagstaff cut down. A considerable quantity of engineer implements and materials were unavoidably left in the fort.

Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, S. C., in charge of Brig. Gen. J. G. Foster, captain of Engineers, until April 14, 1861.—Vigorous operations were commenced on this fort in the month of August, 1860, with a view of placing it in a good defensive condition as soon as possible. The casemate arches supporting the second tier of guns were all turned; the granite flagging for the second tier was laid on the right face of the work; the floor laid and the iron stairways put up in the east barrack; the traverse circles of the first tier of guns reset; the bluestone flagging laid in all the gun rooms of the right and left faces of the first tier, and the construction of the embrasures of the second tier commenced at the time that the fort was occupied by Major Anderson's command on the 26th of December, 1860. The fears of an immediate attack and disloyal feelings induced the greater portion of the engineer employes to leave at this time, but those that remained (fifty-five in number, reduced toward the end of the investment to thirty-five), were made effective in preparing for a vigorous defense. The armament of the fort was mounted and supplied with maneuvering implements; machicolis galleries, splinter-proof shutters, and traverses were constructed; the openings left for the embrasures of the second tier were filled with brick and stone and earth, and those in the gorge with stone and iron and lead concrete. Mines were established in the wharf and along the gorge; the parade was cleared, and communications opened to all parts of the fort and through the quarters. The fort was bombarded on the 12th and 13th of April by the rebels, and evacuated by Major Anderson's command on the 14th of April. During the bombardment the officers' quarters were set on fire by hot shot from the rebel batteries, and they, with the roofs of the barracks, were entirely consumed. The magazines were uninjured by the fire. The bombardment dismantled one gun, disabled two others, and ruined the stair towers and the masonry walls projecting above the parapet. No breach was effected in the walls, and the greatest penetration made by the successive shots was twenty-two inches. Nearly all the material that had been obtained to construct the embrasures of the second tier, to flag this tier, and the remainder of the first tier, and to finish the barracks, was used up in the preparations for defense. (See engineer journal of siege, appended to this report.)*

Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor, S. C., in charge of Brig. Gen. J. G. Foster, captain of Engineers, until December 27, 1860.—Some necessary repairs were commenced upon this work in December, 1860, but before these were completed the fort was seized by the troops of the State of South Carolina on the 27th of December. Lieut. R. K. Meade, Corps of Engineers, who was in the immediate charge, was suffered to leave with the workmen, but all the public property in the fort was taken possession of, including the mess property and one month's provisions for the engineer force. The armament of the fort was all mounted,

* For journal (here omitted) see Series I, Vol. I, p. 16.

except two or three guns on the barbette tier and one 42-pounder in the casemate tier. The carriages were in good order and pretty good. The magazine was well furnished with implements, and also contained some powder. The fort was repaired three years ago, and was generally in excellent condition, one of the cisterns only wanting repairs.

Fort Johnson, Charleston Harbor, S. C., in charge of Brig. Gen. J. G. Foster, captain of Engineers, until January 2, 1861.—The barracks and quarters were in such bad order as to be almost uninhabitable, and a large sum would be needed to repair them. The position was taken possession of by the State troops on the 2d of January, 1861. A small battery of three guns was soon after built adjoining the barracks.

Fort Pulaski, Savannah River, Ga., in charge of Capt. W. H. C. Whiting, until January 28, 1861.—This work had been in care of two men who were employed in keeping the grassed surfaces free from weeds and in taking care of property. The fort was taken possession of by Georgia troops about the 28th of January by order of the Governor of Georgia.

Repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah River, Ga., in charge of Capt. W. H. C. Whiting, until January 28, 1861.—A fort keeper was employed at this fort keeping the grassed surfaces free from weeds and taking care of public property. The fort was occupied by troops of the State of Georgia about the 28th of January, 1861, by order of the Governor of that State.

Fort Clinch, Amelia Island, Fla., in charge of Capt. W. H. C. Whiting, until the latter part of January, 1861.—Operations of construction were continued on this fort until the time of its seizure by the insurgents, about the end of January, 1861. At that time the north bastion was about completed, the curtain connecting this bastion with the north-west bastion completed, the gallery of communication to the bastion completed, the northwest bastion finished to coping, the northwest gallery completed, the curtain connecting the northwest and southwest bastions built to the level of the soles of the loop-holes, the southwest bastion walls carried above the embrasures, the southwest gallery about completed, the curtain connecting the southwest and west bastions built to reference (14'), the south bastion carried to the springing of the gun-room arches, the south gallery almost finished, the curtain of the land-front built to the soles of the loop-holes, the east bastion walls carried to the spring of the arches, the curtain connecting the east and north bastions finished, and the east gallery finished, except the pavement. The embankment of the rampart is up to the terre-plein on all sides of the work except the west.

Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla., in charge of Capt. E. B. Hunt.—During the past year the work has been so far completed as to be ready for its entire armament. The operations embrace completing and applying finish of soldiers' quarters, constructing roofing, floor girders, and floor arches, building ovens and store-rooms, setting embrasures of ground tier, barbette gun platforms, and loop-hole gratings, making embrasure shutters, tightening most of the cisterns, making and hanging draw bridge and renewing standing bridge, constructing foot wall of parapet slope, salt marsh breast-height, fitting magazines for use, putting up conductors, completion of asphaltting, embanking earthen parapet and cover face, and completing most of the terre-pleins. Next year labors will be devoted to the completion of the castle and construction of cover-face and advance works. Appropriation asked, \$200,000.

Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Tortugas, Fla., in charge of Lieut. Col. D. P. Woodbury, major of Engineers, until April 1, 1861; afterward of Capt. J. St. C. Morton.—During the year the scarp has been built to the

height of from 35' to 42', being an addition of about seven feet average, much of the breast-height and parade wall completed, sixty casemate arches asphalted, barbette gun platforms commenced, barbette magazines commenced, gun-room pavements laid, three tower magazines constructed, seventy-nine cisterns tightened, temporary buildings for store-rooms and shops constructed, and casemates and wooden buildings fitted for barracks and quarters. These operations included 3,150 cubic yards of brick masonry, 2,790 cubic yards of concrete, 8,300 surface feet of pavement laid, 1,340 surface yards of asphaltum, 8,400 surface yards of plastering, and 44,100 running feet of pointing. It is designed to apply the balance of existing means to the completion of the parapets and terre-pleins, and with the next appropriation to construct magazines, permanent barracks, store-houses, and second-tier embrasures. Appropriation asked, \$200,000.

Fort Pickens, Pensacola Harbor, Fla., in charge of Capt. F. E. Prime until February 20, 1861; since then of Maj. Z. B. Tower.—But little was done at this fort, which has been finished for a number of years, beyond some small repairs and care of grassed surfaces and public property, until it became necessary to put it in condition to withstand an attack. To this end the necessary blindages have been prepared, the heavy guns provided with traverses and parados, the reverse of terre-pleins covered, guns and mortars have been mounted, and exterior batteries constructed and armed.

Fort Barrancas, Pensacola Harbor, Fla., in charge of Capt. F. E. Prime until about the latter part of January, 1861.—Nothing has been done at this work or its redoubt during the year. It was taken possession of by the insurgents about the latter part of January, 1861.

Fort McKee, Pensacola Harbor, Fla., in charge of Capt. F. E. Prime until about the latter part of January, 1861.—Labors were directed to preservation of the site by the establishment of jetties and connecting lines of brush along the beach. The fort was taken possession of by the insurgents about the latter part of January, 1861.

Fort Morgan, entrance to Mobile Harbor, Ala., in charge of Capt. F. E. Prime until about 7th of January, 1861.—Preparations were made to execute some important repairs to the wharf of this fort, and the work was commenced, but soon afterward, in the early part of January, 1861, forcible possession was taken of the fort by insurgents acting under orders of the Governor of the State.

Fort Gaines, Dauphin Island, entrance to Mobile Harbor, Ala., in charge of Capt. F. E. Prime until January 18, 1861.—The work of construction was in active progress on this fort till about 18th of January, 1861, when it was forcibly seized by the insurgents. The state of the work was then as follows: The scarp wall of all the bastions and of the north curtain was at reference (23' 3"); the other curtains at the springing lines of the loop-hole arches, the bastion gorge walls at the reference (16'), and the concrete at heights varying from (16') to (20').

Fort on Ship Island, coast of Mississippi, in charge of Capt. F. E. Prime until January 30, 1861.—This work was visited by an armed body of men on the 13th of January, 1861, and by a second party the same afternoon, who left some of their number on the island. On the 20th a third armed body took forcible possession of the work, when it was in the following condition: Four embrasures from the northeast angle built up ready for covering arches; all the other embrasures except one had the irons in place and beaded. The land-front is, most

of it, at the reference (13' 14"), the concrete of the south half being not all in. The work is now understood to be in the possession of the Government again, with no material injury done to it.

Military defenses at Proctor's Landing, La., in charge of Bot. Maj. P. G. T. Beauregard until January 12, 1861.—These defenses were in care of a fort keeper until about the 12th January, 1861, when it is supposed they were seized by the State troops. The tower was then unfinished and the gun platforms of the exterior battery not laid.

Repairs of Fort Saint Philip, Mississippi River, in charge of Bot. Maj. P. G. T. Beauregard until January 12, 1861.—Operations were in progress at this work for the repair damages occasioned to the levees by a storm and to protect the river shore by a wooden revetment when the fort was seized by the State government.

Repairs of Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, La., in charge of Bot. Maj. P. G. T. Beauregard until January 12, 1861.—Materials have been collected at this work for the construction of the lower battery, but the fort was seized by the State of Louisiana and all operations arrested.

Fort Livingston, Grand Terre Island, La., in charge of Lieut. W. H. Stevens until March 2, 1861.—Nothing was done at this work during the past year. It no doubt passed into the hands of Louisiana when the State seized the other forts.

Fortifications for the defense of the entrance to Galveston Harbor, Tex., in charge of Lieut. W. H. Stevens until March 2, 1861.—At this position, which is the site of a new work, a wharf has been built, road made, quarters and store-houses constructed, cisterns built, and materials collected for commencement of a fort. The work was no doubt taken possession of last spring by the Texans.

Fort at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Harbor, Cal., in charge of Capt. J. B. McPherson.—The magazine ventilators of the south and west batteries have been readjusted, draw bridges of guard-house, barracks, and caponieres made and hung, some coping set, brick retaining wall finished and surmounted by an iron fence, earth filling put in, granite stairs completed, and iron stair rail provided. The excavation for the new twelve-gun battery has been chiefly done, breast-height walls and shell rooms completed, brick walls of gun platforms finished, eight sets of traverse stones cut, and the earthen parapet arranged and sodded. Next year it is proposed to complete the extension of the columbiad battery, with its magazines, and build a permanent wharf and store-house. Appropriation asked, \$150,000.

Fort at Fort Point, entrance of San Francisco Harbor, Cal., in charge of Capt. J. P. Gilmer until July 20, 1861; since then of Lieut. G. H. Elliot.—During the year a short furnace has been built on the parade, the interior of quarters and barracks finished, guard, prison, and store-rooms fitted up, wall built across the western end of the ditch, and a wooden protection against the sea 174 feet long constructed around the northeastern bastion. The main work is ready for its armament and about completed. Next year's work contemplates asphaltting, covering, and paving the counterescarp galleries, providing store-rooms, constructing counterescarp wall, glacis, and covered way, and building a sea-wall in front of the advanced battery; also the construction of the advanced works in rear of the fort. Appropriation asked, \$200,000.

Lime Point Bluff, entrance of San Francisco Harbor, Cal., in charge of Capt. J. P. Gilmer and Lieut. G. H. Elliot.—Owing to legal difficulties, the Government has not yet been able to secure possession of this site.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington, November 30, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following summary report of signal operations, together with estimate for signal supplies for the proper equipment of the Army of the United States for the period ending June 30, 1862 [1863]. A report in detail, accompanied by official documents, will be laid before the Secretary of War as soon as is practicable. The pressure of other duties will prohibit the preparation of this report before the session of Congress.

At the breaking out of the existing rebellion the Navajo campaign had just terminated. Military signals were in frequent use with the troops operating in the Navajo country in the winter of 1860-61, and were used under almost all circumstances of location with expeditions in the Rocky Mountains. They were also used in the vicinity of Santa Fé.

Of the character and success of this use the official reports of Lieut. Col. E. R. S. Canby, commanding the Navajo expedition; of Lieut. T. Fauntleroy, commanding the Department of New Mexico, and of Colonel Loring, who afterward commanded the same department, afford perhaps the best commentary. These reports were duly submitted through the Adjutant-General of the Army.

The signal officer was relieved from duty in the Department of New Mexico on May 6, 1861. On June 10, 1861, the organization and instruction of a signal party was commenced at Fortress Monroe. On June 25 Fortress Monroe and the detached post of Newport News were put in communication by signals and permanent signal parties were stationed at each. The parties are still retained upon their stations. Signals were used in Hampton Roads to report the range of shells fired from the Rip Raps upon the enemy's battery at Sewell's Point. Signals were successfully employed upon several minor occasions.

On July 17, 1861, I was ordered to report to General McDowell, then commanding the Department of Northeastern Virginia. I reported to General McDowell at Centerville July 21, 1861. On July 22, 1861, I returned to Washington. August 17, 1861, I was assigned to duty as a member of the staff of Major-General McClellan, then commanding the Division of the Potomac. On the same day I was ordered in instructions from the War Department to open signal communications between the headquarters of Generals Banks and Stone and the troops at and near Washington.

There was at that time attached to the Army of the Potomac besides myself but one instructed signal officer. There were no signal stores. Two other officers were summoned from Fortress Monroe. On August 26 the party arrived at General Banks' headquarters, then at Hyattstown. On August 28 signal communication was opened between his headquarters and those of General Stone, then at Poolesville. Signal parties were on the same day formed for instruction at the headquarters of the generals mentioned. On August 30 the signal camp of instruction was established at Georgetown.

Observatory stations were opened as fast as officers were fitted to occupy them. These stations have been extended as occasion has been given. They have been worked from Maryland Heights to Georgetown, and at a few hours' notice they can be opened from below Fort Washington to Maryland Heights. The whole of Virginia opposite to our

lines is for this distance, when desired, under the glasses of officers, who can report any movements of an enemy.

Fifty officers were detailed for signal duty with the Army of the Potomac. After due examination forty-two of these were instructed in signals. The signal party has been organized, equipped, and instructed for instant service in the field in a manner which has received the approbation of the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac.

A portion of these officers was detailed for and is employed upon the duties above mentioned. Seven officers with fourteen men were sent, in obedience to orders from the War Department, with the Expeditionary Corps under General T. W. Sherman. From official reports received from Port Royal, S. C., these officers seem to have rendered efficient and valuable service with the fleet upon this expedition, by the ease with which communication was held between the vessels, when at sea, between the vessels and the shore, when in harbor, or when disembarking troops.

In considering the service rendered with the fleet it ought to be borne in mind that the ordinary naval flag signals were used by officers of the Navy for communication, in addition to those methods of communication which came especially within the province of the acting signal officers of the Army.

The concurrent testimony of every general of the Army with whose troops signals have been used, and of every officer who has given to the subject the attention to examine it, has been, so far as I am informed, in favor of the continuance of the use and of its diffusion throughout the service with as much rapidity as may be practicable.

In no instance have the officers instructed failed to do everything it was promised they should do. In many instances they have by far excelled what was promised in their behalf.

In this view of the success attained I respectfully recommend that, with the concurrence of the General-in-Chief, steps be taken to render the use of signals in the service general.

First. That to this end the study and the practice of the use of approved signals and modes of telegraphic communication of whatever character be made a part of the course of instruction at the Military Academy of the United States at West Point.

This study, while eminently a branch of military knowledge, is so easy and need occupy so little time that its addition to the present course is readily practicable. Of the advantages to be derived from this addition the war of the Crimea and the conflicts of the present rebellion have afforded sufficient evidence.

Second. That for the forces now in the field to suppress the existing rebellion, officers be detailed to organize and instruct signal parties, or corps, with every army or corps of any army that is or may be in the service of the United States, the officers detailed and instructed for signal service to be equipped from supplies to be purchased by the signal officer of the Army and to be accountable to the United States through him for their equipment. These officers to serve after they shall have been instructed and equipped, as the general commanding may direct, either combined in parties, doing none but signal duty, as when an engagement is impending, or distributed to and serving with the regiments from which they may have been detailed; in this latter case the signal duty being incidental and in addition to the company duties.

A corps of signal officers is now instructed. These officers can be distributed as instructors. In three months from the day on which the

course above recommended is decided upon and ordered every brigade in the service can be supplied with the means for signal communication.

The successful use of field signals by the rebel forces in the battles of July 18 and July 21 warn us that if we are to meet them on equal terms organizations of this kind are necessary.

If signals are used as they ought to be during the existing rebellion, a number of signal officers will be constantly on duty. It is not possible to find better material for this duty than can be found among the regimental officers of volunteers. They are, however, when detailed, subject to a peculiar hardship. By their absence from their companies they lose the chance of promotion by election. There is now no path open for their advancement by their services, no matter how distinguished, on this especial duty. This is not just.

If officers are needed by the United States for this service, and are expected to risk their lives in its discharge, they ought to be fairly provided for. If there are fears that there might be thus fastened upon the people of the United States a number of offices sinecure, the offices may be made to terminate with the war or at the will of the President.

With the view to the formation of a temporary corps to serve during the present emergency, I would recommend that there be requested the enactment by Congress of an act authorizing the President to appoint, upon the recommendation of the general commanding, and for service during the present war, so many signal officers with the rank of captains or lieutenants, and so many enlisted men as non-commissioned signal officers, as he may deem necessary, provided that the number of captains shall not exceed one for each military department, and provided further that every officer shall be, before receiving his appointment, examined and approved by a competent military board convened for the purpose.

The total of appropriations by Congress for the period from June 30, 1860, have been \$7,000. There has been expended up to the present date for the equipment and supply of the parties above enumerated, commencing with the service in New Mexico, for the use of signals in the field, and the furnishing the supply train for the Army of the Potomac, the sum of \$6,452.05. Some of these supplies were purchased under the pressure of an instant necessity, and therefore at a greater expense than need otherwise have been incurred. There remains unexpended and to the credit of the United States the sum of \$547.95.

The estimates (a total of \$5,000) submitted before the last session of Congress did not contemplate nearly so great an extension of the use of signals as has been made necessary by the large forces afterward called into the service and by the military operations since and now in progress.

The total cost of one complete set of day and night signal apparatus for each officer is \$30.

The cost of the glasses with which each is furnished is from \$14 to \$30. The cost of keeping each set of apparatus in the field may be estimated at \$10 per set per year.

To supply all the forces now in the field, that is, to equip them for the first time, during the ensuing year, for the purchase of such signal apparatus, equipments, lights, and stores as may be necessary, I recommend that the appropriation of \$20,000 be asked for. For contingent expenses, \$1,000.

Countersign signals.—Serious and sad loss has happened to the troops of the United States on more than one occasion since the outbreak of this

rebellion by the collision of friendly troops. The attention of the general commanding the Army of the Potomac was early called to this matter. Under the instructions emanating from him a plan of countersign signals has been devised, which will, in my opinion, render such collision impossible. These signals will be furnished to every regiment of the Army of the Potomac. I recommend that such signals be introduced with all the armies of the United States.

At a time when almost every family has sent its representative to the war, it is but right that every safeguard should be given that precious lives will not be sacrificed through the want of provision or by carelessness and inattention.

The equipments and stores of countersign signals have been furnished on special requisitions by the Ordnance Department.

Portable and flying electric telegraphs.—On June 27, 1861, I submitted an estimate for the sum of \$10,000 to be expended in the construction of movable (portable and flying) electric telegraphs. For reasons known to the honorable Secretary of War this estimate was not submitted to Congress.

At the battle of Manassas there were no portable or flying telegraphs. Soon after the battle, on August 6, 1861, I submitted a proposition for the construction and use with the army in the field of portable and flying telegraphs. This paper, indorsed by General McDowell, commanding the Department of Northeastern Virginia, and approved by Major-General McClellan, then commanding the Division of the Potomac, was not returned from the office of the Secretary of War. On August 17, 1861, I was authorized in a letter conveying other orders to purchase a small telegraphic train. Acting upon this authority I have caused to be constructed model reels and specimens of portable telegraphs.

I have been delayed in the discharge of this duty because no sum of money was distinctly placed at my disposal and no direct and explicit orders gave me the powers I needed and had asked for the organization and equipment of the telegraphic train.

To obviate such difficulty in future I recommend that an appropriation of \$30,000 be asked from Congress; this sum to be expended under the direction of the signal officer in the construction and equipment of portable and flying telegraphs to be used with the different armies of the United States.

The experiments I have caused to be made render it certain that movable electric apparatus can be made of great simplicity and at reasonable rates; that such apparatus can, it is probable, be so constructed and arranged as to be worked by any intelligent person who can read and write, with very little previous experience or practice, and that with properly organized parties it can be extended between designated points with sufficient speed and in so simple a manner as to render it practicable to use such telegraphs everywhere with the Army.

The organization of such parties, which can be detailed from the regiments, and their equipment with perfect electric apparatus promises so great advantages to the service that I ask for this subject the careful consideration of the Secretary of War.

I inclose herewith, in brief, the estimates of sums required.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT J. MYER,
Signal Officer U. S. Army.

*Omitted.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, November 30, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your telegraphic dispatch of the 25th instant, requesting the withdrawal of all State agents from the purchase of arms for reasons clearly stated by you.

In reply I beg to say that in view of the inability of the General Government to supply all the volunteers with arms the government of this State authorized the purchase of Enfield arms in England, some of which are still to arrive. No other purchase has been or will be made by the State.

Fully appreciating and approving of your object, which is to avoid the multiplicity of agents for accomplishing what can be better and more economically done by one, I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, November 30, 1861.

Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th instant, which I understand to be an order to discontinue the raising of volunteers in the State of New York when the last 25,000, authorized by the Secretary of War on the 6th instant, shall have been mustered into service. I will, of course, comply with the wishes of the War Department in the respect named, but I beg to add that, unless the rebellion is crushed out by the 1st of February next, I shall ask the acceptance by the Government of at least 25,000 additional volunteers from this State.

I have the honor to be, with high regard, your obedient servant,

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
December 1, 1861.

To the PRESIDENT:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this Department. The accompanying reports of the chiefs of the several bureaus present the estimates of the appropriations required for the service of this Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, and also the appropriations necessary to cover deficiencies in the estimates for 1861-62.*

* See pp. 633, 676, 680, 683, 708.

The following statement presents the entire estimated strength of the Army, both volunteers and regulars:

States.	Volunteers.		Aggregate
	Three-months.*	For the war.	
California.....		4,088	4,088
Connecticut.....	2,236	12,100	14,336
Delaware.....	775	2,000	2,775
Illinois.....	4,041	80,000	84,041
Indiana.....	4,080	57,332	61,412
Iowa.....	903	10,800	11,703
Kentucky.....		15,000	15,000
Maine.....	768	14,230	15,007
Maryland.....		7,000	7,000
Massachusetts.....	3,435	20,700	24,135
Michigan.....	781	28,550	29,331
Minnesota.....		4,160	4,160
Missouri.....	0,350	22,130	22,480
New Hampshire.....	770	9,000	9,770
New Jersey.....	3,068	9,342	12,410
New York.....	10,188	100,200	110,388
Ohio.....	10,236	81,205	91,441
Pennsylvania.....	19,199	94,760	113,959
Rhode Island.....	1,285	6,808	8,093
Vermont.....	789	8,000	8,789
Virginia.....	770	12,000	12,770
Wisconsin.....	702	14,150	14,852
Kansas.....		5,000	5,000
Colorado.....		1,000	1,000
Nebraska.....		2,500	2,500
Nevada.....		1,000	1,000
New Mexico.....		1,000	1,000
District of Columbia.....	2,823	1,000	3,823
Estimated strength of the Regular Army, including the new enlistments under act of Congress of July 29, 1891.....	77,875	610,637	718,512
Total.....		20,394	
		660,071	

The several arms of the service are estimated as follows:

	Volunteers.	Regulars.	Aggregate.
Infantry.....	557,208	11,175	568,383
Cavalry.....	54,074	4,744	58,818
Artillery.....	20,380	4,308	24,688
Rifles and sharpshooters.....	8,305		8,305
Engineers.....		107	107
Total.....	640,637	20,394	660,071

The appropriations asked for the service of the next fiscal year are computed for a force of 500,000 men. They have been reduced to the lowest possible amount consistent with the public interests, and are based upon a strictly economical administration of the various branches of this Department. The appropriations to cover deficiencies are rendered necessary by the excess of the force in the field over that upon

* For the number furnished, according to the final adjustment of credits by the War Department, see footnote, p. 69.

which the estimates were founded and by extraordinary expenditure connected with the employment and discharge of the three-month contingent. An item of very heavy expense is the large mounted force which has been organized, equipped, and made available since the called session of Congress, and which was not computed for in the estimate. While an increase of cavalry was undoubtedly necessary, it has reached a numerical strength more than adequate to the wants of the service. As it can only be maintained at a great cost, measures will be taken for its gradual reduction. In organizing our great Army was effectively aided by the loyal Governors of the different States and I cheerfully acknowledge the prompt patriotism with which they responded to the call of this Department.

Congress during its extra session authorized the Army to be increased by the acceptance of a volunteer force of 500,000 men, and made an appropriation of \$500,000,000 for its support. A call for the troops was immediately made, but so numerous were the offers that it was found difficult to discriminate in the choice where the patriotism of the people demanded that there should be no restriction upon enlistments. Every portion of the loyal States desired to swell the Army, and every community was anxious that it should be represented in a cause that appealed to the noblest impulses of our people.

So thoroughly roused was the national heart that I have no doubt this force would have been swollen to a million had not the Department felt compelled to restrict it in the absence of authority from the representatives of the people to increase the limited number. It will be for Congress to decide whether it shall be confined to the strength already fixed by law. In the latter case, with the object of reducing the volunteer force to 500,000, I propose, with the consent of Congress, to consolidate such of the regiments as may from time to time fall below the regulation standard. The adoption of this measure will decrease the number of officers, and proportionably diminish the expenses of the Army. It is said of Napoleon, by Jomini, that in the campaign of 1811 that great general on the 1st of April had a regular army of 200,000 men. On the 1st of June he had increased this force to 414,000. "The like proportion," adds Jomini, "had he thought proper to inaugurate a vast system of defense, would have raised it to 700,000 by the 1st of September." At the commencement of this rebellion, inaugurated by the attack upon Fort Sumter, the entire military force at the disposal of this Government was 16,006 regulars, principally employed in the West to hold in check marauding Indians. In April 75,000 volunteers were called upon to enlist for three months' service, and responded with such alacrity that 77,875 were immediately obtained.* Under the authority of the act of Congress of July 22, 1861, the States were asked to furnish 500,000 volunteers, to serve for three years, or during the war and by the act approved the 29th of the same month the addition of 25,000 men to the Regular Army of the United States was authorized. The result is that we have now an army of 600,000 men. If we add this to the number of the discharged three months' volunteers, the aggregate force furnished to the Government since April last exceeds 700,000 men. We have here an evidence of the wonderful strength of our institutions. Without conscriptions, levies, drafts, or other extraordinary expedients, we have raised a greater force than that which, gathered by Napoleon with the aid of all these appliances, was considered an evidence of his wonderful genius and energy, and of the military spirit of

*According to the final adjustment of credits the number was 91,816.

the French nation. Here every man has an interest in the Government, and rushes to its defense when dangers beset it.

By reference to the records of the Revolution it will be seen that Massachusetts, with a population of 350,000, had at one time 56,000 troops in the field, or over one-sixth of her entire people—a force greatly exceeding the whole number of troops furnished by all the Southern States during that war. Should the present loyal States furnish troops in like proportion, which undoubtedly would be the case should any emergency demand it, the Government could promptly put into the field an army of over 3,000,000.

It gives me great satisfaction to refer to the creditable degree of discipline of our troops, most of whom were but a short time since engaged in the pursuits of peace. They are rapidly attaining an efficiency which cannot fail to bring success to our arms. Officers and men alike evince an earnest desire to accomplish themselves in every duty of the camp and field, and the various corps are animated by an emulation to excel each other in soldierly qualities.

The conspiracy against the Government extended over an area of 733,144 square miles, possessing a coast line of 3,523 miles, and a shore line of 25,414 miles, with an interior boundary line of 7,031 miles in length. This conspiracy stripped us of arms and munitions, and scattered our Navy to the most distant quarters of the globe. The effort to restore the Union, which the Government entered on in April last, was the most gigantic endeavor in the history of civil war. The interval of seven months has been spent in preparation.

The history of this rebellion, in common with all others, for obvious causes, records the first successes in favor of the insurgents. The disaster of Bull Run was the natural consequence of the premature advance of our brave, but undisciplined troops, which the impatience of the country demanded. The betrayal, also, of our movements by traitors in our midst enabled the rebels to choose and intrench their position, and by re-enforcements in great strength, at the moment of victory, to snatch it from our grasp. This reverse, however, gave no discouragement to our gallant people. They have crowded into our ranks, and although large numbers have been necessarily rejected, a mighty army in invincible array stands eager to precipitate itself upon the foe. The check that we have received upon the Potomac has therefore but postponed the campaign for a few months. The other successes of the rebels, though dearly won, were mere affairs, with no important or permanent advantages. The possession of Western Virginia and the occupation of Hatteras and Beaufort have nobly redeemed our transient reverses. At the date of my last report the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri were threatened with rebellion. In Delaware the good sense and patriotism of the people have triumphed over the unholy schemes of traitors. The people of Kentucky early pronounced themselves, by an unequivocal declaration at the ballot-box, in favor of the Union; and Maryland, notwithstanding the efforts of bad men in power in the city of Baltimore, when the opportunity of a general election was afforded, under the lead of her brave and patriotic Governor, rebuked by an overwhelming majority the traitors who would have led her to destruction.

In Missouri a loyal State government has been established by the people, thousands of whom have rallied to the support of the Federal authority, and in conjunction with troops from other portions of the country have forced the rebels to retire into the adjoining State. The

government established in Virginia by the loyal portion of her population is in successful operation, and I have no doubt will be sustained by the people of the entire State whenever the thralldom of the rebel forces shall have been removed.

Thus has it been made clearly apparent that in whatever direction the forces of the Union have extended their protection the repressed loyalty of the people, irresistibly manifesting itself, has aided to restore and maintain the authority of the Government, and I doubt not that the army now assembled on the banks of the Potomac will under its able leader soon make such a demonstration as will re-establish its authority throughout all the rebellious States.

The loyal Governor of Virginia is proceeding to organize courts under the constitution and laws of the State in all her eastern counties in the occupation of our troops.

I respectfully suggest that authority should be given to the President to send commissioners with the Army, with power to exercise all the functions of local government wherever the civil authority has ceased to exist, and especially to enforce the obligations of contract and the collection of debts due to loyal creditors.

As stated in my last report, at the commencement of this rebellion the Government found itself deficient in arms and munitions of war through the bad faith of those intrusted with their control during the preceding Administration.

The armory at Harper's Ferry having been destroyed to prevent its possession and use by the rebels, the Government was compelled to rely upon the single armory at Springfield and upon private establishments for a supply of arms. Every effort has been made to increase the capacity of that armory, the greatest product of which prior to these troubles had never exceeded 800 muskets per month. In charge of an energetic and able ordnance officer, the force being doubled and operations vigorously prosecuted day and night, there were made at this establishment during the past month of October a total of 6,900 muskets, and it is confidently expected that 10,000 will be manufactured during the present month. On a recent visit with a view to enlarge the capacity of the armory, I directed the purchase of a large quantity of machinery already finished, which, when put in operation, will enable this establishment to produce during the next year 200,000 stand of the justly celebrated Springfield rifles. I respectfully suggest the recommendation of a liberal appropriation by Congress for the purpose of yet further increasing the capacity of this armory, believing that it can be made sufficient to supply all the muskets and rifles which the Government may hereafter need in any contingency. Located in a healthful country, in the midst of an industrious and ingenious people, where competent workmen can always be obtained without difficulty, and sufficiently near to all the materials needed in the manufacture of arms, it is at the same time accessible to every part of the country by water and railway communication.

After having made contracts for arms with the private establishments in this country, it was deemed necessary by the President, to insure a speedy and ample supply, to send a special agent to Europe, with funds to the amount of \$2,000,000, to purchase more. I am gratified to state that he has made arrangements for a large number of arms, part of which have already been delivered. The remainder will be shipped by successive steamers until all shall have been received.

Combinations among manufacturers, importers, and agents for the sale of arms have in many cases caused an undue increase in prices,

To prevent advantage being thus taken of the necessities of the Government, collectors of customs have been directed to deliver to the agents of the United States all arms and munitions that may be imported into this country.

The demand for arms has called into existence numerous establishments for their manufacture throughout the loyal portion of the country, and it has been the policy of this Department to encourage the development of the capital, enterprise, and skill of our people in this direction. The Government should never have less than a million of muskets in its arsenals, with a corresponding proportion of arms and equipments for artillery and cavalry; otherwise it may at a most critical moment find itself deficient in guns while having an abundance of men.

I recommend that application be made to Congress for authority to establish a national foundry for the manufacture of heavy artillery at such point as may afford the greatest facilities for the purpose. While a sufficient number of cannon, perhaps, could be procured from private manufactories, the possession of a national establishment would lead to experiments which would be useful to the country, and prevent imposition in prices, by the accurate knowledge that would be acquired of the real value of work of this character.

In my last report I called attention to the fact that legislation was necessary for the reorganization upon a uniform basis of the militia of the country. Some general plan should be provided by Congress in aid of the States, by which our militia can be organized, armed, and disciplined, and made effective at any moment for immediate service. If thoroughly trained in time of peace, when occasion demands it may be converted into a vast army, confident in its discipline and unconquerable in its patriotism. In the absence of any general system of organization upward of 700,000 men have already been brought into the field, and, in view of the alacrity and enthusiasm that have been displayed, I do not hesitate to express the belief that no combination of events can arise in which this country will not be able, not only to protect itself, but, contrary to its policy, which is peace with all the world, to enter upon aggressive operations against any power that may meddle with our domestic affairs. A committee should be appointed by Congress, with authority to sit during the recess, to devise and report a plan for the general organization of the militia of the United States.

It is of great importance that immediate attention should be given to the condition of our fortifications upon the seaboard and the lakes and upon our exposed frontiers. They should at once be placed in perfect condition of complete defense. Aggressions are seldom made upon a nation ever ready to defend its honor and to repel insults, and we should show to the world that, while engaged in quelling disturbances at home, we are able to protect ourselves against attacks from abroad.

I earnestly recommend that immediate provision should be made for increasing the corps of cadets to the greatest capacity of the Military Academy. There are now only 192 cadets at that important institution. I am assured by the superintendent that 400 can at present be accommodated, and that, with very trifling additional expense, this number may be increased to 500. It is not necessary at this late day to speak of the value of educated soldiers. While in time of war or rebellion we must ever depend mainly upon our militia and volunteers, we shall always need thoroughly trained officers. Two classes having been graduated during the present year, in order that the service might have the benefit of their military education, I had hoped that Congress at its

extra session would authorize an increase of the number. Having failed to do so, I trust that at the approaching session an increase will be authorized, and that the selection of cadets will be limited exclusively to those States which, co-operating cordially with the Government, have brought their forces into the field to aid in the maintenance of its authority.

In this connection justice requires that I should call attention to the claims of a veteran officer, to whom more than to any other the Military Academy is indebted for its present prosperous and efficient condition. I allude to Col. Sylvanus Thayer, of the Engineer Corps, who now, by reason of advanced years and faithful public service, is incapacitated for duty in the field. Under the recent law of Congress he may justly claim to be retired from active service; but, believing that his distinguished services should receive some mark of acknowledgment from the Government, I recommend that authority be asked to retire him upon his full pay and emoluments.

The health of the Army is a consideration of the highest consequence. Good men and women in different States, impelled by the highest motives of benevolence and patriotism, have come in aid of the constituted sanitary arrangements of the Government, and been greatly instrumental in diminishing disease in the camps, giving increased comfort and happiness to the life of the soldier, and imparting to our hospital service a more humane and generous character. Salubrity of situation and pleasantness of surroundings have dictated the choice of the hospital sites, and establishments for our sick and wounded of which we have every reason to be proud have been opened in Saint Louis, Washington, Georgetown, Baltimore, and Annapolis, and will be attached to every division of the Army in the field. To the close of the war vigilant care shall be given to the health of the well soldier, and to the comfort and recovery of the sick.

I recommend that the system of promotions which prevails in the regular service be applied to the volunteer forces in the respective States—restricting, however, the promotions to men actually in the field. At present each Governor selects and appoints the officers for the troops furnished by his State, and complaint is not unfrequently made that, when vacancies occur in the field, men of inferior qualifications are placed in command over those in the ranks who are their superiors in military experience and capacity. The advancement of merit should be the leading principle in all promotions, and the volunteer soldier should be given to understand that preferment will be the sure reward of intelligence, fidelity, and distinguished service.

By existing laws and regulations an officer of the Regular Army ranks an officer of volunteers of the same grade, notwithstanding the commission of the latter may be of antecedent date. In my judgment this practice has a tendency to repress the ardor and to limit the opportunity for distinction of volunteer officers, and a change should be made by which seniority of commission should confer the right of command.

I submit for reflection the question whether the distinction between regulars and volunteers which now exists should be permitted to continue. The efficiency of the Army, it appears to me, might be greatly increased by a consolidation of the two during the continuance of the war, which, combining both forces, would constitute them one grand Army of the Union.

Recruiting for the Regular Army has not been attended with that success which was anticipated, although a large number of men have

entered this branch of the service. While it is admitted that soldiers in the Regular Army, under the control of officers of military education and experience, are generally better cared for than those in the volunteer service, it is certain that the popular preference is largely given to the latter. Young men prefer to enter a corps officered by their friends and acquaintances, and besides the bounty granted to volunteers in most of the States, inducements are often directly offered to them by those whose commissions depend upon their success in obtaining recruits. In addition, the volunteer is allowed to draw his full pay of \$13 per month, while by law \$2 per month are deducted from the pay of the regular, to be returned to him at the end of his term of service. In my judgment this law should be repealed, and the regular soldier to receive his full pay when due. He should also receive either a reasonable bounty upon enlisting or an advance of \$20 of the \$100 which a law of the last session of Congress grants to regulars and volunteers on the expiration of their periods of service. This would doubtless stimulate enlistments, as it would enable the soldier to make some provision for those dependent upon him for support until he receives his pay.

By the act approved August 5, 1861, the President is authorized to appoint as many aides to major-generals of the Regular Army acting in the field as he may deem proper. The number of aides in my opinion should be limited, and no more should be allowed to each major-general than can be advantageously employed upon his own proper staff. Much expense would thus be saved, and the Executive and this Department would be relieved of applications very embarrassing from their nature and extent.

The fifth section of the act approved September 28, 1850, makes the discharge of minors obligatory upon this Department upon proof that their enlistment was without the consent of their parents or guardians. In view of the injurious operation of this law, and of the facilities which it opens to frauds, I respectfully urge its early repeal. Applications for discharges of minors can then be determined either by this Department, in accordance with such regulations as experience may have shown to be necessary, or by the civil tribunals of the country.

The employment of regimental bands should be limited, the proportion of musicians now allowed by law being too great, and their usefulness not at all commensurate with their heavy expense.

Corporations, like individuals, are liable to be governed by selfish motives in the absence of competition. An instance of this kind occurred in the management of the railroads between Baltimore and New York. The sum of \$6 was charged upon that route for the transportation of each soldier from New York to Baltimore. As this rate seemed extravagant to the Department, when considered in connection with the great increase of trade upon these roads made necessary by the wants of the Government, inquiry was made concerning the expediency of using the roads from New York to Baltimore via Harrisburg. The result was an arrangement by which troops were brought by the last-named route at \$4 each, and as a consequence this rate was at once necessarily adopted by all the railroads in the loyal States, making a saving to the Government of 33½ per cent. in all its transportation of soldiers, and at the same time giving to the railroads, through increased business, a liberal compensation.

The railroad connection between Washington and Baltimore has been lately much improved by additional sidings and by extensions in this city. In order, however, that abundant supplies may always be at the

command of the Department, arrangements should be made for laying a double track between this city and Annapolis Junction, with improved sidings and facilities at Annapolis and along the branch road.

Should the navigation of the Potomac River be interrupted by blockade or the severity of winter it would become absolutely necessary, for the proper supply of the troops in the District of Columbia and vicinity, and of the inhabitants of this city, to provide additional railroad connection between Washington and Baltimore. A responsible company, with a charter from the State of Maryland, have proposed to do this upon condition that the Government will indorse their bonds, they binding themselves to set aside annually a sufficient sum for their redemption at maturity, and thus eventually release the Government from any liability whatever, and to charge for transportation rates in no case to exceed 4 cents a ton per mile for freight and 3 cents per mile for passengers. During the continuance of the war, however, their charge for passengers is not to exceed 2 cents per mile. The charge for the transportation of passengers between the two cities is at present 3½ cents per mile, and for freight the rates per ton will average from 5 to 8 cents per mile. The large saving to the Government in cost of transportation would amply compensate for all liability, and give to the citizens of all the loyal States greatly improved facilities for reaching the national capital, and at much less rates than they are now compelled to pay. To the citizens of the District it would cheapen the cost of supplies, and prove of immense value in every respect.

I recommend that a railway be constructed through this city from the navy-yard, by the Capitol, to Georgetown, forming connections with the existing railroad depots, and using the Aqueduct Bridge for the purpose of crossing the river at Georgetown. By a junction of this proposed railway with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad not only would the communication with our troops in Virginia be greatly improved, but an easy access be obtained to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Harper's Ferry by means of the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad. To its importance as affording facilities for moving troops and supplies in time of war may be added the future benefits it would confer upon the District of Columbia. The outlay required would be saved in a few months by enabling the Government to dispense with the expensive ferry at Georgetown, and by greatly decreasing the costly wagon transportation of the Army through this city.

The injuries to railroads instigated by the rebel authorities at Baltimore, in order to embarrass communications with the North and West via Harrisburg and with the East via Philadelphia, have been repaired by the different companies that own them. That portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west of Harper's Ferry which was so ruthlessly destroyed by the rebels has not yet been restored. The great interests of trade require that this road should be reopened as speedily as possible by the company for the transportation of the immense surplus of the agricultural productions of the West. To aid this object the Department has tendered to the company a sufficient force for its protection during the progress of the work, and will render such facilities as it may be able to provide, in connection with its other important public duties.

For the purpose of facilitating the transportation of supplies to Alexandria and to points beyond, it has been found necessary to rebuild portions of the Orange and Alexandria and the Loudoun and Hampshire railroads, and to lay a track from the railroad depot to a point on the Potomac River in this city.

Under an appropriation granted for that purpose at the last session of Congress a telegraphic bureau was established, and has been found of the greatest service in our military operations. Eight hundred and fifty-seven miles of telegraphic line have been already built and put in operation, with an efficient corps of operators, and a large extension is now in process of construction.

Congress at its late session made an appropriation for the reconstruction of the Long Bridge across the Potomac, which in its then dilapidated condition was unsafe for military purposes. The work, which has been carried on without interruption to trade or travel, is rapidly approaching completion, and when finished will be a substantial structure.

On the 1st of the present month* Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott voluntarily relinquished his high command as General-in-Chief of the American Army. He had faithfully and gallantly served his country for upward of half a century, and the glory of his achievements has given additional luster to the brightest pages of our national annals. The affection of a grateful people followed him into his retirement. The President immediately conferred the command of the Army upon the officer next in rank. Fortunately for the country, Major-General McClellan had proved himself equal to every situation in which his great talents had been called in exercise. His brilliant achievements in Western Virginia, the untiring energy and consummate ability he has displayed in the organization and discipline of an entirely new army, have justly won for him the confidence and applause of the troops of the nation.

Extraordinary labor, energy, and talent have been required of the various bureaus of this Department to provide for the wants of our immense Army. While errors may have been occasionally committed by subordinates, and while extravagant prices have undoubtedly in some cases, controlled by haste and the pressure of rapid events, been paid for supplies, it is with great gratification that I refer to the economical administration of affairs displayed in the various branches of the service. Our forces had not only been armed, clothed, and fed, but had to be suddenly provided with means of transportation to an extent heretofore unparalleled. While I believe that there is no army in the world better provided for in every respect than our regular and volunteer, I candidly think that no force so large and so well equipped was ever put in the field in so short a space of time at so small an expense. While it is my intention to preserve the strictest economy and accountability, I think the last dollar should be expended and last man should be armed to bring this unholy rebellion to a speedy and permanent close.

The geographical position of the metropolis of the nation, menaced by the rebels and required to be defended by thousands of our troops, induces me to suggest for consideration the propriety and expediency of a reconstruction of the boundaries of the States of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Wisdom and true statesmanship would dictate that the seat of the National Government, for all time to come, should be placed beyond reasonable danger of seizure by enemies within as well as from capture by foes from without. By agreement between the States named, such as was effected for similar purposes by Michigan and Ohio and by Missouri and Ohio, their boundaries could be so changed as to render the capital more remote than at present from the influence

* It was November 1.

of State governments which have arrayed themselves in rebellion against the Federal authority. To this end, the limits of Virginia might be so altered as to make her boundaries consist of the Blue Ridge on the east and Pennsylvania on the north, leaving those of the south and west as at present. By this arrangement two counties of Maryland (Alleghany and Washington) would be transferred to the jurisdiction of Virginia. All that portion of Virginia which lies between the Blue Ridge and Chesapeake Bay could then be added to Maryland, while that portion of the peninsula between the waters of the Chesapeake and the Atlantic, now jointly held by Maryland and Virginia, could be incorporated into the State of Delaware. A reference to the map will show that these are great natural boundaries, which for all time to come would serve to mark the limits of these States.

To make the protection of the capital complete, in consideration of the large accession of territory which Maryland would receive under the arrangements proposed, it would be necessary that the State should consent so to modify her constitution as to limit the basis of her representation to her white population. In this connection it would be the part of wisdom to reannex to the District of Columbia that portion of its original limits which by act of Congress was retroceded to the State of Virginia.

It is already a grave question what shall be done with those slaves who were abandoned by their owners on the advance of our troops into Southern territory, as at Beaufort District, in South Carolina. The number left within our control at that point is very considerable, and similar cases will probably occur. What shall be done with them? Can we afford to send them forward to their masters, to be by them armed against us or used in producing supplies to sustain the rebellion? Their labor may be useful to us. Withheld from the enemy, it lessens his military resources, and withholding them has no tendency to induce the horrors of insurrection, even in the rebel communities. They constitute a military resource, and being such, that they should not be turned over to the enemy is too plain to discuss. Why deprive him of supplies by a blockade and voluntarily give him men to produce them?

The disposition to be made of the slaves of rebels after the close of the war can be safely left to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. The representatives of the people will unquestionably secure to the loyal slaveholders every right to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the country.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 2, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the transactions of the Pay Department for the fiscal year June 30, 1861. It is shown by the tabular statement herewith* that there remained in the hands of paymasters on the 30th of June, 1860, applicable to payments in the first quarter of the last fiscal year, the sum of \$454,724.93, in addition to which they have received from the Treasury and other sources, exclusive of amounts transferred from one to another or repaid

* Detailed statement omitted, as the totals are given in this report.

into the Treasury, the sum of \$5,220,299.67, making a total to be accounted for of \$5,675,024.60, expended as follows:

Payments to regular troops.....	\$1, 140, 303.49
Payments to volunteers.....	501, 896.23
Payments to Military Academy.....	110, 091.54
	<hr/>
	\$1, 764, 381.26

Leaving a balance of \$910,643.34 to be accounted for. This balance, it is believed, has generally been expended and accounted for since the commencement of the present fiscal year. The troops, as far as I can learn, have been paid with commendable punctuality, with the exception of those serving in the field or at remote stations inaccessible during the winter months. The troops have all been paid to the close of the fiscal year, and many to the close of August.

I deem it my duty to report that from the immense accumulation of business in my office it will be impossible to get along with my present clerical force, and I respectfully request that I may be authorized by law to employ six or eight additional clerks, half of the first and half of the second class. They should be selected with great care, as we require rapid writers and good accountants.

BENJ. F. LARNED,
Paymaster-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 2, 1861.

COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs that such of the home guards or reserve corps of Missouri as have done active service in Missouri away from their homes be paid for the period thus served in the same manner as other volunteer regiments of their respective arms. You will take such further action in regard to these troops as the interest of the service may demand.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

In the midst of unprecedented political troubles, we have cause of great gratitude to God for unusual good health and most abundant harvests.

You will not be surprised to learn that, in the peculiar exigencies of the times, our intercourse with foreign nations has been attended with profound solicitude, chiefly turning upon our own domestic affairs.

A disloyal portion of the American people have, during the whole year, been engaged in an attempt to divide and destroy the Union. A nation which endures factions domestic division is exposed to disrespect abroad, and one party, if not both, is sure, sooner or later, to invoke foreign intervention.

Nations thus tempted to interfere are not always able to resist the counsels of seeming expediency and ungenerous ambition, although measures adopted under such influences seldom fail to be unfortunate and injurious to those adopting them.

The disloyal citizens of the United States who have offered the ruin of our country in return for the aid and comfort which they have invoked abroad have received less patronage and encouragement than they probably expected. If it were just to suppose, as the insurgents have seemed to assume, that foreign nations, in this case, discarding all moral, social, and treaty obligations, would act solely and selfishly for the most speedy restoration of commerce, including especially the acquisition of cotton, those nations appear as yet not to have seen their way to their object more directly or clearly through the destruction than through the preservation of the Union. If we could dare to believe that foreign nations are actuated by no higher principle than this, I am quite sure a sound argument could be made to show them that they can reach their aim more readily and easily by aiding to crush this rebellion than by giving encouragement to it.

The principal lever relied on by the insurgents for exciting foreign nations to hostility against us, as already intimated, is the embarrassment of commerce. Those nations, however, not improbably saw from the first that it was the Union which made as well our foreign as our domestic commerce. They can scarcely have failed to perceive that the effort for disunion produces the existing difficulty, and that one strong nation promises more durable peace and a more extensive, valuable, and reliable commerce than can the same nation broken into hostile fragments.

It is not my purpose to review our discussions with foreign States, because whatever might be their wishes or dispositions the integrity of our country and the stability of our Government mainly depend, not upon them, but on the loyalty, virtue, patriotism, and intelligence of the American people. The correspondence itself, with the usual reservations, is herewith submitted.

I venture to hope it will appear that we have practiced prudence and liberality toward foreign powers, averting causes of irritation, and with firmness maintaining our own rights and honor.

Since, however, it is apparent that here, as in every other State, foreign dangers necessarily attend domestic difficulties, I recommend that adequate and ample measures be adopted for maintaining the public defenses on every side. While under this general recommendation provision for defending our sea-coast line readily occurs to the mind, I also, in the same connection, ask the attention of Congress to our great lakes and rivers. It is believed that some fortifications and depots of arms and munitions, with harbor and navigation improvements, all at well selected points upon these, would be of great importance to the national defense and preservation. I ask attention to the views of the Secretary of War, expressed in his report,* upon the same general subject.

I deem it of importance that the loyal regions of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina should be connected with Kentucky and other faithful parts of the Union by railroad. I therefore recommend, as a military measure, that Congress provide for the construction of such road as speedily as possible. Kentucky no doubt will co-operate, and, through her Legislature, make the most judicious selection of a line. The northern terminus must connect with some existing railroad, and whether the route shall be from Lexington or Nicholasville to the Cumberland Gap, or from Lebanon to the Tennessee line in the direction of Knoxville, or on some still different line, can easily be deter-

* See p. 698.

mined. Kentucky and the General Government co-operating the work can be completed in a very short time, and when done it will be not only of vast present usefulness but also a valuable permanent improvement, worth its cost in all the future.

Some treaties, designed chiefly for the interests of commerce, and having no grave political importance, have been negotiated and will be submitted to the Senate for their consideration.

Although we have failed to induce some of the commercial powers to adopt a desirable melioration of the rigor of maritime war, we have removed all obstructions from the way of this humane reform, except such as are merely of temporary and accidental occurrence.

I invite your attention to the correspondence between Her Britannic Majesty's minister accredited to this Government and the Secretary of State relative to the detention of the British ship *Perthshire*, in June last, by the U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*, for a supposed breach of the blockade. As this detention was occasioned by an obvious misapprehension of the facts, and as justice requires that we should commit no belligerent act not founded in strict right, as sanctioned by public law, I recommend that an appropriation be made to satisfy the reasonable demand of the owners of the vessel for her detention.

I repeat the recommendation of my predecessor, in his annual message to Congress in December last, in regard to the disposition of the surplus which will probably remain after satisfying the claims of American citizens against China, pursuant to the awards of the commissioners under the act of the 3d of March, 1859. If, however, it should not be deemed advisable to carry that recommendation into effect, I would suggest that authority be given for investing the principal, over the proceeds of the surplus referred to, in good securities, with a view to the satisfaction of such other just claims of our citizens against China as are not unlikely to arise hereafter in the course of our extensive trade with that Empire.

By the act of the 5th of August last Congress authorized the President to instruct the commanders of suitable vessels to defend themselves against and to capture pirates. This authority has been exercised in a single instance only. For the more effectual protection of our extensive and valuable commerce, in the Eastern seas especially, it seems to me that it would also be advisable to authorize the commanders of sailing vessels to recapture any prizes which pirates may make of U. S. vessels and their cargoes, and the consular courts, now established by law in Eastern countries, to adjudicate the cases, in the event that this should not be objected to by the local authorities.

If any good reason exists why we should persevere longer in withholding our recognition of the independence and sovereignty of Hayti and Liberia, I am unable to discern it. Unwilling, however, to inaugurate a novel policy in regard to them without the approbation of Congress, I submit for your consideration the expediency of an appropriation for maintaining a *chargé d'affaires* near each of those new States. It does not admit of doubt that important commercial advantages might be secured by favorable treaties with them.

The operations of the Treasury during the period which has elapsed since your adjournment have been conducted with signal success. The patriotism of the people has placed at the disposal of the Government the large means demanded by the public exigencies. Much of the national loan has been taken by citizens of the industrial classes, whose confidence in their country's faith and zeal for their country's deliverance from present peril have induced them to contribute to the support

of the Government the whole of their limited acquisitions. This fact imposes peculiar obligations to economy in disbursement and energy in action.

The revenue from all sources, including loans, for the financial year ending on the 30th of June, 1861, was \$86,835,900.27, and the expenditures for the same period, including payments on account of the public debt, were \$84,578,834.47, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July of \$2,257,065.80. For the first quarter of the financial year, ending on the 30th of September, 1861, the receipts from all sources, including the balance of 1st of July, were \$102,532,509.27, and the expenses \$98,239,733.09, leaving a balance on the 1st of October, 1861, of \$4,292,776.18.

Estimates for the remaining three quarters of the year, and for the financial year 1863, together with his views of ways and means for meeting the demands contemplated by them, will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is gratifying to know that the expenditures made necessary by the rebellion are not beyond the resources of the loyal people, and to believe that the same patriotism which has thus far sustained the Government will continue to sustain it till peace and union shall again bless the land.

I respectfully refer to the report of the Secretary of War for information respecting the numerical strength of the Army, and for recommendations having in view an increase of its efficiency and the well-being of the various branches of the service intrusted to his care.* It is gratifying to know that the patriotism of the people has proved equal to the occasion and that the number of troops tendered greatly exceeds the force which Congress authorized me to call into the field.

I refer with pleasure to those portions of his report which make allusion to the creditable degree of discipline already attained by our troops, and to the excellent sanitary condition of the entire Army.

The recommendation of the Secretary for an organization of the militia upon a uniform basis is a subject of vital importance to the future safety of the country, and is commended to the serious attention of Congress.

The large addition to the Regular Army, in connection with the defection that has so considerably diminished the number of its officers, gives peculiar importance to his recommendation for increasing the corps of cadets to the greatest capacity of the Military Academy.

By mere omission, I presume, Congress has failed to provide chaplains for hospitals occupied by volunteers. This subject was brought to my notice, and I was induced to draw up the form of a letter, one copy of which, properly addressed, has been delivered to each of the persons, and at the dates respectively named and stated, in a schedule containing also the form of the letter, marked A, and herewith transmitted.

These gentlemen, I understand, entered upon the duties designated at the times respectively stated in the schedule and have labored faithfully therein ever since. I therefore recommend that they be compensated at the same rate as chaplains in the Army. I further suggest that general provision be made for chaplains to serve at hospitals, as well as with regiments.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents in detail the operations of that branch of the service, the activity and energy which have characterized its administration and the results of measures to increase

* See p. 698.

its efficiency and power. Such have been the additions, by construction and purchase, that it may almost be said a navy has been created and brought into service since our difficulties commenced.

Besides blockading our extensive coast, squadrons larger than ever before assembled under our flag have been put afloat and performed deeds which have increased our naval renown.

I would invite special attention to the recommendation of the Secretary for a more perfect organization of the Navy by introducing additional grades in the service.

The present organization is defective and unsatisfactory, and the suggestions submitted by the Department will, it is believed, if adopted, obviate the difficulties alluded to, promote harmony, and increase the efficiency of the Navy.

There are three vacancies on the bench of the Supreme Court—two by the decease of Justices Daniel and McLean and one by the resignation of Justice Campbell. I have so far forbore making nominations to fill these vacancies for reasons which I will now state. Two of the outgoing judges resided within the States now overrun by revolt; so that if successors were appointed in the same localities they could not now serve upon their circuits; and many of the most competent men there probably would not take the personal hazard of accepting to serve, even here, upon the supreme bench. I have been unwilling to throw all the appointments northward, thus disabling myself from doing justice to the South on the return of peace; although I may remark that to transfer to the North one which has heretofore been in the South, would not, with reference to territory and population, be unjust.

During the long and brilliant judicial career of Judge McLean his circuit grew into an empire—altogether too large for any one judge to give the courts therein more than a nominal attendance—rising in population from 1,470,018 in 1830 to 6,151,405 in 1860.

Besides this, the country generally has outgrown our present judicial system. If uniformity was at all intended, the system requires that all the States shall be accommodated with circuit courts, attended by supreme judges, while, in fact, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Florida, Texas, California, and Oregon have never had any such courts. Nor can this well be remedied without a change of the system; because the adding of judges to the Supreme Court, enough for the accommodation of all parts of the country with circuit courts, would create a court altogether too numerous for a judicial body of any sort. And the evil, if it be one, will increase as new States come into the Union. Circuit courts are useful, or they are not useful. If useful, no State should be denied them; if not useful, no State should have them. Let them be provided for all or abolished as to all.

Three modifications occur to me, either of which, I think, would be an improvement upon our present system. Let the Supreme Court be of convenient number in every event. Then, first, let the whole country be divided into circuits of convenient size, the supreme judges to serve in a number of them corresponding to their own number, and independent circuit judges be provided for all the rest; or, secondly, let the supreme judges be relieved from circuit duties, and circuit judges provided for all the circuits; or, thirdly, dispense with circuit courts altogether, leaving the judicial functions wholly to the district courts and an independent Supreme Court.

I respectfully recommend to the consideration of Congress the present condition of the statute laws, with the hope that Congress will be

able to find an easy remedy for many of the inconveniences and evils which constantly embarrass those engaged in the practical administration of them. Since the organization of the Government Congress has enacted some 5,000 acts and joint resolutions, which fill more than 6,000 closely printed pages and are scattered through many volumes. Many of these acts have been drawn in haste and without sufficient caution, so that their provisions are often obscure in themselves or in conflict with each other, or at least so doubtful as to render it very difficult for even the best-informed persons to ascertain precisely what the statute law really is.

It seems to me very important that the statute laws should be made as plain and intelligible as possible, and be reduced to as small a compass as may consist with the fullness and precision of the will of the Legislature and the perspicuity of its language. This, well done, would, I think, greatly facilitate the labors of those whose duty it is to assist in the administration of the laws, and would be a lasting benefit to the people, by placing before them, in a more accessible and intelligible form, the laws which so deeply concern their interests and their duties.

I am informed by some whose opinions I respect that all the acts of Congress now in force, and of a permanent and general nature, might be revised and rewritten so as to be embraced in one volume (or at most, two volumes) of ordinary and convenient size; and I respectfully recommend to Congress to consider of the subject, and if my suggestion be approved, to devise such plan as to their wisdom shall seem most proper for the attainment of the end proposed.

One of the unavoidable consequences of the present insurrection is the entire suppression, in many places, of all the ordinary means of administering civil justice by the officers and in the forms of existing law. This is the case, in whole or in part, in all the insurgent States; and as our armies advance upon and take possession of parts of those States the practical evil becomes more apparent. There are no courts nor officers to whom the citizens of other States may apply for the enforcement of their lawful claims against citizens of the insurgent States, and there is a vast amount of debt constituting such claims. Some have estimated it as high as \$200,000,000, due in large part from insurgents, in open rebellion, to loyal citizens, who are even now making great sacrifices in the discharge of their patriotic duty to support the Government.

Under these circumstances, I have been urgently solicited to establish, by military power, courts to administer summary justice in such cases. I have thus far declined to do it, not because I had any doubt that the end proposed—the collection of the debts—was just and right in itself, but because I have been unwilling to go beyond the pressure of necessity in the unusual exercise of power; but the powers of Congress, I suppose, are equal to the anomalous occasion, and therefore I refer the whole matter to Congress, with the hope that a plan may be devised for the administration of justice in all such parts of the insurgent States and Territories as may be under the control of this Government, whether by a voluntary return to allegiance and order or by the power of our arms; this, however, not to be a permanent institution, but a temporary substitute, and to cease as soon as the ordinary courts can be re-established in peace.

It is important that some more convenient means should be provided, if possible, for the adjustment of claims against the Government, especially in view of their increased number by reason of the war. It is as

much the duty of Government to render prompt justice against itself, in favor of citizens, as it is to administer the same between private individuals. The investigation and adjudication of claims in their nature belong to the judicial department; besides, it is apparent that the attention of Congress will be more than usually engaged for some time to come with great national questions. It was intended by the organization of the Court of Claims mainly to remove this branch of business from the halls of Congress; but while the court has proved to be an effective and valuable means of investigation, it in great degree fails to effect the object of its creation for want of power to make its judgments final.

Fully aware of the delicacy, not to say the danger, of the subject, I commend to your careful consideration whether this power of making judgments final may not properly be given to the court, reserving the right of appeal on questions of law to the Supreme Court, with such other provisions as experience may have shown to be necessary.

I ask attention to the report of the Postmaster-General, the following being a summary statement of the condition of the Department:

The revenue from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, including the annual permanent appropriation of \$700,000 for the transportation of "free mail matter," was \$9,049,296.40, being about 2 per cent. less than the revenue for 1860.

The expenditures were \$13,606,759.11, showing a decrease of more than 8 per cent. as compared with those of the previous year, and leaving an excess of expenditure over the revenue for the last fiscal year of \$1,557,462.71.

The gross revenue for the year ending June 30, 1863, is estimated at an increase of 4 per cent. on that of 1861, making \$8,683,000, to which should be added the earnings of the Department in carrying free matter, viz, \$700,000, making \$9,383,000.

The total expenditures for 1863 are estimated at \$12,528,000, leaving an estimated deficiency of \$3,145,000 to be supplied from the Treasury, in addition to the permanent appropriation.

The present insurrection shows, I think, that the extension of this District across the Potomac River at the time of establishing the capital here was eminently wise, and consequently that the relinquishment of that portion of it which lies within the State of Virginia was unwise and dangerous. I submit for your consideration the expediency of regaining that part of the District, and the restoration of the original boundaries thereof, through negotiations with the State of Virginia.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, with the accompanying documents, exhibits the condition of the several branches of the public business pertaining to that Department. The depressing influences of the insurrection have been especially felt in the operations of the Patent and General Land Offices. The cash receipts from the sales of public lands during the past year have exceeded the expenses of our land system only about \$200,000. The sales have been entirely suspended in the Southern States, while the interruptions to the business of the country and the diversion of large numbers of men from labor to military service have obstructed settlements in the new States and Territories of the Northwest.

The receipts of the Patent Office have declined in nine months about \$100,000, rendering a large reduction of the force employed necessary to make it self-sustaining.

The demands upon the Pension Office will be largely increased by the insurrection. Numerous applications for pensions, based upon the

casualties of the existing war, have already been made. There is reason to believe that many who are now upon the pension rolls and in receipt of the bounty of the Government are in the ranks of the insurgent army or giving them aid and comfort. The Secretary of the Interior has directed a suspension of the payment of the pensions of such persons upon proof of their disloyalty. I recommend that Congress authorize that officer to cause the names of such persons to be stricken from the pension rolls.

The relations of the Government with the Indian tribes have been greatly disturbed by the insurrection, especially in the Southern superintendency and in that of New Mexico. The Indian country south of Kansas is in the possession of insurgents from Texas and Arkansas. The agents of the United States appointed since the 4th of March for this superintendency have been unable to reach their posts, while the most of those who were in office before that time have espoused the insurrectionary cause and assume to exercise the powers of agents by virtue of commissions from the insurrectionists. It has been stated in the public press that a portion of these Indians have been organized as a military force and are attached to the army of the insurgents. Although the Government has no official information upon this subject, letters have been written to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by several prominent chiefs giving assurance of their loyalty to the United States and expressing a wish for the presence of Federal troops to protect them. It is believed that upon the repossession of the country by the Federal forces the Indians will readily cease all hostile demonstrations and resume their former relations to the Government.

Agriculture, confessedly the largest interest of the nation, has not a department nor a bureau, but a clerkship only, assigned to it in the Government. While it is fortunate that this great interest is so independent in its nature as to not have demanded and extorted more from the Government I respectfully ask Congress to consider whether something more cannot be given voluntarily with general advantage.

Annual reports exhibiting the condition of our agriculture, commerce, and manufactures would present a fund of information of great practical value to the country. While I make no suggestion as to details, I venture the opinion that an agricultural and statistical bureau might profitably be organized.

The execution of the laws for the suppression of the African slave trade has been confided to the Department of the Interior. It is a subject of gratulation that the efforts which have been made for the suppression of this inhuman traffic have been recently attended with unusual success. Five vessels being fitted out for the slave trade have been seized and condemned. Two mates of vessels engaged in the trade, and one person in equipping a vessel as a slaver, have been convicted and subjected to the penalty of fine and imprisonment, and one captain, taken with a cargo of Africans on board his vessel, has been convicted of the highest grade of offense under our laws, the punishment of which is death.

The Territories of Colorado, Dakota, and Nevada, created by the last Congress, have been organized, and civil administration has been inaugurated therein under auspices especially gratifying, when it is considered that the haven of treason was found existing in some of these new countries when the Federal officers arrived there.

The abundant natural resources of these Territories, with the security and protection afforded by organized government, will doubtless invite to them a large immigration when peace shall restore the business of

the country to its accustomed channels. I submit the resolutions of the Legislature of Colorado, which evidence the patriotic spirit of the people of the Territory. So far the authority of the United States has been upheld in all the Territories, as it is hoped it will be in the future. I commend their interests and defense to the enlightened and generous care of Congress.

I recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress the interests of the District of Columbia. The insurrection has been the cause of much suffering and sacrifice to its inhabitants, and as they have no representative in Congress, that body should not overlook their just claims upon the Government.

At your late session a joint resolution was adopted authorizing the President to take measures for facilitating a proper representation of the industrial interests of the United States at the exhibition of the industry of all nations to be holden at London in the year 1862. I regret to say I have been unable to give personal attention to this subject—a subject at once so interesting in itself and so extensively and intimately connected with the material prosperity of the world. Through the Secretaries of State and of the Interior a plan, or system, has been devised and partly matured, and which will be laid before you.

Under and by virtue of the act of Congress entitled “An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes,” approved August 6, 1861, the legal claims of certain persons to the labor and service of certain other persons have become forfeited, and numbers of the latter thus liberated are already dependent on the United States and must be provided for in some way. Besides this, it is not impossible that some of the States will pass similar enactments for their own benefit, respectively, and by operation of which persons of the same class will be thrown upon them for disposal. In such case I recommend that Congress provide for accepting such persons from such States according to some mode of valuation in lieu, *pro tanto*, of direct taxes, or upon some other plan to be agreed on with such States, respectively; that such persons on such acceptance by the General Government be at once deemed free; and that in any event steps be taken for colonizing both classes (or the one first mentioned if the other shall not be brought into existence) at some place or places in a climate congenial to them. It might be well to consider, too, whether the free colored people already in the United States could not, so far as individuals may desire, be included in such colonization.

To carry out the plan of colonization may involve the acquiring of territory, and also the appropriation of money beyond that to be expended in the territorial acquisition. Having practiced the acquisition of territory for nearly sixty years, the question of constitutional power to do so is no longer an open one with us. The power was questioned at first by Mr. Jefferson, who, however, in the purchase of Louisiana, yielded his scruples on the plea of great expediency. If it be said that the only legitimate object of acquiring territory is to furnish homes for white men, this measure effects that object; for the emigration of colored men leaves additional room for white men remaining or coming here. Mr. Jefferson, however, placed the importance of procuring Louisiana more on political and commercial grounds than on providing room for population.

On this whole proposition, including the appropriation of money with the acquisition of territory, does not the expediency amount to absolute necessity—that, without which the Government itself cannot be perpetuated?

The war continues. In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle. I have, therefore, in every case, thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part, leaving all questions which are not of vital military importance to the more deliberate action of the Legislature.

In the exercise of my best discretion I have adhered to the blockade of the ports held by the insurgents, instead of putting in force, by proclamation, the law of Congress enacted at the late session for closing those ports.

So, also, obeying the dictates of prudence, as well as the obligations of law, instead of transcending, I have adhered to the act of Congress to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes. If a new law upon the same subject shall be proposed, its propriety will be duly considered. The Union must be preserved; and hence, all indispensable means must be employed. We should not be in haste to determine that radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable.

The inaugural address at the beginning of the Administration and the message to Congress at the late special session were both mainly devoted to the domestic controversy out of which the insurrection and consequent war have sprung. Nothing now occurs to add or subtract, to or from, the principles, or general purposes, stated and expressed in those documents.

The last ray of hope for preserving the Union peaceably expired at the assault upon Fort Sumter; and a general review of what has occurred since may not be unprofitable. What was painfully uncertain then is much better defined and more distinct now; and the progress of events is plainly in the right direction. The insurgents confidently claimed a strong support from north of Mason and Dixon's line; and the friends of the Union were not free from apprehension on the point. This, however, was soon settled definitely, and on the right side. South of the line, noble little Delaware led off right from the first. Maryland was made to secede against the Union. Our soldiers were assailed, bridges were burned, and railroads torn up within her limits; and we were many days, at one time, without the ability to bring a single regiment over her soil to the capital. Now her bridges and railroads are repaired and open to the Government; she already gives seven regiments to the cause of the Union and none to the enemy; and her people, at a regular election, have sustained the Union by a larger majority and a larger aggregate vote than they ever before gave to any candidate or any question. Kentucky, too, for some time in doubt, is now decidedly, and, I think, unchangeably, ranged on the side of the Union. Missouri is comparatively quiet; and I believe cannot again be overrun by the insurrectionists. These three States of Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, neither of which would promise a single soldier at first, have now an aggregate of not less than 40,000 in the field for the Union; while, of their citizens, certainly not more than a third of that number, and they of doubtful whereabouts, and doubtful existence, are in arms against it. After a somewhat bloody struggle of months, winter closes on the Union people of Western Virginia, leaving them masters of their own country.

An insurgent force of about 1,500, for months dominating the narrow peninsular region constituting the counties of Accomac and

Northampton, and known as Eastern Shore of Virginia, together with some contiguous parts of Maryland, have laid down their arms; and the people there have renewed their allegiance to and accepted the protection of the old flag. This leaves no armed insurrectionist north of the Potomac or east of the Chesapeake.

Also we have obtained a footing at each of the isolated points on the Southern coast, of Hatteras, Port Royal, Tybee Island, near Savannah, and Ship Island; and we likewise have some general accounts of popular movements in behalf of the Union in North Carolina and Tennessee.

These things demonstrate that the cause of the Union is advancing steadily and certainly southward.

Since your last adjournment Lieutenant-General Scott has retired from the head of the Army. During his long life the nation has not been unmindful of his merits; yet, on calling to mind how faithfully, ably, and brilliantly he has served the country, from a time far back in our history, when few of the now living had been born, and thenceforward continually, I cannot but think we are still his debtors. I submit, therefore, for your consideration, what further mark of recognition is due to him, and to ourselves, as a grateful people.

With the retirement of General Scott came the executive duty of appointing, in his stead, a general-in-chief of the army. It is a fortunate circumstance that neither in council nor country was there, so far as I know, any difference of opinion as to the proper person to be selected. The retiring chief repeatedly expressed his judgment in favor of General McClellan for the position; and in this the nation seemed to give a unanimous concurrence. The designation of General McClellan is, therefore, in considerable degree, the selection of the country, as well as of the Executive; and hence there is better reason to hope there will be given him the confidence and cordial support thus, by fair implication, promised, and without which he cannot, with so full efficiency, serve the country.

It has been said that one bad general is better than two good ones; and the saying is true, if taken to mean no more than that an army is better directed by a single mind, though inferior, than by two superior ones at variance and cross-purposes with each other.

And the same is true in all joint operations wherein those engaged can have none but a common end in view, and can differ only as to the choice of means. In a storm at sea no one on board can wish the ship to sink; and yet, not unfrequently, all go down together, because too many will direct, and no single mind can be allowed to control.

It continues to develop that the insurrection is largely, if not exclusively, a war upon the first principle of popular government—the rights of the people. Conclusive evidence of this is found in the most grave and maturely considered public documents, as well as in the general tone of the insurgents. In those documents we find the abridgment of the existing right of suffrage, and the denial to the people of all right to participate in the selection of public officers, except the legislative, boldly advocated, with labored arguments to prove that large control of the people in government is the source of all political evil. Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people.

In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism.

It is not needed, nor fitting here, that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions; but there is one point, with its

connections, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else, owning capital, somehow by the use of it induces him to labor. This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them, and drive them to it without their consent. Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers, or what we call slaves. And further, it is assumed that whoever is once a hired laborer is fixed in that condition for life.

Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor as assumed; nor is there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer. Both these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless.

Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is, and probably always will be, a relation between labor and capital, producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that the whole labor of community exists within that relation. A few men own capital, and that few avoid labor themselves, and, with their capital, hire or buy another few to labor for them. A large majority belong to neither class—neither work for others nor have others working for them. In most of the Southern States a majority of the whole people of all colors are neither slaves nor masters; while in the Northern a large majority are neither hirers nor hired. Men with their families—wives, sons, and daughters—work for themselves, on their farms, in their houses, and in their shops, taking the whole product to themselves, and asking no favors of capital on the one hand nor of hired laborers or slaves on the other. It is not forgotten that a considerable number of persons mingle their own labor with capital—that is, they labor with their own hands, and also buy or hire others to labor for them; but this is only a mixed, and not a distinct class. No principle stated is disturbed by the existence of this mixed class.

Again, as has already been said, there is not, of necessity, any such thing as the free hired laborer being fixed to that condition for life. Many independent men everywhere in these States, a few years back in their lives, were hired laborers. The prudent, penniless beginner in the world labors for wages awhile, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself, then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him. This is the just and generous and prosperous system which opens the way to all—gives hope to all, and consequent energy and progress and improvement of condition to all. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty—none less inclined to take, or touch, aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost.

From the first taking of our national census to the last are seventy years; and we find our population, at the end of the period, eight

times as great as it was at the beginning. The increase of those other things which men deem desirable has been even greater. We thus have, at one view, what the popular principle, applied to government through the machinery of the States and the Union, has produced in a given time; and also what, if firmly maintained, it promises for the future. There are already among us those who, if the Union be preserved, will live to see it contain two hundred and fifty millions. The struggle of to-day is not altogether for to-day—it is for a vast future also. With a reliance on Providence all the more firm and earnest, let us proceed in the great task which events have devolved upon us.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, *December 3, 1861.*

SCHEDULE A.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, D. C., ———, 1861.

Rev. ———:

SIR: Having been solicited by Christian ministers and other pious people to appoint suitable persons to act as chaplains at the hospitals for our sick and wounded soldiers, and feeling the intrinsic propriety of having such persons to so act, and yet believing there is no law conferring the power upon me to appoint them, I think fit to say that if you will voluntarily enter upon and perform the appropriate duties of such position I will recommend that Congress make compensation therefor at the same rate as chaplains in the Army are compensated.

(The following are the names and dates, respectively, of the persons and times to whom and when such letters were delivered: Rev. G. G. Coss, September 25, 1861; Rev. John G. Butler, September 25, 1861; Rev. Henry Hopkins, September 25, 1861; Rev. F. M. Magrath, October 30, 1861; Rev. F. E. Boyle, October 30, 1861; Rev. John C. Smith, November 7, 1861; Rev. William Y. Brown, November 7, 1861.)

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 104. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 3, 1861.

The attention of officers of the Army is invited to the following, in addition to the orders of the Secretary of War embraced in the regulations for the recruiting service:

I. The large number of enlisted men discharged on "certificates of disability" has attracted the notice of the General-in-Chief, and as it is an especial duty to render the rank and file of the Army as effective as possible, the attention of superintendents and other officers concerned either with the enlistment of men or their discharge on account of disability is directed to the judicious discharge of their respective duties.

Evidence is abundant, as attested by the records of the Adjutant-General's Office, that many men have been enlisted who were "unfit for service" prior to or at date of enlistment. It should be borne in mind that the law provides for the enlistment of "effective able-bodied"

men; and if any officer shall enlist any person contrary to the true intent and meaning of the law, it is further provided that for every offense "he shall forfeit and pay the amount of the bounty and clothing which the person so recruited may have received from the public, to be deducted out of the pay and emoluments of such officer." With this object in view, paragraphs 980 and 981, Revised Regulations, must be strictly complied with.

A sense of duty to the public will cause an enforcement of the laws and regulations governing the service, and these must be the guidance of the officers obtaining recruits. Officers cannot be too circumspect in the discharge of their duties, and they are called upon to comply strictly with all regulations applicable to the subject.

II. As to minors, every precaution should be taken to prevent their enlistment, except as provided by the regulations. A true record of the age is of great value. In a majority of cases the recruiting officer may be justified in recording the age as stated by the person offering to enlist; yet many cases occur in which he should rely more upon his own judgment, and less on the recruit's affirmation, in ascertaining his probable, if not his actual, age. In every doubtful case, therefore, as to minority, or over age, of the man, it becomes the duty of the officer to judge for himself, to a certain extent, and not in any case to accept a recruit who, under anxiety to enlist, manifestly misstates his age.

III. It will be observed the regulations, at this time, contain no direct prohibition to enlist married men. In the regimental service this must be governed by the want of laundresses for companies; and in the general service by the superintendents.

IV. It is enjoined on all superintendents and other officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, to conduct the service with diligence, unceasing personal attention, and economy.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 105. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 3, 1861.

The following orders have been received from the Secretary of War:

I. No more regiments, batteries, or independent companies will be raised by the Governors of States except upon the special requisition of the War Department.

Those now forming in the various States will be completed, under direction of the respective Governors thereof, unless it be deemed more advantageous to the service to assign the men already raised to regiments, batteries, or independent companies now in the field, in order to fill up their organizations to the maximum standard prescribed by law.

II. The recruiting service in the various States for the volunteer forces already in service and for those that may hereafter be received is placed under charge of general superintendents for those States respectively, with general depots for the collection and instruction of recruits as follows, viz:

* * * * *

The superintendents detailed will take charge of the recruiting service in the various States to which they are assigned on the 1st day of January, 1862. They will take post at their general depots, which will be under their immediate command. The superintendent for the State of New York will take post at Albany. Upon the requisition of the superintendents a suitable number of volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates will be detailed for duty in the staff departments and as drill masters at the respective depots.

A disbursing officer of the fund for "collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers" will be assigned to each depot, and will be under the direction of the superintendent.

III. Commanding officers of regiments will detail two commissioned officers, with four non-commissioned officers or privates, to report in person to the superintendents of the recruiting service for their respective States on the 1st day of January, 1862, or as soon thereafter as practicable. These officers and non-commissioned officers will be detailed for a tour of six months, and will be assigned as recruiting parties to rendezvous by the superintendents. If found incompetent they will be relieved and replaced by others.

IV. The superintendents will establish the rendezvous and so arrange for the rent, subsistence of recruits, and other expenses that the charges may be reasonable and that the bills therefor may be certified to by the recruiting officers in charge and presented for payment to the disbursing officers at the general depots.

V. Enlistments of volunteers will be made upon printed forms, to be furnished for the purpose, similar to those established for the regular service. They will in all cases be made in duplicate.

VI. Recruits will be sent as often as may be necessary in small squads to the general depots, with a descriptive list and duplicate enlistments of each man. The descriptive list will be examined, and if correct will be filed with the records of the depot. One copy of each enlistment will be delivered to the disbursing officer to assist him in the examination and verification of accounts, and will be sent with those accounts at the end of each quarter to the Adjutant-General of the Army at Washington. The duplicate enlistments will be sent by the superintendent to the Adjutant-General of the Army with a consolidated return of the recruiting parties for the month on the first day of the succeeding month, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

VII. Recruiting officers will send to the superintendents a return of their recruiting parties for each month on the first day of the succeeding month. They will also make tri-monthly reports of the state of the recruiting service to the superintendent, and the superintendent will forward a consolidated tri-monthly report to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

VIII. Superintendents will keep their depots supplied with sufficient clothing for issues to recruits and with the arms necessary for their instruction.

IX. All other details will be conducted in the manner prescribed in the regulations for the recruiting service of the Regular Army.

X. Commanders of volunteer regiments, batteries, or independent companies requiring recruits will make requisitions, approved by the commanding officers of their brigades, divisions, and departments, or corps d'armée, direct on the superintendents of the recruiting service for their respective States, who will furnish the necessary men, forwarding a descriptive list with them. Certified copies of this descriptive list will be forwarded at the same time to the Adjutant-General of the Army and to the adjutant-general of the State.

XI. Volunteer officers now on the recruiting service will be relieved on the 1st day of January, 1862, and sent to join their regiments, unless directed to report to the superintendents in their respective States.

XII. After the 1st day of January, 1862, volunteers will be mustered for pay upon the same form of rolls as those used for the regular service.

XIII. Commanding officers of volunteer regiments numbering less than the maximum organization fixed by law will immediately report to this office the present state of their commands, in order that the Governors of the several States may be called upon to fill up their respective regiments to the standard prescribed.

By command of Major-General McClellan :

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 319. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 3, 1861.

* * * * *

3. During the organization of new regiments in the State of Ohio, and until the muster-rolls are completed, the Governor of the State will have the exclusive control of them, and he is authorized to transfer companies and detachments, whether mustered into the service or not, from one regiment to another, as may be found necessary to their complete organization. In completing the organization of companies that have been mustered into the service, the commissioned officers

may be appointed from among the non-commissioned officers and privates of those companies without being remustered into the service. Until muster-rolls are completed, mustering officers are authorized to discharge men on certificates of disability and to grant certificates of discharge. Commissioned officers appointed from regiments already in the field, whether from among the officers or enlisted men, to positions in other regiments than those in which they may be serving, must first be discharged and mustered out of service before receiving their new appointments.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 3, 1861.

GOVERNOR OF MAINE,
Augusta:

Incomplete cavalry regiments will not be completed. If they can be consolidated so as to form complete regiments they will be received. If not they will be mustered out of the service. No other cavalry regiment will be raised. Please report your action in the case. No more cavalry will be sent forward without express orders to that effect. The Department desires to turn a number of the cavalry regiments already raised into infantry or garrison artillery. Please report if this can be done.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

(The same to Governors of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kentucky, Kansas, Virginia, and Missouri.)

STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, December 3, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR; I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a letter from the adjutant-general of this State, containing the information desired in your telegram in reference to the recruiting in this State for the volunteer service.

Your obedient servant,

ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.

[Enclosure.]

STATE OF MAINE, HQRS. ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Augusta, November 30, 1861.

His Excellency ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the State of Maine:

Pursuant to your instructions I have the honor to submit the following return in continuation of that of the 20th instant of troops furnished the General Government, and mustered into service under

complete regimental organization, as also those duly enlisted, a portion of whom are already mustered, and all in camp here and at their respective recruiting stations for regiments and batteries in process of organization, as also recruits sent forward to regiments in service:

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry, Colonel Shepley, of General Butler's division, left the State the 24th instant, and are now in camp at Lowell, Mass.....	866
Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry, Colonel Dow, now organizing at Augusta..	900
Fourteenth Regiment Infantry, Colonel Nickerson, organizing at Augusta..	750
Fifteenth Regiment Infantry, Colonel McClusky, organizing at Augusta....	800
	<hr/> 2,450 <hr/>
First Battery of Artillery, Captain Thompson, organizing at Portland.....	71
Second Battery of Artillery, Captain Tillson, organizing at Augusta.....	100
Third Battery of Artillery, Captain Swett, organizing at Augusta.....	125
Fourth Battery of Artillery, Captain Leppien, organizing at Augusta.....	70
Fifth Battery of Artillery, Captain Robinson, organizing at Augusta.....	120
	<hr/> 486 <hr/>
Recruits under Major Seamon, for Fifth Regiment	24
Recruits under Captain Estes, for Tenth Regiment.....	39
	<hr/> 63 <hr/>

First Regiment of Cavalry, Col. John Goddard, numbers at the present time 1,139 men and 1,170 horses, in camp at Augusta, and all mustered into U. S. service awaiting issues of balance of uniforms and equipments.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of men in service as returned November 20.....	10,711
Twelfth Regiment, Colonel Shepley, at Lowell, Mass.....	866
Number of men now enlisted in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth Regiments, now being organized.....	2,450
Number of men now enlisted in the several batteries now being organized..	486
Number of recruits sent on since November 20.....	63
First Regiment of Cavalry, Colonel Goddard.....	1,139
Guard at Eastport	40
Total	<hr/> 15,755 <hr/>

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN L. HODSDON,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK,
Albany, December 3, 1861.

General L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 25th ultimo. I need hardly assure you that I shall give it my prompt and cheerful acquiescence. The object sought by me in issuing the general order to which reference is made was especially to establish uniformity in the matter of organizing, equipping, and subsisting volunteers called into the service of the United States, and more effectually to carry out the terms of General Orders, 71, issued by you on the 5th of September, and No. 78, issued by you on the 16th of the same month. To effectually accomplish this purpose I deemed it necessary to call upon all officers, and especially upon those on recruiting service, for the reason that they as disbursing officers (under the acts of August 5)

were subsisting, and in some cases clothing, volunteer organizations raising under acceptances from the War Department, some of whose officers do not report to me, notwithstanding full publicity has been given to your orders, and about which, therefore, I can have no reliable information. A compliance with my order would have facilitated the object sought by the honorable Secretary of War in his telegram of the 18th ultimo requesting me to forward to you at stated periods in each month a report of the condition of the volunteer recruiting service in this State, showing not only the number of complete regiments for duty, but also the number nearly completed, and the number in process of organization, the names of the respective commanders, and the arms of service. I beg respectfully to say that unless authority is given me to require reports from all connected with raising or subsisting volunteers, my reports to the War Department must be to some extent less satisfactory than I could desire.

I am, general, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. D. MORGAN,

Major-General, Commanding Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 3, 1861.

Hon. W. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 15th of November, per Adjutant-General Hillhouse, relative to the application of Captain Kavanagh and others to raise a regiment of infantry, to be called the Marey Rifles, was duly received, and was entirely satisfactory to this Department. If you are, however, still desirous to organize the said regiment, this Department has no objection whatever, provided that the regiment be counted as a part of the forces you have been heretofore authorized to raise. The whole matter is respectfully referred to your consideration.

Respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

LONDON, December 4, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I have this day drawn upon you at five days after sight for \$100,000 in favor of Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., who have given me credit for the same.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

GEORGE L. SCHUYLER.

LONDON, December 4, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of the War Department, &c., Washington:

SIR: We have the honor to inform you that we have this day paid Mr. G. L. Schuyler the sum of £20,000 against his draft on your Department for \$100,000, of which he will give you advice. This payment is in excess of the credit established in favor of Mr. Schuyler, but on the representations of Mr. Dayton, U. S. minister in Paris, and the

Hon. Thurlow Weed, that it was very desirable for the service of your Government that the required facilities should be granted to Mr. Schuyler, we did not hesitate to make the advance, and we trust that this course will meet your approval. We forward Mr. Schuyler's draft to our agent, Mr. Samuel J. Ward, of Boston, for adjustment.

We have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servants,
 BARING BROTHERS & CO.

HARRISBURG, PA., *December 4, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

We now have regiments in excess of our quota, and I renew my application for the appointment of General Keim. I need not say to you that we have no man in Pennsylvania who enjoys more character as a military man, as no officer on the Potomac came home with more reputation. I go to Philadelphia in the morning to present standards to five regiments, and our regiments here are filling up rapidly. I am truly gratified for the 15,000 rifles sent us. It stimulates our enlistment. Be pleased to telegraph me when you will give General Keim his commission.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 4, 1861.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

General Keim's nomination as brigadier-general will go to the Senate to-morrow for confirmation. Pleased to learn you are succeeding so well with military organizations.

SIMON CAMERON.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Paul, December 4, 1861.

Col. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Since my report of the 20th ultimo no new military organizations have been formed in this State. There are now in the State two full companies of light cavalry, ninety-five men each, fully clothed and under marching orders for Saint Louis. The two batteries of artillery then reported have been consolidated into one battery of 156 men, and is fully organized and clothed and is under marching orders to Saint Louis, and all the above force is awaiting transportation. As navigation has closed, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster Saunders says he has no authority to make any transportation contracts, I have telegraphed to the assistant adjutant-general of the Department of Missouri on the matter. Five companies of the Fourth Regiment are now at the frontier posts, two full companies are at Fort Snelling, and three companies not yet full, wanting about fifteen men each. Order for a fifth regiment issued to day.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Adjutant-General.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

December 5, 1861.

HON. HENRY WILSON,
U. S. Senate:

SIR: You did me the honor to ask my views as to the best mode of lessening the enormous expenses of our army. I approach the subject with great diffidence, as my opinions will no doubt come in conflict with wiser and better men. I shall give my views, however, candidly, and you can from your own experience and observation give them the consideration they deserve.

First. The bands (regimental) are, in my opinion, far more ornamental than useful, and should be abolished. This would be a saving of about \$5,000,000.

Second. I think the number of volunteer cavalry regiments quite too large; they are vastly more expensive and less serviceable, as our troops are located, than infantry.

Third. By the fifth section of the act of July 22, volunteer regiments are to be organized as regiments of the same arm of service in the Regular Army, and yet in the same section it is provided that company officers of cavalry shall receive 40 cents per day for use and risk of horse. I can see no just ground for this allowance, and I think that proviso should be repealed. This would save between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

Congress, I think, made a mistake in increasing the pay of privates \$2 per month. Their former pay was far greater than in any service in the world, and would in my opinion have been perfectly satisfactory. They are now placed above the musicians and receive the same pay as corporals. This increases the expense of the Army between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000. The policy of repealing this law I leave to the judgment of Congress. The \$100 bounty allowed by law will cost about \$70,000,000, but that, like the increased pay, it may be urged, forms part of the contract under which they came into service.

Chaplains: I regret to say that very many holding this position are utterly unworthy, and while I would not deprive our regiments of the services of a minister of the gospel, I think none should be appointed who did not come recommended by the highest ecclesiastical authority with which he is connected. It is said one regiment employs a French cook, and musters him as chaplain to meet the expense. I cannot vouch for the truth of this rumor, but I do know that some are utterly unworthy their position.

Forage: This is a most embarrassing subject. It is absolutely necessary that field and staff officers should be mounted, and I am not prepared to say that the number of horses allowed is too great; yet very many do not keep that number, and yet with few exceptions all forage officers claim and receive pay for the full number, notwithstanding the strong certificate they are compelled to sign. Even chaplains, from whom we should expect better things, do not hesitate to draw pay for three horses, when it is known they keep but one. This grows out of a persistent belief that forage is an emolument, and the certificate is ignored altogether. But they go still further—large numbers of forage officers draw forage in kind from the quartermaster and commutation from the paymaster. Something should be done to check the demoralizing influence of this course as well as to save the Government from serious loss. I would recommend that a law be passed authorizing all forage officers to draw forage in kind for the number of horses actually kept in service by them, and no commutation be allowed. This would

save a large sum per annum. They might be required to certify that they actually kept in service the number of horses for which they claim forage.

Sutlers: Are they necessary? If so, they are a necessary evil. They tend in my opinion to demoralize the men and take from them the money that should go to their families.

A heavy expense grows out of the enormous accumulation of rank upon the personal staff of our general officers. Take an instance of one—four brigadier-generals, six colonels, nine lieutenant-colonels, one major, two captains. That our general officers may require a very large number of staff officers I can readily understand, but I cannot see why it is necessary that aides and quartermasters and adjutants-general and others should be made brigadiers or colonels. I speak with diffidence on this subject, as I may be ignorant of the necessities of service.

On reflection, I think the number of horses authorized might be modified as follows: The General-in-Chief the same as at present; major-generals, five; brigadier-generals, four; colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors, three; captains and lieutenants of cavalry, two; chaplains, one.

By the eighth section of the act of July 22, regimental quartermaster-sergeants are allowed only \$17 per month, the pay of a sergeant of cavalry, instead of \$21, the pay of sergeants-major. I understand the bill as it left the Senate gave them the higher pay, but was changed in the House, probably by mistake. Justice, I think, requires that they should be placed upon the same footing as those in the Regular Army. I shall be happy to call upon you at any time or aid you in any way in this matter.

BENJ. F. LARNED,
Paymaster-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., December 6, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I inclose a copy of a letter to me of the 4th instant from the chief of the staff of the commander-in-chief, which seems to be rather discouraging as to the further employment of foreign officers in the military service of the United States. Being sure that if we do not provide honorable employment for such officers as may come hither in quest of it, they will seek, and probably obtain, similar employment in the forces of the insurgents, I would suggest that a circular be addressed to Governors of States, requesting them to make such arrangements as may prevent such a result. If your avocations should not allow you leisure to prepare such a circular, I will cheerfully prepare it myself.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, D. C., December 4, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of several communications from you relative to the employment of foreign

officers in our Army. I have endeavored to find places for these gentlemen, and in a few instances have succeeded; but the difficulty I have encountered is that all the regimental officers are appointed by the Governors of the States, and when vacancies occur they are filled by election, so that the only positions that remain available for such applicants are upon the staffs of some of the general officers, and I have therefore advised these gentlemen to apply to them; but the general have for the most part organized and filled their staffs with officers of their own selection.

I should regard it as highly important if the services of educated officers, who speak our language, could be secured with our volunteer regiments; and if the Governors of States would appoint them to the higher positions, or if they could be elected to fill vacancies, I feel confident they would contribute greatly to the efficiency of the Army.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 6, 1861.

JOHN W. BUTLER, *Milton, Fla.:*

SIR: Upon the statement made by you and as certified by loyal men of Florida, this Department is willing to authorize the organization of a regiment of infantry in Florida, to be composed of citizens thereof, provided this letter of authority shall be first duly approved by the officer in command of the U. S. forces in Florida. The organization to be made in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Army pertaining to the volunteer system. All supplies to be furnished through requisitions upon regular departments of the United States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *December 7, 1861.*

T. A. SCOTT:

There are 4,100 men in Camp Curtin in a demoralized condition. Issue an order to the Governor by telegraph to concentrate these men into regiments, and order them to march during next week to such points as Major-General McClellan may direct.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *December 9, 1861.*

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State in reply to the resolution of the House of the 4th instant relative to the intervention of certain European powers in the affairs of Mexico.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[Inclosure.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 9, 1861.

THE PRESIDENT:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th instant requesting the President

"if not incompatible with the public interests to communicate copies of any communications addressed to the Executive of the United States by the Governments of England, Spain, and France in regard to the armed intervention proposed by them into the affairs of Mexico, and also any other information concerning the same which he may have to communicate," has the honor to report that it would be inexpedient at this juncture to make public the papers referred to.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 9, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Since the adjournment of the late session of Congress it has become more and more important that labors upon our fortifications should be urged vigorously and unremittingly. With a view to this end the appropriations made at that session are now being applied as rapidly as circumstances will permit to the several works under construction, and estimates for the next fiscal year, contemplating quite liberal progress, have been presented to you from this office. But in consequence of this accelerated rate of our progress, and for other reasons also, the means now available will not suffice for the needs of the remainder of the present fiscal year, and I therefore present herewith estimates for such further sums as we are in need of therefor. With respect to these estimates I desire to say that it is of the highest importance that the grants asked for in them for the present fiscal year be made at the earliest day practicable. In some of the cases named, as, for instance, Fort Jefferson and Fort Taylor, the means will be expended in a few weeks, so that unless the appropriations be promptly made labors at those points must be interrupted, the force of workmen disbanded, and the best working season of the year lost before operations can be again commenced. In other cases—indeed in all—the appropriations asked should be made at once, in order that measures may be initiated for obtaining supplies of materials to be prepared and delivered in a state of readiness for use on the opening of the spring season of work. In order to a clear understanding of our wants, the tables show:

In the first column the amounts that are necessary for expenditure during the unexpired portion of the present fiscal year. An appropriation of these at the earliest day practicable is respectfully urged.

In the second column the amounts asked are the same as those embodied in the regular estimates submitted to Congress at the present session for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1863, and although not so urgently needed at present, their early appropriation is also desired.

In the third column the sums of both amounts or the total amount required to be appropriated for the nineteen months from now to 30th of June, 1863, is exhibited.

I have, &c.,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel of Engineers.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

Estimate of amounts required to be appropriated for fortifications now existing or in course of construction for the second half of the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1862, and for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1863.

Designation of the works estimated for.	Amounts necessary for expenditure during the unexpired portion of the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1862, in addition to appropriations already made for that year.	Amount of regular estimates for fortifications for fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1863, as submitted to Congress at the present session.	Total amount required for fortifications during the unexpired portion of the current fiscal year, and for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1863.
For fortifications on the Northern frontier, including fortifications at Oswego, Niagara, Buffalo, and Detroit.	\$750,000		\$750,00
For Fort Montgomery, at outlet of Lake Champlain, N. Y.	50,000	\$100,000	150,00
For Fort Knox, Narrows of Penobscot River, Me.	50,000	100,000	150,00
For fort on Mog Island Lodge, Portland Harbor, Me.	50,000	100,000	150,00
For Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass.	50,000	75,000	125,00
For Fort Winthrop and exterior batteries, Boston Harbor.	50,000	50,000	100,00
For Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, R. I.	50,000	100,000	150,00
For Fort Schuyler, East River, N. Y.	25,000		25,00
For fort at Willots Point, opposite Fort Schuyler.	50,000	200,000	250,00
For Fort Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.	25,000		25,00
For fort on site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, N. Y.	50,000	200,000	250,00
For commencement of casemated battery on Staten Island.	100,000		100,00
For new battery at Fort Hamilton, at the Narrows, N. Y.	100,000		100,00
For fort at Sandy Hook, entrance to New York Harbor, N. Y.		300,000	300,00
For Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, Pa.	25,000		25,00
For Fort Delaware, Delaware River.		60,000	60,00
For new fort opposite Fort Delaware, on Delaware shore.	200,000		200,00
For Fort Carroll, Baltimore Harbor, Md.		200,000	200,00
For Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Va.		200,000	200,00
For Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Va.	50,000		50,00
For Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla.	100,000	200,000	300,00
For Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Tortugas, Fla.	100,000	200,000	300,00
For additional fort at the Tortugas, Fla.	200,000		200,00
For fort at Ship Island, coast of Mississippi.	100,000		100,00
For fort at Fort Point, entrance to San Francisco Harbor.		200,000	200,00
For contingencies of fortifications.	100,000	150,000	250,00
Total.	2,275,000	2,435,000	4,710,000

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 9, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Respectfully submitted.

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel of Engineers.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Estimate of amount required for temporary and field fortifications and engineer operations in the field for bridge trains and equipage, and for tool and siege trains, for the second half of the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1862, and for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1863.

Designation of the object estimated for.	Amounts necessary for expenditure during the unexpired portion of the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1862, in addition to appropriations already made for that year.	Amounts included in the regular estimates for fortifications for fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1862, as submitted to Congress at the present session.	Total amount required for the unexpired portion of the current fiscal year and for the fiscal year ending on 30th of June, 1863.
For temporary and field fortifications and engineer operations in the field.	.....	\$500,000	\$500,000
For bridge trains and equipage	\$250,000	250,000	500,000
For tool and siege trains .....	.....	250,000	250,000
Total	250,000	1,000,000	1,250,000

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 9, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Respectfully submitted.

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel of Engineers.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, December 9, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: As directed from the War Department, I have examined the reports upon the Henry and Spencer guns accompanying the proposition to furnish these arms to the Government, and have also examined the arms. Both of them are magazine arms; that is to say, they have the cartridges for use carried in a magazine attached to or forming part of the arm and fed out by a spiral spring. They require a special kind of ammunition, which must be primed or have the fulminate in itself. The reports heretofore made are favorable, so far as the limited trials went, but they do not go farther than to suggest or recommend the procurement of a sufficient number to place in the hands of troops in the field for trial. Indeed, it is impossible, except when arms are defective in principle, to decide with confidence, in advance of such practical trials, on their value, or otherwise, as military weapons. I regard the weight of the arms with the loaded magazine as objectionable, and also the requirement of a special ammunition, rendering it impossible to use the arms with ordinary cartridges or with powder and ball. It remains to be shown by practical trial what will be the effect on the cartridges in the magazine of carrying them on horseback, when

they will be exposed to being crushed or matted possibly to such an extent as to interfere with their free passage into the barrel, and whether they will be safe for transportation with the fulminate in the cartridge; also, what will be the effect on the spiral spring of long use and exposure in the field. I do not discover any important advantage of these arms over several other breech loaders, as the rapidity of fire with these latter is sufficiently great for useful purposes without the objection to increased weight from the charges in the arm itself, while the multiplication of arms and ammunition of different kinds and patterns, and working on different principles, is decidedly objectionable, and should, in my opinion, be stopped by the refusal to introduce any more unless upon the most full and complete evidence of their great superiority. In view of the foregoing, of the very high prices asked for these arms, and of the fact that the Government is already pledged on orders and contracts for nearly 73,000 breech-loading rifles and carbines, to the amount of \$2,250,000, I do not consider it advisable to entertain either of the propositions for purchasing these arms.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General.

DETROIT, *December 9, 1861.*

General L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: On the 21st of November I alluded to the fact that the Lancer regiment was being recruited in Canada, and that in transporting said recruits on railroads in Canada the facts were disguised and concealed by giving certificates that said recruits were transported an equal distance over the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad. These railroads are owned by the same company. Lieutenant-Colonel Tillman is the author of this dangerous experiment, and in my opinion has willfully endangered the peace of the United States and Great Britain. I report these facts that they may receive such attention as the Government may deem proper to bestow upon them, at a time when it is presumed the Government does not desire to give Her Britannic Majesty a just cause of complaint. Lieutenant-Colonel Minty was my first authority. Mr. Muir, the auditor of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, says he holds the checks alluded to, signed by Lieutenant Colonel Tillman. Colonel Rankin was absent in Washington. I beg leave to request a moment's attention to my letter of November 22 about railroad passes. They are manufactured and altered and sold to the highest bidder. I have checked all passes in this State until I can adopt some system which will check this bare-faced swindling.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. BACKUS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Mustering Officer.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
December 9, 1861.

Hon. A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania:

We understand General James has 2,500 men in camp, with four organizations. By consolidating the two smallest, three regiments,

with minimum numbers, could be sent forward immediately and recruits follow as enlisted. Please have them here by Wednesday evening next. All other men in camp should be organized into regiments and be forwarded at same time. Let me know what can be relied upon. If you have regiments at other points, please prepare them immediately for marching orders. Has Wynkoop's cavalry gone to Kentucky?

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 9, 1861.

Lieut. Gov. B. G. NOBLE,
Madison, Wis.:

Please send the Ninth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Regiments to Fort Leavenworth to report to Major-General Hunter. Arms are ordered there for them.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 10, 1861.

Hon. HENRY WILSON,
*Chairman Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia,
U. S. Senate:*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this day, inclosing a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to accept and equip certain mounted regiments, referred to your committee, and requesting the opinion of this Department as to the necessity and propriety of the passage of the resolution. In reply, I have respectfully to inform the committee that a larger force of cavalry has already been received into the service than its necessities demand. Should a larger number of cavalry be required in the Department of the West, it can immediately be dispatched from other points without the delay and expense incident to the mounting and equipping new regiments.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, December 10, 1861.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

SIR: The Maine cavalry regiment is now ready to march, and I will thank you to advise me when and how it shall go. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Regiments of Infantry are nearly ready; will be quite so in one, two, and three weeks, and by the latter time four companies of light artillery will also be ready to move. Will you inform me whether these regiments and companies shall be sent forward as soon as they are ready, and to what place?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. WASHBURN, JR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, Mich., December 10, 1861.

Regiments and companies organized and in process of organization now in the State:

Tenth Regiment Infantry, Col. Charles M. Lam, 661 men reported in camp.

Twelfth Regiment Infantry, Col. Frank Quinn, 805 men.

Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, Col. Charles E. Stuart, 708 men.

Fourteenth Regiment Infantry, Col. Robert P. Sinclair, no report.

Fifteenth Regiment Infantry, Capt. John McDermott commanding, 202 men.

First Regiment Engineers and Mechanics, Col. William P. Innes, 1,000 men, under marching orders for Kentucky.

Lancer Regiment, Col. Arthur Rankin, 500 men at last report.

Artillery company attached to Engineers and Mechanics' Regiment, 45 men.

Artillery company attached to Second Cavalry Regiment, 110 men.

Artillery company attached to Third Cavalry Regiment, 80 men.

Artillery company, Captain Lanphere, Coldwater, no report.

Artillery company, Captain Andrew, Coldwater, no report.

Sharpshooters company, Captain Dygert, Detroit, no report.

JNO. ROBERTSON,
Adjutant-General Michigan.

HARRISBURG, PA., *December 10, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch received. General James has, in four organizations, 1,500 men, and not 2,000, as you say. He is not here, but will be at noon, when I will order him, as requested, to take the men to Washington. Wynkoop has not received all his arms. He is prepared to march as soon as they are received. I understand him to say he communicated that to you on Saturday. Gregory and Rush are ready at Philadelphia, and we have two here which will be sent forward, as you request. The verbal orders you gave when here came to me so much confused that I will be obliged if you will put them in writing, and I will execute them.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, PA., *December 10, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

General McCalla [McAllen?] is here. If your order to bring his regiment here is executed, he cannot enlist it. If he remains at Chambersburg, he can, in my judgment. It involves the question whether the regiment is raised or not. Please answer immediately.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 11, 1861.

GOVERNOR OF STATE OF OHIO:

How many regiments have you not provided with arms; and how many to take the field, except their arms?

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

(The same to Governors of Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Indiana.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 11, 1861.

His Excellency Governor WASHBURN,

Augusta, Me.:

It is desired that the cavalry regiment from Maine should go to Annapolis. Please so order.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 11, 1861.

His Excellency Governor ANDREW,

Boston, Mass.:

Please order the Massachusetts regiment of cavalry to Annapolis, Md.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 11, 1861.

His Excellency E. D. MORGAN,

Governor of New York, Albany, N. Y.:

Please order the cavalry regiments from New York to go to York, Pa.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 11, 1861.

Hon. A. G. CURTIN,

Governor of Pennsylvania:

The telegraphic order of December 9 is explicit. I gave no verbal order, but called at your department to confer with you in regard to military matters, and regret that I did not see you. If General McCalla [McAllen?] cannot speedily complete his organization, the companies enrolled should be used to fill out other organizations. You will please arrange this matter.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 11, 1861.

Hon. A. G. CURTIN, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

How many arms and what kind are required to complete outfit for Wynkoop's two battalions? They must be content for the present with either carbines or pistols.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., December 11, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Colonel Wynkoop will receive his arms to-morrow; the clothing not later than Saturday. I regret I did not see you, as it would have been agreeable and profitable to have had a conference on military affairs I wish we could, and had I known you were here would have returned Saturday night from Philadelphia. We send Maxwell fully armed and equipped to-morrow; Gregory from Philadelphia unarmed. A regiment will leave Friday fully armed and equipped. That leaves us two in Camp Curtin with 450 and 660 men. Will soon fill them with detached companies. The James brigade is full of trouble, but as he will be here to-night we will get the men off. Have telegraphed McCalla [McAllen?] to come down.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, PA., December 11, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Captain Dodge refuses to muster in officers of regiments as I indicate, and I understand him to say he will be the judge of when consolidation is made. Is he not mistaken in the character of his instructions?

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
December 11, 1861

Governor A. G. CURTIN, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

Where regiments are full, Captain Dodge will muster in officers indicated by you; but it is the desire of the Department, and Captain Dodge is so instructed, not to receive into service officers who have not full commands.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 11, 1861.

His Excellency WILLIAM SPRAGUE,
Governor of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.:

Please order the cavalry regiment from Rhode Island to go to York, Pa.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 11, 1861.

His Excellency Governor E. FAIRBANKS,
Montpelier, Vt.:

It is desired that the cavalry regiment from Vermont should come here as soon as ready. Please so order.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 107.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 12, 1861.

The following orders are issued by direction of the Secretary of War:
I. All claims to be brought before the investigating committee now in session at Saint Louis to examine accounts against the United States Government for expenditures in the Military Department of the West previous to October 14, 1861, must be presented to the said committee on or before the 1st day of January, 1862, or they will not be considered.

II. The Subsistence Department will purchase, at cost prices, all sound articles of subsistence saved by troops or employes by an economical use or management of the ration. All other sales of provisions issued by the Government, to any persons whomsoever, are strictly forbidden. This regulation is intended to embrace savings from bakeries and in hospitals, as well as all other savings from the army ration. See in this connection General Orders, No. 82, of September 23, 1861.*

By command of Major-General McClellan:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS COAST DIVISION,
No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, December 12, 1861.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to state that I have secured all the vessels necessary for the transportation of troops, baggage, camp equipage, baggage wagons, ordnance stores, subsistence stores, armament, ammunition, quartermaster's stores, horses, &c., necessary to fulfill the conditions of the increase in size of my expedition, as directed by the general. Up to the time of my last visit to Washington all my transportation had been obtained by purchase. Since, the increase has been made by the purchase of two steamers and chartering the remainder through the Government agent, John Tucker.

I beg to inclose a list of armed vessels,† five of which are floating batteries of about two feet draft; seven sailing vessels of eight to nine and one-half feet draft, and twelve propellers of from five and one-half to seven feet draft. I have as a towboat for the five floating batteries a powerful propeller of two feet draft. The floating batteries are divided into six water-tight compartments and are so arranged that parapets of sand-bags or bales of hay can be arranged on their decks, each battery carrying four guns. I have besides these, belonging to the Government, one large steamer of seven feet draft, capable of carrying in

* Page 531.

† Omitted.

bays or inlets 1,200 to 1,500 men, making the total number of vessels purchased twenty-six. I have chartered five large steamers, all under eight feet draft, and five sailing vessels of heavier draft, for carrying troops on their upper decks and supplies in their holds. These large sailing vessels I propose to use as follows: Anchor them outside the bar, and lighter the troops and stores from them onto the other vessels. The fleet will carry 15,000 troops, with baggage, camp equipage, &c. and 600,000 rations at sea, and the light-draft vessels, after entering the bays or inlets, are capable of carrying the entire 15,000, enabling us to discharge the five heavier-draft sailing vessels. I have beside chartered sailing vessels of light draft for carrying building material bridges, rafts, scows, intrenching implements, quartermaster's stores tools, &c., extra ordnance stores, &c., all of which are to rendezvous at Fort Monroe to await my orders. I have also sent forward some 200,000 rations and have arranged to have 5,000 tons of coal in vessel at anchor off Fort Monroe. Some are there now, and all will be there within two or three days. These I propose, with the general's permission, to dispatch with sealed orders a sufficient length of time in advance of the command to arrive at the point of destination at about the same time as the fleet. The vessels are now being dispatched rapidly and I hope by Saturday night to have started every vessel, when I shall myself leave for Washington and report in person to the general more in detail, particularly in reference to my provision for land and railroad transportation. There has necessarily been great delay in the organization of this expedition, which has been excessively mortifying to me, but I am conscious of having exerted myself to the best of my ability, and hope my work may meet the approval of the general.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Brigadier-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., December 12, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I have 10,000 infantry and 5,500 cavalry in camp totally unarmed. Have an agent examining all arms in hands of Illinois troops. They are miserably armed. Can you not send me several thousand good arms? I am ready to consolidate as fast as we can get arms. Do so and very much oblige,

Your friend,

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Augusta, December 12, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the adjutant-general of this State concerning the number and condition of the volunteer troops raised in the State of Maine for the service of the United States.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

I. WASHBURN, JR.

[Inclosure.]

STATE OF MAINE, HDQRS. ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Augusta, December 10, 1861.

His Excellency HON. ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,
Governor of the State of Maine:

Pursuant to your order of the 20th of November, to report to you at that date, and at the termination of every ten days thereafter, the number and condition of troops furnished the General Government and mustered into its service in regimental organizations; also those who are duly enlisted, a portion of whom are mustered in and all in camp here and at their respective stations, for regiments and batteries in process of organization; also recruits sent forward to regiments already in service, I have the honor to submit the following statement:

The regiments in service and those now being organized at this place remain as they were reported to Your Excellency in my statement of the 30th of November, with the following exceptions:

The Thirteenth Regiment, Colonel Dow, organizing at Augusta, now number.	925
The Fourteenth Regiment, Colonel Nickerson, organizing at Augusta, now number.	800
The Fifteenth Regiment, Colonel McClusky, organizing at Augusta, now number.	825
The First Battery of Artillery, Captain Thompson, now number.	100
The Second Battery of Artillery, Captain Tillson, now number.	120
The Third Battery of Artillery, Captain Swett, now number.	135
The Fourth Battery of Artillery, Captain Robinson, now number.	80
The Fifth Battery of Artillery, Captain Leppien.	130
Recruits now enlisted under Captain Brady for Fifth Regiment.	30
Recruits now enlisted under Patch and Fernald for Fifth Regiment.	55
Recruits now enlisted under White and Dean for Second Regiment.	105
The First Regiment of Cavalry, Colonel Goddard, now number.	1, 149

RECAPITULATION.

Number of men in service as returned November 30.	10, 711
Twelfth Regiment, Colonel Shepley, now at Lowell, Mass.	866
Number of men now enlisted in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Regiments, now being organized.	2, 550
Number of men now enlisted in the several batteries now being organized at Augusta.	565
Number of recruits enlisted for the Fifth Regiment.	85
Number of recruits enlisted for the Second Regiment.	105
First Regiment of Cavalry, Colonel Goddard.	1, 149
Guard at Fort Sullivan, Eastport.	40
Guard at Fort Scammel, Portland.	42
Guard at Fort McClary, Kittery.	40
Total.	16, 153

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN L. HODSDON,
Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., December 12, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I have been actively engaged in consolidating regiments not likely to fill. Do you desire that the regiments which Colonel Ruff or myself think will fill promptly shall be broken up and consolidated? If you have all the troops you require, it is proper to do so. If you wish more, it will be fatal to future recruiting. No colonel or captain will

again undertake it if success is found not to insure the
informed that you have given an order to bring the
Philadelphia here. It will cost \$9,500 to transport these
will stop their increase.

A. H. C.
Governor of Pa.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington

H. S. SANFORD, Esq.,
U. S. Minister, &c. :

SIR: Your several favors by the hands of your
Goodrich, have been received. I thank you for your
ing the cloth you refer to for the United States, but
that it will not be needed, as the contracts already
termaster-General will yield a sufficiency for all
would, nevertheless, be well, if in your power, to
keep this Department advised of any movements
in regard to it, that we may, if possible, prevent
hands of agents of the rebellious States, and
termination, counteract the possibility of its reaching
of this Department, the Secretary of the Treasury
to your credit with Baring Bros. & Co. on
of arms. A contract was some time since made
and John F. Hopkins to deliver in New York
each, if they are found suitable for our purposes,
recently been changed by transfer to H. Hall,
agent, Gustavus Smith, esq., will visit Europe
tion. These guns you are requested to receive
Inspector Wright, and you will pay for them
board the vessels to bring them to the United States
of lading, policies of insurance and freight bills
session. The balance of credits then available
use in payment for guns to be furnished by
tract, and have them delivered as speedily as possible
tion of their several contracts for arms, enough will
to meet the present wants of the service, and no
be taken, as our own manufactories, we believe, will
an ample supply of first-class arms.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. S.
Acting Secretary

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington

GEORGE H. STUART, Esq.,
Chairman Christian Commission, Philadelphia, Pa.

SIR: This Department approves the object of the
sion, as set forth in the circular announcing their appoin
vention of the delegates of the Young Men's Christian
in the city of New York, November 14 and 15, 1862.
is deeply interested in the "spiritual good of the soldier
as well as in "their intellectual improvement and
comfort," and will cheerfully give its aid to the benevolent

and who desire to improve the condition of our troops. It contemplates for beneficial results from so noble an enterprise, and begs to express to the Commission its sincere wish for the success of its work in behalf of the soldier.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 13, 1861.

Adjacency the GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT,
Hartford, Conn. :

Send the Eleventh Connecticut Regiment to Annapolis, Md. with one Battalion Cavalry and light artillery battery provided with

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 13, 1861.

Mr A. G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa. :

Do not send the troops at Harrisburg to come here. It is not my wish, but that the troops at Philadelphia should be sent to Harrisburg. I am obliged to you if you will visit me in this city to consult about Pennsylvania troops. It is impossible for me to leave at present, but I would come to Harrisburg.

SIMON CAMERON.

HARRISBURG, PA., *December 13, 1861.*

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War :

General Ruff will be up to see me to-morrow. I am very much pressed for business, more particularly as the Legislature will soon meet. I shall be in Washington until Sunday. If that will do, and you deem it important, will come on. I would be much pleased to confer with you on the troops here and at Washington. Could see General McClellan at the point indicated.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 13, 1861.

Mr A. G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa. :

Send regiment at Camp Curtin and the regiment in Philadelphia by the most expeditious route. Arms for the latter sent up from Williamsport.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 108. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 16, 1861.

I. The Secretary of War directs that the following change be made in the uniform trousers of regimental officers and enlisted men: The cloth to be sky-blue mixture. The welt for officers and stripes for non-commissioned officers of infantry to be of dark blue.

II. Whenever enlisted men or volunteers are separated from their companies on furlough, on detached service, or in hospitals, they will be furnished by their commanding officers with descriptive lists on which will be shown all the data affecting their pay, clothing accounts, &c.

III. The numerous applications for transfer of soldiers from one regiment or company to another would if complied with cause confusion in the records and be injurious to the future interests of the soldiers themselves. Such transfers will not henceforth be made.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, December 16, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the resolution of the Senate of the United States of December 11, 1861, requesting the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate whether any and what aid is rendered by the Pay Department of the Army to enable volunteers to transmit home any part of their pay, and what additional facilities may be extended for that object, and to report thereon as follows:

By a general order from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated September 19, 1861, a system of allotment rolls was adopted, to be used by the volunteers for the purpose of transmitting portions of their pay to their homes free of expense to them. This system if faithfully carried out will it is believed furnish all the facilities required.

A copy of the General Orders, No. 81, current series, is herewith inclosed, exhibiting the plan adopted.* There is one point, however, to which attention is respectfully called. Under existing laws a sutler has a prior claim on the pay of the men before the allotment, and this often sweeps off a portion or all of the share allowed by the soldier for the use of his family. A soldier makes his allotment on entering the service and before contracting a debt to the sutler, and the money so assigned ought not to be diverted from the eminently proper purpose for which it is intended to satisfy the claims of sutlers, especially when these latter are so notoriously exorbitant and unjust.

BENJ. F. LARNED,
Paymaster-General.

WASHINGTON, December 16, 1861.

General MCCLELLAN:]

GENERAL: In compliance with your request I respectfully submit suggestions as to the organization required for our artillery. In doing so I think it necessary to merely indicate the causes which require a change and present the plan which would interfere the least with existing establishments.

* See September 19, p. 527.

The regimental organization, without legally defined duties, affords every facility for the misapplication of the troops and their conversion practically into cavalry and infantry. The condition of the arm at the commencement of the Mexican war and of this rebellion affords evidence that the bulk of our artillery, as such, has been habitually inefficient, and that there is no remedy under the present system.

At Vera Cruz the four regiments which had been in service nominally as artillery more than a quarter of a century were, with the exception of a few field batteries, wholly uninstructed in their duties, and, so far from being able to construct their own batteries and magazines, the men received in the trenches and under a heavy cannonade from the enemy their first lesson in artillery duties, viz, how to load siege guns and mortars.

This ought to have been sufficient warning, yet within the last two years the artillery has been employed at extreme frontier stations on other than their appropriate service under a flimsy pretext of learning artillery duties there. This arrangement, the prominent feature of what is now called the treasonable dispersion of the Army by the late Secretary of War, was instigated and brought about by an Army officer, his confidential adviser, against the earnest and repeated remonstrances of the General-in-Chief and other officers. The present unprepared condition of the regular field artillery of this Army is the legitimate result of this act. Great evils might probably have been spared the country had its artillery been under the direction of a proper chief and thus secured against the interference of vagrant advisers ignorant of its duties and wants. To place it under such a chief and insure the unity of its administration the regimental organization should be abandoned and the batteries consolidated into one corps. Artillery acts by batteries as units, not by battalions, and from the nature of their duties these cannot be and need not be connected by such unchangeable relations as must exist between the companies of an infantry regiment or battalion. Their relations to each other are rather those of regiments in a brigade when a number of batteries are assembled under a common commander; a staff is required for their management and supplies. The commissioned and non-commissioned staff, equal to that of the regiments, should, therefore, be retained in the corps for distribution to the command needing them.

To promote efficiency and economy all supplies and stores pertaining to batteries should be taken up and accounted for on returns rendered to the chief of artillery. This would facilitate the establishment of proper supply tables, secure to the artillery whatever is essential to its efficiency, enable accounts to be kept with each battery, and stop extravagant and unnecessary expenditures and waste. At present the batteries scramble for what they can get, and the supplies depend more upon the whims and caprices of officers of other arms than upon the knowledge and experience of their own. This leads to great waste without securing efficiency. To aid the chief in his duties a special supervision is required over the troops and armaments. Inspectors of artillery should, therefore, make frequent examinations of the condition of the personnel and material. Their powers should be large and their rank such as to give full effect to their powers. Their functions being special, officers should be carefully selected for the purpose and when found qualified continued on the duty.

The troops should be organized strictly with a view to artillery duties and means should be adopted to secure to the officers and men advantages equal to those offered by the other branches of service and

to prevent the instruction and experience acquired by long training from being thrown away. For this purpose there should be a "platoon out of ranks" composed of the non-commissioned staff, band, and clerks. Indeed, this is necessary in the artillery, for men cannot without great injury, especially to the field batteries, be detailed for such duties. This, with the appointment of ordnance sergeants and an equal right with other arms to promotion from the ranks, would provide for keeping the enlisted men in their own corps. As to the officers, questions arise affecting other departments of the Army.

Prior to 1832 the artillery, as in other countries, performed all the ordnance duties of the Army. From 1832 to 1838 there was a separate Ordnance Department, but it had no officers below the rank of captain, the duties of the lower grade being performed by lieutenants of artillery. In 1838 the grade of lieutenant was given to the ordnance, which now habitually receives its officers direct from the Military Academy.

It is a question if great advantages would not accrue to the service as a whole if we could revert to the system of 1832, pass all artillery lieutenants through a course of practical instruction at the arsenals, and filling the vacancies occurring in the captaincies of ordnance by selections from the first lieutenancies of artillery. If this should be done, the promotion of artillery officers in the subsistence and quartermaster departments could without injustice be prohibited. This would secure all artillery officers, except those selected for the Adjutant-General's Department, for artillery or ordnance duties. If it is not done, the grade of second captain should be restored to the artillery in lieu of the senior first lieutenant of batteries and the number of staff officers allowed the corps (adjutants and quartermasters) be added to this grade and those officers selected from it.

In consolidating the corps certain changes of designation should be made. The term light artillery is very indefinite; field artillery is the proper name. The term company, which properly refers to infantry soldiers, should be changed to battery, the modern designations already adopted in the Fifth Regiment of Artillery and for the volunteer service. The rank of sergeant might be retained; the grade of gunner should supersede that of corporal, and cannoneer that of private, with the same rank, respectively. These may appear to be small matters, but distinctive names and titles are powerful incentives to esprit de corps and consequent efficiency; they cost nothing.

A proper supply of mechanics and artificers is indispensable for all the batteries. At present the skilled workers in wood and iron (carriage-makers, wheelwrights, shoeing smiths, armorers, &c.) are furnished by the Ordnance Department and temporarily attached to the batteries. Harness-makers and saddlers, when they can be found, are detailed from the enlisted men and receive extra pay by special regulations; the artificers, less skilled as workmen, but specially required for fixing and preparing ammunition, are already allowed and should be continued. The means by which these men are supplied are complicated and by no means sure. They should be enlisted for the batteries, as part of their strength, the mechanics with the pay and allowances of mechanics of ordnance. They should be uniformed and equipped as soldiers, be subject to all battery duties when not required for the work of their trades, and rank as cannoncers. A minimum number of batteries should be prescribed to be designated and equipped as field batteries. They are needed for schools of instruction as well as for services, and the number of guns should not be less than the proper

proportion for the authorized strength of the infantry and cavalry. The President should have the power to increase the number of guns in each battery and to mount others as the exigencies of the service might require.

As a portion of the artillery is mounted, the pay and allowances of all mounted officers and men of the corps should be the same as in the cavalry, grade for grade.

Taking the present strength of the artillery as a basis, the proposed organization would be as follows:

Staff: 1 brigadier-general of artillery, 6 colonels, 6 lieutenant-colonels, 12 majors, 6 adjutants (first lieutenants), 6 quartermasters (first lieutenants).

Two of the field officers to be appointed inspectors of artillery, with the rank of colonel.

Platoon "out of ranks:" 6 sergeants-major, 6 commissary-sergeants, 6 quartermaster-sergeants, 18 clerks (6 as sergeants, 6 as gunners); total, 34 [36].

Band: 1 master (pay and allowances of lieutenant), 1 sergeant (pay of sergeant), 2 gunners, 36 members; total, 40.

Sixty batteries, each battery composed as follows:

	Peace.						War.					
	Instruction service.						0 Guns.			8 Guns.		
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Horses.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Horses.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Horses.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Horses.
Captain.....	1			1			1			1		
Lieutenants.....	8			8			8			8		
Staff sergeants.....		2			2			2			2	
Sergeants.....		4	4		4	4		4	4		4	4
Gunners.....		8			8			12			16	
Mechanics.....		4			4	4		4	4		6	6
Artificers.....		4			4			6			6	6
Buglers.....		2			2			2			2	
Cannoneers.....		60	30		70	68		118	90		142	122
Total.....	4	80	44	4	100	80	4	150	110	5	182	140

Horse artillery would require 12 men and 72 horses more on the war establishment. The same number of officers and men would be required in all the batteries, mounted and foot. Horse artillery in war 6 pieces, mounted batteries 6 or 8 pieces, 1 staff sergeant. Quartermaster-sergeant not needed in foot batteries.

Effective strength of the artillery in peace: One brigadier-general, 36 field and staff, 60 captains, 180 lieutenants (battery officers), 34 platoon out of ranks, 40 band, 80 staff sergeants, 240 sergeants, 480 gunners, 80 mechanics, 240 artificers, 120 buglers, 3,360 cannoneers. Total, officers, 277; enlisted men, 4,674.

A school of application and practice will be required. No organization is here proposed, but the school should be for the engineers and artillery, and, if the ordnance retains its lieutenants, for the ordnance also.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
December 16, 1861.

His Excellency RICHARD YATES,
Springfield, Ill.

SIR: I have the honor to make known to you that the Quartermaster-General has been instructed to bring the expenditures of the Quartermaster's Department into the hands of its officers as soon as possible. Capt. A. R. Eddy, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, who is stationed at Springfield, is charged with the duty of attending to all such expenditures, and will hereafter make all contracts pertaining thereto.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, December 16, 1861.

General TOTTEN,
Chief of Engineer Bureau, &c., Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I beg to be allowed to remind you of the request I had the honor to prefer when I last saw you in Washington for a brief statement of your views and advice on the subject of our coast defense. I must deliver a message to the Legislature on the 1st of January, and I desire to submit to that body whatever may be of assistance to it on this subject.

I am, sir, with high respect, yours, obediently,
JOHN A. ANDREW.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
December 17, 1861.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the Senate what authority was conferred upon the Provisional Governor or other authorities of Missouri to enroll, organize, arm, equip, support, and pay the volunteer militia of that State; when and by whom was such authority conferred; how many militia were thus authorized to be raised; how to be organized and officered; when, where, and how to be employed; and in what manner to be paid.

J. W. FORNEY,
Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 17, 1861.

Hon. HENRY WILSON,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs:

SIR: In answer to your communication of the 11th instant, inclosing Senate bill No. 95, "to provide for the comfort of discharged and disabled persons in the military service of the United States," I have the honor to inclose to you a report of the Surgeon-General, to whom it was referred, from whose views, as expressed therein, you will perceive that no absolute necessity exists for any other provision being made.

the object in view, the present laws covering all the cases which might arise in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 13, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War :

SIR: In reference to the project of a bill for the relief of disabled soldiers returning home, which was submitted by you for report, I would remark that by existing laws soldiers discharged are entitled to a commutation for transportation and subsistence to the place of their enlistment, which is paid them by the paymaster. The Quartermaster's Department might be required to furnish transportation in kind to those who are disabled if compelled to travel, but they are not required to leave a hospital till able to travel. I cannot perceive an absolute necessity for any other provision. There is a hospital in Philadelphia engaged by me for soldiers taken sick or disabled while passing through, and I believe the same provision is made in New York City.

Respectfully submitted.

C. A. FINLEY,
Surgeon-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *December 17, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War :

SIR: We have nearly concluded the examination of claims connected with railroad transportation. The testimony from the claimants concurs in acknowledging that the rates for freight, as established by a circular from your Department, are materially higher than their ordinary "through freight," and that the fare at 2 cents per mile for transporting large bodies of men is very profitable. There is great competition amongst railroads terminating here for the transportation of troops; and, if bids had been invited, it is evident that a large amount of money in this service could have been saved. The questions that materially present themselves to the commission are simply these: Are we to regard the circular as a contract, or are we to consider it as merely fixing the maximum rates? Second. Are we justified in regarding the service as having been performed without contract, and therefore subject to such deduction as the evidence of the claimants themselves would indicate? You may estimate the importance of these queries, when it has been shown in evidence that in one case a difference of about \$20,000 was proved against the United States in a claim of \$51,000, and in another, for transportation of horses "per car," as stipulated in the circular, the excess amounted to 80 per cent. over the amount charged to ordinary customers of the road. Your immediate instructions, in reply, will greatly facilitate our labors, in which we are trying to realize the object of our appointment.

Very respectfully,

DAVID DAVIS.
J. HOLT.
HUGH CAMPBELL.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 17, 1861.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, U. S. Army,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The General-in-Chief says send 1,100 men, taken from unarmed regiments in Missouri and Illinois, for service in gun-boats. Sailors cannot be shipped fast enough.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 17, 1861.

Lieut. Col. E. BACKUS,
Mustering Officer, Detroit, Mich.:

COLONEL: In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, I am instructed to direct you not to muster into service any recruits who may have been imported from Canada for the purpose of filling up the regiments now organizing in your vicinity, and not to muster in the men of any regiment unless satisfied that all its recruits have been enlisted within the limits of the United States.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 18, 1861.

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

We have arranged to send 10,000 stand of arms to you, and 1,000 for Mulligan's regiment, in addition to the 8,000 sent to Cairo. We will do all that is possible for you in the way of cavalry equipment.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, December 18, 1861.

Brig. Gen. J. G. TOTTEN,
Chief of Engineers, &c., Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: On the 15th of November I had the honor of addressing you on the subject of the port and harbor defenses of this State. As I then said, the honorable the Secretary of State had invited my co-operation with the Government in carrying into effect proper measures for putting into a condition of complete safety the lake and seaports of this State. I immediately assured him of my great willingness to aid in the matter to any required extent, and requested him to select a proper agent of the Government to confer with me in relation to a system of defenses as he had proposed. In his reply Mr. Seward informed me that the correspondence on the subject had been referred by the Department of War to the military engineers. I then wrote you as above stated. In your answer under date of the 27th ultimo you informed me that you would respond to any communication without unnecessary delay. I had also the honor of a personal interview with you on my late visit to Washington.

The exposed situation of this State by sea and lake renders our citizens apprehensive of danger on the least appearance of it. The recent affair of the Trent and the possible consequences growing out of it has caused much solicitude in the city of New York, especially in commercial circles, along the borders of the lakes, and at points where it is thought canals might be damaged and sources of supplies of water could be cut off. I earnestly desire to co-operate with you in taking such immediate preliminary steps as shall reassure all classes and give them to feel that no time will be lost nor means spared by the authorities to protect the interests of the citizens.

The Hon. William A. Dart, U. S. district attorney of the northern district of New York, will present this letter to you, and will confer personally with you on the subject. Be pleased to give him such information as will enable me to take early action in relation to the subject.

I have the honor to be, with high regard, your obedient servant,
E. D. MORGAN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Pa., December 18, 1861.

General JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,
Chief of Engineer Department:

DEAR SIR: You will place me under very great obligations by immediately forwarding me copies of such reports as you may have in your department that gives the present state of the defenses of the river Delaware and of the harbor of Erie, and that indicate the work necessary to be done for the proper protection of the city of Philadelphia and the lake shore in the neighborhood of the city of Erie.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, PA., December 19, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I fear it will be impossible for me to see you on Monday, as I wish Mr. Meredith to accompany me. I will come some time during next week with him, and will telegraph a day or two in advance. Wynkoop has gone and two regiments will leave for Romney to-morrow.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 20, 1861.

Hons. DAVID DAVIS, JOSEPH HOLT, HUGH CAMPBELL,
Commissioners, &c., Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 17th has been duly received. The circular heretofore issued in relation to freight rates for railroad transportation for the Government was only designed to fix a maximum, beyond which no road would be allowed to charge. Where, however, the rates of charges on any road were below those fixed in the circular referred to the rates on such road were not thereby raised or changed. No company is to be allowed to charge the Government more than they

charge individuals for similar services, and in no case more than the rates named in the circular from this Department. The purport of that circular was to prevent imposition upon the Government, and not to establish contracts between it and the various railroad and other transportation companies of the country. You are therefore, in the absence of a special contract on proper authority, to consider all services for transportation as having been made without contract, the compensation for which is never to exceed the rates named in the circular referred to or the rates charged individuals for similar services, and in fixing those amounts the evidence adduced by the claimants should be duly considered, and such deductions made from their bills as such evidence and the circular aforesaid would show to be right and proper.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

The charter of the Illinois Central Railroad provides that the Government may have the use of their roadway free of charge. We have made an arrangement with that company by which the Government is to be charged 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. less than the rates usually charged to other parties for similar services. Please bear this in mind when settling the bills of that company.

S. O.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 20, 1861.

His Excellency Governor JOHN A. ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th on the subject of the coast defenses of Massachusetts, and hasten to afford for your information a brief statement of the condition of the coast in that respect.

I will first state in general terms that no forts or batteries have been built or commenced upon any part of the coast of Massachusetts since the war of 1812, except in the harbors of New Bedford and Boston. The works in these will be particularly specified directly. Previous to and during the war of 1812 small forts were erected at several points on that coast, viz, at Marblehead, Salem, and Gloucester, and small open batteries at some others. Nothing has been done since the peace to any of these, and all have fallen into dilapidation. Projects were made more than thirty years ago for permanent forts at Marblehead and Salem, but in the great difficulty of obtaining appropriations for defenses at places of the highest importance, the commencement of these has not been attempted. What can now be done at these places and any others that may need this kind of protection is to raise earthen batteries of the necessary extent, including the repairs of such of these old works as are worthy of it. Except where the earth is too deeply frozen, these earthen batteries may be quickly built and made ready for service. I have instructed the only engineer officer whose services in that quarter I can now command to examine all those positions and report forthwith on these repairs and extensions with estimates of cost. In the meantime I will venture the conjecture that the expenditures upon needful works of this nature, independent of the cost of their armament and its supplies, may be kept within the limits of \$200,000;

perhaps much within that limit. But there is one point on the Massachusetts coast not named above that in some respects is a very important one, though never occupied militarily by us, namely, Provincetown Harbor. Unless there be some batteries here an enemy's squadron blockading this point of the coast will be sure to make it a point of rendezvous and to seek shelter there in bad weather. To say nothing of local interests it will be of great advantage to interdict any such use of this port, and the requisite batteries should therefore be provided. These, with only a sparse population to sustain them, must have a certain power of their own, and will be more costly as being larger and stronger than those placed in populous districts. I think a considerable portion of the sum stated above may be needed at these places.

The substance of the above remarks is, therefore, that for the sum of \$200,000, probably less, batteries may in a very short time, when the earth is not frozen, be constructed and made ready to receive guns. At Marblehead for, say, twenty heavy guns; at Salem for, say, twenty heavy guns; at Gloucester for, say, twenty heavy guns, and some small batteries at any other points that may be deemed to require protection. At Provincetown the works may require some internal defenses, such as block-houses, and will need at least as many as twenty guns. This particular point I shall likewise submit to able hands for immediate examination and report.

I turn now to the harbor of New Bedford. Here is a small battery remaining from the war of 1812 capable of mounting seven guns, of which those acting on the channel will be 8-inch columbiads. It was put in condition to mount its armament some years ago and will now receive any repairs that may be necessary.

On Clark's Point we are now building a strong casemated battery for fifty-three guns, and hope by midsummer to be prepared to mount all its casemate tier, namely, twenty-four 8-inch guns. Measures have been adopted for getting ready a large amount of material this winter, so that at the very earliest day of spring the construction may advance with great rapidity.

Pending the unpreparedness for guns at this new fort temporary arrangements have been made for a few guns just at hand which are now mounted and guarded, and exercised by a portion of the State-House Guard here in garrison. Another casemated battery is projected for this harbor, namely, on Egg Island Shoal, for thirty-seven guns of the heaviest calibers, to be commenced I trust at an early day.

Coming finally to Boston Harbor, I am happy to state that a great deal has already been done for its defense by way of fortifications. Important additions are, however, still to be made.

First, then, is Fort Warren, on Gorges' Island, a very noble fort, capacious, strong, and efficient. Its armament will consist of 242 pieces of heavy ordnance, mostly designed to be of the very largest caliber. For most of these guns there is at this moment entire readiness, and the little that remains to do regarding efficiency will be accomplished this winter or early in the coming spring.

Second. There is Fort Independence, on Castle Island. This fort is in a like state of preparation for its armament, consisting of 130 pieces of heavy ordnance. A little that remains to be done on some of the gun platforms will be finished early in the year.

Third. Fort Winthrop and batteries on Governor's Island. The fort just named is prepared for its sixteen heavy guns, the northwest battery for nine heavy guns, the southeast battery for seven heavy guns,

the south battery for ten heavy guns. Early next year the south battery will be completed to the extent of its full armament of thirty guns and three other batteries built and made ready for thirty guns more during the working season, making for the armament of this island, including the preparation of the next working season, ninety-two guns, all of the heaviest calibers. In permanent forts and batteries, therefore, in Boston Harbor I am able to state that there is now readiness for not less than 330 guns. Early in the spring the number will be increased to 430 guns, and by the close of summer to 464 guns, all these forming parts of the present system of defense. It has always been a portion of the project of defense for this harbor to leave certain positions to be occupied by temporary works thrown up on the approach of war, including, certainly, among these Long Island Head. But the extent to which the construction of such additional batteries shall be carried should depend on the possession of suitable ordnance to put in them, for unless armed properly and steadily and sufficiently garrisoned some of them might be turned against us. When the time comes and all more important preparations are complete such batteries should be created to the extent that will absorb the disposable guns, selecting positions in the order of their value as points of command over the harbor and environs.

The preceding statement, so far as relates to the condition of the present forts and batteries, parts of the general system of sea-coast defense, shows a pretty good state of advancement of the fortifications in Boston Harbor particularly, and I may confidently add that, with two insignificant exceptions, no better batteries can be constructed were they all now to be built anew; no changes would be made in any essential particular. They besides occupy the very best positions in, as I think, the best manner. As to the means of supplying the necessary ordnance to these works and those that may be suddenly erected in this and other harbors of the State, I am obliged to refer Your Excellency to the Ordnance Department.

In the haste in which this letter has been written it is quite possible that I may have omitted or touched too lightly upon matters deemed by you to be important. In such case please call upon me for further information.

With great respect, &c.,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel of Engineers.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, December 21, 1861.

Brig. Gen. J. G. TOTTEN,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: His Excellency Governor Andrew, who is at this moment too unwell to address you himself, has directed me to write to you and state that the Legislature of this Commonwealth meet on the 1st day of January next; that he must call their attention to the state of our coast defenses, as recommended by the Secretary of State in his late circular, and that the critical position of our foreign relations renders it the more imperative on him to urge the adoption by the Legislature of well-considered measures for the protection of our harbors and seaports. The Governor cannot do this without the report or memorandum which you were kind enough to promise him, and as his message must be prepared without delay he hopes that you will give this matter the

earliest possible attention and forward to him at once the information promised him.

I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,
 HARRISON RITCHIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Albany, N. Y., December 21, 1861.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General of the Army:

GENERAL: I am directed by His Excellency Governor Morgan to address you on the subject of the defenses of the forts in the vicinity of New York and on our northern frontier. What is most to be apprehended on our part, should a war occur with England, is want of preparation at the outset. Should the first blow be delivered before a declaration of war against us, it would only be a repetition of what occurred in the case of Denmark. The possibility of a similar course being pursued with us renders the question of protecting our sea-ports and frontiers one of first importance, and the propriety of at once placing garrisons in the forts about New York and on the lakes is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the War Department. For such a purpose a portion of the volunteer force now organizing in this State could be used, selecting artillery organizations as far as possible. Beyond this, it may be of importance to the War Department to know that for offensive operations New York stands prepared, if required, to furnish a force equal to her resources and the loyalty of her citizens, only asking that her efforts may be made doubly effective by timely action on the part of the General Government.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 THO. HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, December 21, 1861.

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT:

Our State agent, Colonel Wolcott, telegraphs me there are 3,000 long Enfields in New York he can get at \$22 or \$23, but good limit is \$20. Let me pray you to order him immediately to buy the arms at the rate he says they can be got for Ohio. We have regiments ready to march but for want of arms. General Buell wants them. Don't let them be delayed for the small difference in the price of these Enfields. Answer quickly.

WM. DENNISON,
Governor of Ohio.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 Washington City, December 21, 1861.

Governor DENNISON,
Columbus, Ohio:

We cannot change the Government limit without making a precedent that will cost the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars. I am sure you do not wish us to do all that. We have guns coming in sufficient quantity to meet all our wants.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 23, 1861.

SIR: Large numbers of foreign officers of military education and experience have tendered their services to the Government, which has to the extent of its ability availed itself of their offers. Many, however, yet remain unemployed, and this Department, deeming it of great importance that their services should be secured to our volunteer forces, respectfully recommends that when practicable they be selected for regimental positions for which they may appear to be qualified. The Department is confident that their employment would tend to increase the efficiency of our volunteer forces by giving to inexperienced officers competent instructors and to regiments able and skillful commanders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

(To the Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 23, 1861.

Hon. H. S. SANFORD, *U. S. Minister to Belgium:*

SIR: It is very desirable that all the guns contracted for in Europe should be sent to us as soon as possible. We need them to complete the arming of our forces and to provide for renewal. I therefore request that you will use all diligence in having those arms forwarded. Advise Boker & Co. that the guns to be furnished by them will be expected without delay. We have ceased giving orders for foreign guns.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 336.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 23, 1861.

1. The regiments of infantry and batteries of artillery (volunteers) now organized in New England will report to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, who will proceed to their several places of destination and thoroughly inspect them.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., December 23, 1861.

Col. T. A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

All ready to leave, but no arms. Governor not willing to let us leave State without them, as act of Assembly forbids. Can arms be sent here?

J. Y. JAMES,

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 23, 1861.

Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg:*

The arms for Colonel James' regiment have been sent by General McClellan to Williamsport. Please send the men there to receive them without delay.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 23, 1861.

His Excellency Governor A. G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 18th instant asking for copies of reports of the present state of the defenses of the river Delaware and the harbor of Erie. In reply I have to state:

Fort Delaware, forty-five miles below Philadelphia, is now ready to receive its entire armament, amounting to 135 large guns, besides 20 flanking 24-pounder howitzers. Fort Mifflin, seven miles below the city, is also ready for its entire armament, consisting of 47 large guns. Besides these preparations, application is now before Congress for a grant of money to commence a new fort opposite to Fort Delaware and for the means of increasing the defensive capacity of Fort Mifflin, as well as completing the barrack accommodations of Fort Delaware.

With respect to Erie, on the lake, Congress is also asked to grant a large sum of money for the purpose of providing temporary defenses at such points on the northern frontier as may require them.

Copies of the estimates for these purposes are inclosed herewith for your information.*

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel of Engineers.

[DECEMBER 24, 1861.—For act of Congress making appropriation for gun-boats on the Western rivers, see Statutes at Large, Vol. 12, p. 331.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 24, 1861.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,
Chief of the Engineer Department:

SIR: I have to request that early attention may be given to the condition of the fortifications on the river Delaware, in order to secure the protection of the city of Philadelphia. The history of the Revolution, as well as that of the war of 1812, sufficiently manifests the importance of its security in a military point of view, and the promptitude with which her citizens, equally with those of the State of which she is the metropolis, have rallied to the support of our institutions, as heretofore to their establishment and defense, claims for her at this time the common interest of the country.

Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

* Estimates omitted.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 24, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In reply to your inquiry of this date I have the honor to state, under orders given to Capt. T. L. Casey, Corps of Engineers, at Portland, that officer is now pressing, so far as the winter season admits, operations on the fort on Hog Island Ledge. His force of stone-cutters has been increased and his expenditures enlarged. Additional machinery and materials are being provided for enlarged labors in the spring. Captain Casey has also been directed to consider the subject of outlying defenses, whereby gun-boats and other vessels may be prevented from finding cover among the islands about the city of Portland, and by which they may be kept at a safe distance from the people and buildings. He has also been called upon to examine the ground and furnish projects for defenses to prevent the city being approached by forces that might effect a landing on the neighboring coast, and he has further been instructed to devise plans for batteries to be established at the eastern end of the town whose fire may search all the water channels in rear, to the side, and in front of the town. Captain Casey has been urged to respond to these several instructions as speedily as possible. I am now engaged in preparing a communication for the Governor of the State of Maine on the subject of the defenses of the coast of the State.

I have the honor, &c.,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel of Engineers.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, December 24, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: I have received from the Adjutant-General of the Army a copy of General Orders, No. 105.* While providing in paragraph I that those regiments now forming in the various States will be completed under direction of the respective Governors, unless otherwise directed, it is ordered that no more regiments, batteries, or independent companies will be raised by the Governors of States, except upon the requisition of the War Department. If this action was predicated upon the facts that no more volunteers were wanted for the service of the United States, I should not feel called upon to refer to the subject, but as paragraph II seems to imply, and as other provisions of the order apparently justify, the construction that enlistments are to be transferred to and continued under regular officers of the Army, I feel it to be my duty to express my fear that the policy thus to be introduced will prove to be unwise.

The volunteer and the regular services proceed on radically differing bases, and it is quite evident, from the inability of the officers of the Army to procure recruits, that our citizens in entering the service are prompted by a sense of obligation to defend their institutions rather than a desire to find employment. Until this State has faltered in her duty the agents elected by her people, it seems to me, can properly be permitted to act as the medium through which the Government obtained

* See p. 722.

its volunteers. If I have correctly apprehended its object, not only will the mode proposed by General Orders, No. 105, be likely to be unsuccessful in obtaining the class of men of which our regiments are now composed, but it will be likely, in no inconsiderable degree, to touch the pride of the State. While I am willing to make any personal sacrifice in any manner consistent with my official duties to aid the efforts of the Government in putting down the rebellion, I beg to respectfully request that so much of the order as interferes with the duties hitherto performed by the respective Governors be rescinded.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,
E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 25, 1861.

GOVERNOR OF MAINE,
Augusta, Me.:

Please go on with the organization of your troops as usual, but do not let any more leave the State until otherwise ordered.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 25, 1861.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

Please assign to Colonel Murray's and Colonel Lewis' regiments enough of men to fill the regiments to maximum standard and forward them direct to Williamsport. Matters of much importance rest upon the speedy compliance with this request and the placing of those regiments as originally ordered by the commander-in-chief. Please advise immediately when this can be done. The arms are at Williamsport.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
December 26, 1861.

General MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army:

SIR: We hear that horses are still being purchased at Detroit and other places for the Government. The Secretary specially desires that no more animals be purchased until all now belonging to the Government are in active service. Please instruct all parties having authority to purchase to conform to this order.

Respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 26, 1861.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: On the subject of your letter of the 24th instant, just received, I have the honor to report the lowest point at which the water approach

to Philadelphia is defensible is the Pea Patch Island. On this island a powerful fort (Fort Delaware) has been constructed, and is now ready to receive its entire armament of 135 large guns. There is nothing to hinder these guns being of the largest calibers that are in use. Fort Mifflin, near the city, is likewise prepared to receive its entire armament of forty-seven guns of large caliber, such repairs and renovations as were required for this purpose having been executed during the past season. The most important step now remaining to be taken is to construct a fort opposite Fort Delaware on the Delaware shore. For the commencement of this fort application has just been made to Congress for an appropriation of \$200,000. A temporary work should be thrown up opposite these on the Jersey shore at the commencement of hostilities with a maritime power. This temporary work can be got ready for armament, in the event of its construction being required by the state of political affairs, as soon as guns can be furnished for it.

Finally, floating obstructions to be placed at the last moment are designed to serve the purpose of closing the passages and holding vessels of war under the fire of these forts and batteries. A copy of this letter will be sent from this office to the Board of Trade of Philadelphia in reply to their communications of 26th of November to the President, received with your letter.

Very, &c.,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,

Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel of Engineers.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 26, 1861.

Capt. ALFRED GIBBS, U. S. Army,
Detroit, Mich.:

Proceed with two companies to Fort Brady, Sault Sainte Marie, to guard the locks of the canal. Arms and two field pieces will be sent you immediately.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 26, 1861.

His Excellency EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th instant, upon the subject of General Orders, No. 105, dated the 3d of the present month. This order is based upon the fact that the volunteer force of 500,000 men, authorized by Congress, has already been raised. The authority granted by Congress having been thus exhausted, it is now the desire of this Department as expressed in the order in question, first, not to accept any more troops except upon special requisition; second, either to complete the organizations now in process of formation under proper authority in the various States or to transfer the men already raised to regiments in the field, in order to fill them up to the maximum standard; third, to organize a system of recruiting, with a view of keeping the various regiments full and of saving the great expense which necessarily exists under present arrangements. By consolidating regiments that are not full the Department will be able

to decrease the number of officers and thus proportionably diminish the expenses of the Army. As the recruiting will be done as heretofore by volunteer officers, it is believed that a sufficient number of men will be obtained from time to time to meet the requirements of the service. This Department fully appreciates the ability and energy displayed by the authorities of the State of New York, and will not, whenever occasion requires, hesitate to avail itself of their services. It cannot, however, consent to rescind the portions of the order designated, inasmuch as it is deemed desirable to bring all recruiting accounts under the control of the proper officers, with a view to their speedy settlement whenever necessary.

I am, Governor, with high respect, your obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., *December 26, 1861.*

Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Lewis and Murray not here, and James gone home. I have ordered the regiments to go once more. I could send Gregory, who is full, and a regiment from Camp Curtin. I expect to be in Washington tomorrow evening. As I have not long to stay, would be obliged if you will offer me the facilities in your power to transact my business. We can look over all these affairs. Answer.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 27, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Statement called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives, December 23, 1861, showing the approximate number of men enlisted in the additional regiments of the Regular Army, as authorized by act of Congress approved July 29, 1861, viz:

CAVALRY.

6th Regiment	950
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ARTILLERY.

5th Regiment	700
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INFANTRY.

11th Regiment	300
12th Regiment	720
13th Regiment	340
14th Regiment	750
15th Regiment	725
16th Regiment	500
17th Regiment	320
18th Regiment	1,800
19th Regiment	375
	<hr/>
	5,330

ENGINEERS.

Number enlisted in the companies authorized by section 4 of act approved August 3, 1861 107

TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

Number enlisted in company authorized by act of August 6, 1861 7

RECAPITULATION.

Engineers	107
Topographical engineers	7
Cavalry	950
Artillery	700
Infantry	5,330
Total	7,004

Respectfully submitted.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
December 27, 1861.

Hon. GEORGE W. ANDERSON,
Louisville, Ky. :

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 26th is received. I regret to state, in reply, that I have no authority to accept any more troops, inasmuch as the full number (500,000) authorized by Congress has been raised. I understand from the Quartermaster's Department that no more horses and mules are to be purchased at present. You should, however, make direct application to the Quartermaster-General, under whose direction all such purchases are made.

Respectfully, yours,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
December 28, 1861.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR: In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 19th instant, requesting the Secretary of War to furnish all "general orders issued by him or by officers of his Department in reference to the transportation of troops and munitions of war by railroad; also all orders designating the amount to be paid by the Government for the transportation of troops and munitions of war by railroad," I have the honor to transmit a communication of the Quartermaster-General, in which he incloses a copy of the only order issued on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, December 24, 1861.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War :

SIR: I have the honor to report, in reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 19th instant, referred by you to this

office, requesting the Secretary of War "to furnish the House all general orders issued by him or by officers of his Department in reference to the transportation of troops and munitions of war by railroad; also all orders designating the amount to be paid by the Government for the transportation of troops and munitions of war by railroad," that the Quartermaster-General has issued no general orders on this subject.

A letter was received from the War Department, dated July 12, 1861, of which a copy is herewith submitted,* establishing a tariff of prices for transportation of the troops and stores, and a direction to order all quartermasters and others engaged in providing transportation to send troops and stores by the shortest and most direct route.

To this order attention was called through the newspaper press, as it was not possible to reach in any other way all the regimental and other quartermasters moving over the country.

As occasion has served, the Quartermaster-General has called the attention of individual officers to this rule, which is one to which their ordinary duty would confine them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Madison, December 28, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Your communication of December 23, 1861, recommending the appointment of foreign officers to regimental positions in the volunteer service, is received. All the regiments authorized to be raised by this State are already officered, but, were this not the case, our experience in the appointment of foreign officers of alleged skill and ability to command troops has not been of such a nature as to encourage us to repeat the experiment.

The appointment alluded to is that of the colonel of our Seventh Regiment, now attached to King's brigade, McDowell's division, who was recommended and appointed as an officer of remarkable ability and foreign experience in active warfare. That officer (papers in whose case were as long ago as October filed in the War Department, and referred to the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac) is now, and has been for a long time, absent from his command, through irreconcilable differences between himself and all the other officers of the regiment, but no steps have been taken to detach him permanently from the command so that the really-existing vacancy may be filled. That regiment having thus suffered through the appointment to its command of a foreign officer, of whose ability and fitness to command we had reason to suppose ourselves advised, he having been for some time a resident of this State, I do not think that we can justly be expected to provide regimental positions for officers of whom we can know nothing, save their recommendations, in many cases easily obtained.

I may add that while our citizens volunteering into the U. S. service are always glad of an opportunity to serve under educated and experienced regular U. S. officers, they are very sensitive as to

* See p. 325.

being placed under the command of foreigners, of whom they know nothing, and who have no interests in common with them, and would in almost all cases prefer to enter the service under citizens of this State, who, if not thoroughly acquainted with military duties, can learn them, and will at least feel some personal responsibility for the care of the men under their command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 111. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 30, 1861.

The following acts of Congress are published for the information of the Army:

I. AN ACT relative to courts-martial in the Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in time of war the commander of a division or separate brigade may appoint general courts-martial, and confirm, execute, pardon, and mitigate their sentences, as allowed and restrained in the sixty-fifth and eighty-ninth Articles of War to commanders of armies and departments: *Provided,* That sentences of such courts, extending to loss of life, or dismissal of a commissioned officer, shall require the confirmation of the general commanding the army in the field to which the division or brigade belongs: *And provided further,* That when the division or brigade commander shall be the accuser or prosecutor, the court shall be appointed by the next higher commander.

Approved, December 24, 1861.

II. AN ACT to provide for allotment certificates among the volunteer forces.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States shall appoint, for each State having volunteers in the U. S. service, not exceeding three persons, who shall be authorized by the President's commission to visit the several departments of the army in which volunteers from their respective States may be, and there procure from said volunteers from time to time their respective allotments of their pay to their families or friends, duly certified in writing, and by them, or by some commissioned officer of such department, attested in pursuance of such orders as may be made for that purpose by the Secretary of War, and upon which certified allotment the several paymasters shall, at each regular payment to troops, give drafts payable in the city of New York to the order of such persons to whom said allotments were or may be made.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the persons appointed as commissioners to carry into effect the preceding section of this act shall receive no pay or emoluments whatever from the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the fifth section of the act of twelfth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, giving sutlers a lien upon the soldiers' pay, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and all regulations giving sutlers rights and privileges beyond the Rules and Articles of War be, and the same are hereby, abrogated.

Approved, December 24, 1861.

III. The following are the Rules and Articles of War which refer to sutlers:

ART. 29. No sutler shall be permitted to sell any kind of liquors or victuals, or to keep their houses or shops open for the entertainment of soldiers, after nine at night, or before the beating of the reveille, or upon Sundays during divine service or sermon, on the penalty of being dismissed from all future sutling.

ART. 30. All officers commanding in the field, forts, barracks, or garrisons of the United States, are hereby required to see that the persons permitted to suttle shall supply the soldiers with good and wholesome provisions, or other articles, at a reasonable price, as they shall be answerable for their neglect.

ART. 31. No officer commanding in any of the garrisons, forts, or barracks of the United States, shall exact exorbitant prices for houses or stalls, let out to sutlers, or connive at the like exactions in others; nor by his own authority, and for his private advantage, lay any duty or imposition upon, or be interested in, the sale of any victuals, liquors, or other necessities of life brought into the garrison, fort, or barracks, for the use of the soldiers, on the penalty of being discharged from the service.

ART. 60. All sutlers, and retainers to the camp, and all persons whatsoever, serving in the armies of the United States in the field, though not enlisted soldiers, are to be subject to orders, according to the rules and discipline of war.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

NEW YORK, *December 30, 1861.*

Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT:

There is much excitement in the stock board this morning. All stocks have risen. New York Central Railroad sold at 80½, Pacific Mail 95. Government stocks are firmer. Specie is nominally ½ to 1 per cent. premium.

Respectfully,

E. S. SANFORD.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 30, 1861.

Capt. A. GIBBS,

Third Cavalry, Detroit, Mich.:

Your order to go from Detroit is countermanded. Tell Colonel Backus his order to put a regiment of volunteers in Fort Brady is revoked.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, N. J., December 30, 1861.

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

President of the United States:

SIR: On two or three different occasions I have addressed communications to the Secretaries of War and of the Navy representing the

exposed and defenseless condition of the shores of the Delaware River and of the port of Philadelphia. The recent threatened complications with Great Britain have again drawn my attention to this subject, and in accordance with my sense of official duty I venture to lay the matter directly before you. I am assured from reliable sources that Forts Delaware and Mifflin are without efficient armament, officers, and garrisons, and that it would be an easy task for two or three steam frigates to run up the river Delaware and destroy the powder depot at Fort Mifflin and the navy-yard at Philadelphia. An expedition of greater force would with ease destroy the machine-shops and Du Pont powder mills at the city of Wilmington. All danger of a successful attack from a naval expedition would cease if the two forts above mentioned were placed in a proper position for defense; the garrisons could readily be furnished by this State and by Pennsylvania. Prudence would seem to require that such important and exposed points should without delay receive the attention of the General Government, and Your Excellency will therefore attribute this communication to the natural interest I feel in the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. OLDEN.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 30, 1861.

His Excellency E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York:

SIR: On the subject of the letters I have received from Your Excellency under date of November 15 and December 18, the latter by the hands of Hon. W. A. Dart, and also of a conversation I had the honor to hold with you on your late visit to this city, namely, the condition of the fortifications on the sea-coast and lake frontiers of the State of New York, I now at the earliest possible moment offer the following statement:

Harbor of New York.—Such particulars have already been supplied to you of the preparation of the forts in this harbor to receive their armament that as to them I need perhaps merely sum up the actual force in connection with additions that are to be made within a short time. Entering the harbor by the way of Sandy Hook, there is now on that promontory in the fort under construction a present readiness for sixty 10-inch guns. By the end of the next working season we may hope to see a like readiness for as many more of the calibers of 15, 13, and 10 inches.

On the Staten Island side of The Narrows there is now Fort Richmond, awaiting its full armament of 140 guns; Battery Hudson, awaiting its full armament of 50 guns; Battery Morton, awaiting its full armament of 10 guns. Total present readiness for 200 guns, 15-inch, 13-inch, 10-inch, and 8-inch guns, including twenty-four 24-pounders.

By the end of the next season we hope to be prepared in new Fort Tompkins for about forty-five similar guns. On the Long Island side there is Fort Lafayette, ready for seventy-seven guns, 10-inch and 8-inch, including six 24-pounders. Fort Hamilton, ready for seventy-two 10-inch and 8-inch guns, including a few 32 and 24 pounders.

Present readiness on both sides of The Narrows for 340 guns. Probable readiness with works now in hand by the close of next season, 394 guns.

It is the wish of this department to begin at the first possible moment in the coming spring a new casemated battery on a site a little lower

down the shore of Staten Island than Fort Richmond. The utmost, however, that can be added next year by it to the fire on the channel will be its lower tier, mounting thirty-three guns. As the foundations are not yet laid, this addition will hardly be possible within that period. It is also desired to construct next year two heavy barbette batteries contiguous to Fort Richmond on the right and left. These will contain sixty-six guns, and all these by great efforts may be mounted by the close of the year. On the Long Island side of The Narrows there is the like purpose as to barbette batteries below Fort Hamilton. These have been planned to contain fifty-five guns, and efforts will be made to advance them equally with those to be commenced on the shore opposite. We are prepared at The Narrows for 349 guns. By works in hand we expect at the end of next working season to be ready for 394 guns. By adding new works, as just specified, the preparation at that time may amount to 546 guns.

Proceeding up the bay there comes next the third line of defense, consisting of the forts and batteries a little in front of the city. These are Fort Columbus, ready for seventy-six 15-inch, 10-inch, and 8-inch guns, including eleven 32 and 24 pounders. Castle William, ready for seventy-eight 10-inch and 8-inch guns; South Battery, ready for thirteen 10-inch and 8-inch guns. Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, ready for sixty-seven 10-inch and 8-inch guns, including twenty-two 32 and 24 pounders. Fort Gibson (Ellis' Island), ready for twelve 8-inch guns, giving for the present force, as respects the fortifications of this third line, a total of 246 guns, to which there might soon be added the guns of Castle Clinton (Castle Garden), twenty-eight 8-inch or 10-inch guns, giving in that case a total of 274 guns.

Taking now the line of approach from the Sound there is at Throg's Neck Fort Schuyler, a new fort prepared for 247 15-inch, 13-inch, 10-inch, and 8-inch guns, commanding the channel, including sixty-five 32 and 24 pounders. Considering the natural obstructions, lying near the city, to the navigation of this channel the difficulty to an enemy would be greater than by the other route; nevertheless, it has always been designed to double nearly or quite the resistance on this route by placing a fort opposite Fort Schuyler, and this fort would now be well advanced but for corrupt opposition on the part of Mr. Secretary Floyd. Under the delay that has been unavoidably consequent we can hardly look for any material additions next year to the permanent preparation here for guns.

We may now recapitulate the force in guns of the forts and batteries on these approaches to the city of New York as follows: Forts and batteries now ready for 960 guns. Forts and batteries will probably, by addition to works in progress, be ready during next year for 1,093 guns. Forts and batteries by the addition of new works and a very vigorous prosecution of labors may, by the close of next season, be ready for 1,212 guns; possibly by the completion of the lower tier of a new casemated work at The Narrows, 1,245 guns. As partly specified above these guns are to be of the heaviest calibers, 15-inch, 13-inch, 10-inch, and 8-inch guns, with a very few smaller pieces, as 32-pounders and 24-pounders, in positions where larger are not required. And it may safely be added that these guns could not be assigned to better positions nor be better provided for therein.

The preceding statement gives only so much of the permanent system of defense of this harbor as is finished or likely to be finished within a year or so. It is certain that other formidable fortifications must be added before the defense will be as thorough as the great and growing

interests here demand, but so far as such additions are to be of a permanent character the time that must be consumed in their construction removes them beyond present consideration. It has always been understood that in addition to such permanent defenses as can find good positions, even when these are all ready, there should be brought into action floating defenses to the full extent that the vast resources in floating means in mechanical power, ingenuity, and skill of this great city may supply. Much more will these be needed so long as the system of fortifications is incomplete, and, therefore, under any probability that a contest with a powerful naval adversary is pending, all re-enforcements of that system that can be afforded in the way of floating batteries, gun-boats, naval rams, &c., should be prepared and placed in position.

Assuming that all the avenues by water are well guarded, we must turn attention to the probability of an attack by land. Without describing all the possible routes that an enemy might follow with such a design, it will be enough to mention the most easy and therefore the most probable ones, these being indeed the only probable ones in my opinion, namely, from landings on the south shore of Long Island. These might be within about twenty miles of Brooklyn and the navy-yard, or in Gravesend Bay (at Bath), which would place the enemy within seven or eight miles of the same places. By placing batteries on Sandy Hook with heavy and long-range guns the passage into the bay of large vessels in support of a landing at the last place would be quite hazardous. The deployment there of gun-boats, floating batteries, &c., under the guns of the forts at The Narrows, the support these forts would give to troops resisting the debarkation, and to those also here arriving as re-enforcements to fall upon the flank of the landing, and upon the rear of the army marching toward Brooklyn—these and other considerations of like nature exhibit this as a dangerous enterprise. Nevertheless, in view of the possibility and the better to command some of the shallower channels into the lower bay, it will be advisable at a future day to fortify a point or shoal southeasterly of The Narrows that may cover this landing-place, and at the same time augment the resistance made to the passage of the main channel. But this can only be accomplished at a day somewhat distant. In the want of such a permanent out-work it may be only prudent, should such a danger be imminent, to erect a field work, possibly two, that shall command this landing-place, and have at the same time mutual relations of support with Fort Hamilton and its out-works. Works here could be quickly erected and armed, and with the other means mentioned would close this opening very effectually.

Against the other landing specified there would be arrayed our army of defense, of itself numerous and well supplied with artillery and hourly strengthened by arrivals from the interior by rail and steam. Driving our troops before him, the enemy would march upon Brooklyn and its navy-yard—great objects certainly and worthy of great efforts, even if he should march no farther, and it may be the part of prudence, considering the magnitude of the stake, to prepare at commanding points, toward which our retreating troops would draw in, field-works that for a time would arrest his advance. With the certainty of the safe landing at and near Fort Hamilton of all re-enforcements from the direction of New Jersey, of the like safe crossing at or near Fort Schuyler, of succor from the North, of the rapidity with which by rail and steam the forces from New England could arrive by the Long Island Railroad—all these troops bearing upon the flanks and rear of

an army, while it is resisted in front by numbers increasing every hour from the facility of crossing any part of the intervening river—these considerations place such an enterprise in the category of extreme risks. It is quite likely to be threatened because indispensable preparations to resist it will be of an exhausting nature. This character may, however, to a great degree be taken from these preparations by a thoroughly arranged mode of action, full understanding with all likely to become participants in the defense, simple arrangements as to all things, and a steady readiness. A camp should be established near the scene of debarkation, and the troops well drilled in the first arrangements and movements of resistance. To these the local forces—that is, those drawn from the great population close at hand—will supply the first re-enforcements. Then the more distant troops summoned by telegraph will come in to assail the flanks, and if there has been any advance, the rear of the invading column. A system of this kind well studied and thoroughly carried out may, it seems to me, be safely relied on. But in order to this all the necessary field fortifications should be begun as soon as the aspect of our political relations shall be found to be decidedly unfavorable to a peaceable adjustment. It is undoubtedly desirable to anticipate such a result by a thorough examination of the country, selection of sites, and determination of the general features at least of this defense.

Unless the health of Colonel Delafield, of the Corps of Engineers, will permit him to undertake this duty, which is hardly to be hoped; I know of no other way than to call from the engineer officers serving in the field some one of sufficient experience to take the duty in hand. This, if done, must be by getting the consent of the general commanding the Army, to whose orders all these officers are now in a particular manner subject. There is not a single officer of the corps now under orders of the Engineer Department who can be assigned to the task.

I need hardly add that among the preparations for harbor defense should be included the posting of heavy guns (all the better if rifled) at points advantageously bearing upon vessels that may have passed above the upper line of forts and batteries, so that so long as their fire can harm the city they themselves will be subject to damage. The best positions for these and their number will depend on the overplus of ordnance after the regular batteries are fully armed, unless, indeed, there be appropriated to this service from the first a special reserve of large guns, a reserve that may be applied as just stated, or be added to the strength of the field-works, according as the great attack is to be by land or water, or be divided if there are to be simultaneous attacks from both quarters.

There are some other particulars of preparation within the harbor that I do not detail because of their obvious necessity, among which I might have left the obstructions by batteries or otherwise of the channel behind Staten Island through which gun-boats and other vessels of moderate draft might evade the batteries of The Narrows. But I cannot leave this great harbor and its immense interests without touching the subject of the proper mode of manning and serving the numerous guns for which the batteries are now ready. This number may be stated to be 1,000; including guns looking landward, it is even more. Allowing five men to each gun, a minimum allowance, we see a need of 5,000 men for the service of existing batteries. On this matter I cannot do better than quote from a report written by me many years ago. The words are perfectly applicable now, and while I think they

supply the only practicable solution of the difficulty, they, I also think, supply the best that can be devised. No man can be so surely depended on for the defense of a treasure as the owner of it:

After the preceding exposition of views on the general subject of the defenses of the coast, it may not be out of place here to indicate the mode by which the system of fortifications can be manned and served without an augmentation for that particular purpose of the Regular Army. The force that should be employed for this service in time of war is the militia (using the term in a comprehensive sense), the probability being that in most of the defended points on the sea-board the uniformed and volunteer companies will supply the garrisons needed. And it may be shown that it is a service to which militia are better adapted than to any other. The militiaman has there to be taught merely the service of a single gun, than which nothing can be more simple. He must learn to use the rammer and the sponge, the hand-spike, and the flinstock; to load and to run to battery, to trail, and to fire. These are all. Each of these operations is of the utmost simplicity, depending on individual action and not on concert, and they all may be taught in a very short time. There is no manœuvring, no marching, no wheeling. The squad of one gun may be marched to another, but the service of both is the same. Even the art of pointing cannon is to an American militiaman an art of easy attainment from the skill that all our countrymen acquire in the use of fire-arms, drawing sight, or aiming, being the same art, modified only by the difference in the gun. The mode of applying this force may be illustrated by the case of any of our cities on the sea-board. The volunteer force of the city should be divided into detachments if possible, without disturbing their company organization, and should be assigned to the several works according to the war garrisons required at each, from four to six men, according to circumstances, being allowed to each gun. The larger works might require ten, fifteen, or even twenty companies; the smaller, one, two, or three or more companies, and in some cases even a platoon might suffice. Being thus assigned each portion of the city force would have its definite alarm post, and should be often taken to it, there exercised in all the duties of its garrison, and more especially in the service of its batteries and in its defense against assault. The multiplicity of steam-boats in all the cities would enable the volunteers to reach even the most distant alarm posts in a short time. In order that all these troops may become expert in their duty one of the works most convenient to the city, besides being the alarm post of some particular portion of the volunteers, should, during peace, be the ordinary school of drill for all, and in this the detachments should in turn assemble and exercise. Besides the mere manual of the gun and battery there should be frequent target practice, as being not only necessary in teaching the proper use of the battery, but as imparting interest and excitement to the service. It might be necessary for a time to submit the volunteers to the drill of a competent officer or non-commissioned officer of the regular artillery, and in particular to conduct the practice with shot and shells under such inspection.

This particular in the arrangements for defense brings me to the designation of Castle Clinton (Castle Garden) as a most convenient and excellent drill school for the defenders of the city, at least as one of those schools. Another may be on Bedloe's Island, where there will be a large array of barbette guns. So long as the extensive lines of fortifications are incomplete the twenty-eight guns of Castle Clinton, all of which may be of large caliber, should be in readiness for service. There is no better point among the upper batteries. It is therefore a point for consideration whether this battery should not be put in hands for indispensable repairs.

Turning now to the northern frontier of New York, I find it convenient to consider first the western portion, namely, that on Lake Erie. This portion especially will enter into the system of defense of the upper lakes, where reliance may safely be placed on naval means because of the great preponderance there of our tonnage. Without knowledge as to particulars, I am quite sure of the general fact that a greatly superior floating force could be displayed by us at the opening of a war on all these lakes, provided armaments were at hand to be there mounted on the large, strong, and fast steamers that abound in our harbors.

Squadrons of such vessels cruising on the open lake and watching the opposite shores would cover the customary water communications

in the several lakes and guard the harbors from visits of hostile vessels. But to meet the possible chance of such visits in the absence of our guard vessels, field batteries should be erected on the shore front of the principal places, provided with long-range guns and manned by a local force. To draw any advantage from this superiority in the number and size of our steam fleet—indeed to prevent the destruction of these fine vessels, or keep them from arming the hands of our enemies—it is indispensable that there be deposited, as stated above, at the principal harbors, ready for immediate use, an ample stock of heavy guns, with carriages and all other appurtenances, including powder and missiles.

As to the great city of Buffalo, though benefited by this kind of protection, and contributing more than any other to the creation and superiority of the floating force, it must have such further protection as forts of some strength upon its shores can give. Something has already been done to that end by the erection of Fort Porter, which, situate just above the narrow outlet of the lake, commands that passage quite well, and with twelve large and long-range guns will overlook the water up to the mouth of Buffalo Creek, or entrance to the harbor. Another work, probably a tower, designed to be placed on the beach a little south of this entrance, with numerous guns arranged under its protection along the dike that stretches southward, will give a cross-fire with Fort Porter, and command the water in the other direction as far up the lake as any vessel can lie while firing upon the town or shipping within the harbor. It may be advisable to erect a block-house or two toward the upper end of the dike to guard the guns in this battery from surprise. The additional works just suggested should be begun as soon as possible in the spring. In the meantime guns, and all that belongs to them, should be forwarded to Buffalo for the complete armament of Fort Porter, to consist of twelve 10-inch guns, twelve 8-inch guns, and eight 32-pounders, thirty-two pieces; and at least as many more of the same kind for the batteries at the mouth of the harbor in addition to such as should be sent to arm the Buffalo portion of the Lake Erie navy.

Little expenditure will be needed at Fort Porter, and I suppose that \$150,000 will suffice for the new works at and near the entrance to the harbor. I need not say here that to protect Buffalo from an attack by a large body of troops crossing the water or the ice, troops in adequate numbers must be at hand or within ready call. That kind of organization and state of readiness of the local and neighboring military force that was mentioned in reference to the city of New York, and a like arrangement and understanding with forces to be drawn from the interior, should be the resort here. As to our shore of the Niagara River, everywhere exposed even to musketry from the other side, there must be mutual abstinence from hostilities, since these would in no degree affect the issue of the war though inflicting great individual injury. The presence of an army on either side for any purpose might demand the erection of field-works, batteries, &c., but these cannot be foreseen and would be the work of the Army itself. I do not, therefore, see that any fortifications are needed along the Niagara Strait until we reach its outlet. The position of Fort Niagara at the outlet of Niagara River requires that it should be maintained in condition of strength and efficiency, and to that end Congress is asked for an appropriation to be expended in repairs and in measures for increasing its power. In substituting permanent for perishable materials that it was supposed would outlast any necessity for this military occupation, considerable expenditure must be made, possibly reaching to \$150,000. Its armament will

consist of at least three 10-inch guns, three 8-inch guns, ten 32-pounders, sixteen; and thirteen mortars, howitzers, and field guns—twenty-nine.

We are now arrived at Lake Ontario, where our superiority in tonnage, if it exists at all, is not great. Into this lake, moreover, the English can bring, even from their own home ports, any number of small vessels-of-war, gun-boats and the smaller warsteamers, for instance. These, on the opening of the river, can, through existing channels, be forced into the lake with probably quite as much rapidity as we could build, equip, and arm a like force should the contest be allowed to take that form. On this point I have some remarks to make further on. But however the question of naval supremacy on the lake may be solved, it is indispensable to protect by defenses certain places of importance. First in geographical order is the town of Rochester. The defense here must be by field-works erected at or near the mouth of the river, eight miles (about) below the town. A site, perhaps more than one, should be selected at an early day, proper works planned, and the requisite preparations made for the construction of the fortifications at the most rapid rate after they shall have been decided to be necessary, all the armament indicated by the plan being prepared and forwarded to reach the spot before the batteries are finished. An estimate of the cost of these works must now, without local examination, be deserving of little confidence; nevertheless, as it may in some sort fix ideas, I venture to set the sum of \$75,000, independent of the cost of the armament, of which fifteen to twenty-five pieces may be needed, a portion being of heavy calibers and the longest ranges.

Next comes Oswego, lying upon the lake shore like Buffalo, and liable with its shipping to be destroyed by war vessels firing from the lake. Here there is Fort Ontario, a fort of the period of the Revolution, extensively repaired about twenty years ago, but now again demanding large repairs, of which, however, it is worthy from its position, plan, and capacity. Some collateral redoubts and batteries may be needed and may be quickly thrown up. The work required to give this fort the permanent character that must belong to it will involve an expenditure of probably \$150,000, which sum has been asked of Congress. Considerable improvement is, moreover, needed in its armament by the adding and substituting for smaller guns of large caliber. The armament will be eight 10-inch guns, five 8-inch guns, seven 32-pounders, ten 24-pounders, thirty; and ten mortars and field guns—forty pieces. In the meantime steps will be taken to keep the fort in a state of efficiency.odus Bay, with an entrance of twelve feet water (formerly at any rate), may become during a war a harbor of refuge and possibly of building and outfit of war vessels. Its entrance should, therefore, be defended by field-works, of which the cost, independent of armament, may be roughly estimated at \$50,000, and for which ten to twenty guns should be provided, including some of long range.

Sackett's Harbor—heretofore the point of naval construction and outfit, and where now stands housed an unfinished line-of-battle-ship, with some other naval property, has no defenses. There are pretty extensive barracks, needing probably considerable repairs. A railroad leads up to this harbor from the interior of the State, insuring the quick arrival of supplies and re-enforcements. Should this place again become the seat of great naval constructions and preparations, as in the war of 1812, it will demand considerable expenditures in the way of field fortifications; not less, probably, than \$150,000, with a large

assemblage of heavy cannon. Otherwise I must deem an expenditure not greater than that suggested for Sodus Bay (\$50,000) as likely to keep off any hostile enterprise.

On that portion of the northern frontier that the Saint Lawrence bounds we have never had any defenses, except a small and weak redoubt at the mouth of the harbor of Ogdensburg. Every town and habitation upon either shore of this river may be said to lie at all times at the mercy of the shore opposite. This reciprocal exposure is, or ought to be, the protection of both. But while any attempt to cover any town on this river, Ogdensburg, for instance, by forts in its front or neighborhood would be in vain, as would be any effort that the English fort (Wellington) opposite could make to prevent the destruction of the contiguous town of Prescott should we open batteries against it, there is another very important end that we may obtain by one or two forts suitably posited on this river, and that is by commanding communications along the Saint Lawrence Canal. This communication may certainly be controlled. And whenever it shall be determined that hostile relations are to follow, these positions should be seized by a force competent to fortify and hold them. It will be wisest to preserve in any such purpose the strictest silence until the expedition shall arrive on the ground. I regard this as by far the most important of all the single steps that can be taken toward the protection of the Saint Lawrence and Lake Ontario frontier, and as bearing at the same time important consequences for the upper lakes. But it is out of the question to assign the money cost of the fortifications that may be necessary since we as yet know nothing of their numbers, situation, or extent. There must, however, be no stint of means in men, guns, munitions, or money. The Ottawa Canal, leaving the Saint Lawrence at Montreal and rejoining this great course of waters at Kingston, would serve to convey everything but ships. In the want, however, to the English of these, supplied from abroad, it could not be difficult for us to obtain and maintain naval mastery on Lake Ontario. A reconnaissance of the Saint Lawrence in reference to the occupation of some commanding points on it was made many years ago by my order by able engineer officers. That country on both sides of the river has in the meantime much increased in population. Railroads have been introduced; these with other probable changes invite to a repetition of the reconnaissances the moment there shall seem to be an actual necessity for the occupation.

There being in my opinion no other motive than the one mentioned for erecting defensive works on the Saint Lawrence, I pass on to Lake Champlain. The intervening land boundary presents no reasons for military occupation independent of such as the presence of armies there will satisfy. Rouse's Point, at the northern end of Lake Champlain, affords position for the complete defense of the outlet. The new fort there placed (Fort Montgomery) is well advanced, and measures are in train for the most rapid progress in the spring. It may even now resist escalade, and by the opening of the lake will be prepared to mount a number of heavy guns. All this winter will be devoted to inside finish of magazines and gun casemates, and the preparation of materials for outside walls. It is easy to see that a war in the North may make this an important position for an intrenched camp for which the ground is well adapted. This fort will overlook a large surface of ground as well as the channel of the lake. Its armament will be seventy-six 10-inch guns, ten 32-pounders, forty 24-pounder howitzers, ten mortars—136

pieces. Provided this fort fulfill its object, there will be no need of fortifications higher up the lake, and all the advantages of this lake communication will be preserved to us during the war. Strategical considerations indicate certain positions further back from the boundary line as points of assemblage for troops, but these would not need fortifications so long as Fort Montgomery shall be held.

Although not falling within the intended scope of this letter, not belonging to my particular branch of military science, this word "strategy" leads me to make an observation belonging thereto, which is this: That in any war in which, while the sea-coast must be defended, the northern frontier of the State of New York is also liable to become the theater of military operations, the city of Albany, or more particularly the high sandy ground between it and the Mohawk, should be selected as the great northern point of concentration of troops, and school of organization, discipline, and instruction. The position seems to me perfectly adapted to that end. I am not aware of any objection to it, and I will close this letter by quoting a few words on the subject from my report of May, 1840, made as a member of a board on the Northern Frontier. Considerable changes since then, especially in multiplied facilities of communication, only augment the force of the reasons therein urged:

In reference to the Northern frontier generally, it is the decided opinion of the board that besides the defenses which have been suggested along the border, chiefly for purposes of local protection, there should be a great central station at some position in the interior at which troops might be assembled for instruction, and where they would still be within supporting distance of the more exposed parts of the frontier.

Turning our views inland in search of some single position at which preparations might be made for extended operations on this frontier, and from which aid and succor could always be speedily derived; some position which, while it shall be equally near to many important points of the enemy's possessions, shall afford at no time any indication of the direction in which our efforts are to be made; which will, if possible, unite the opposite qualities of being at the same time remote and proximate, far as to distance but near as to time; which, while it brings a portion of the military resources of the country to the support of the inland frontier and places them in the best attitude for operations in that quarter, whether defensive or offensive, at the same time takes them not away from the sea-coast; looking for these various properties we find them all united in a remarkable degree in the position of Albany. From this place, by steam-boat, canal-boat, or railroad car, troops and munitions could be transported in a short time to Buffalo, or onward to Detroit, to Oswego, to Sackett's Harbor, to Plattsburg, to Boston, and along the coast of New England to New York by steam-boat now, and soon by railroad also, and thence onward to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and the heart of the Southern country, if necessary. In a word, Albany is a great central position, from which radiate the principal lines of communication to the North, to the South, to the East, and to the West, and combines so many advantages for a military depot that the expediency of occupying it, and thus availing ourselves of those advantages, would seem to be manifest.

I am, &c.,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel of Engineers.

Consolidated abstract from returns of the U. S. Army on or about December 31, 1861.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Date of return.
	Officers.	Men.			
Department of Florida (Brown).....	78	1,034	2,487	2,594	Dec. 31, 1861.
Department of Kansas (Hunter).....	324	7,278	8,486	10,050	Jan. 20, 1862.
Department of the Missouri (Hallcock).....	3,841	87,380	91,227	108,005	Dec. 31, 1861.
Department of New England (Butler).....	304	6,162	7,040	8,323	Do.
Department of New Mexico (Canby).....	177	3,990	4,915	5,646	Do.
Department of New York (Morgan).....	235	4,088	8,874	9,300	Do.
Department of the Ohio (Buell).....	3,038	60,281	83,060	90,211	Do.
Department of the Pacific (Wright).....	232	4,400	5,830	6,303	Do.
Department of the Potomac (McClellan).....	7,653	175,854	205,604	210,781	Do.
Department of Virginia (Wool).....	398	10,154	12,137	13,013	Do.
Department of Western Virginia (Rosencrans).....	765	18,735	23,063	30,501	Do.
Expeditionary Corps (T. W. Sherman).....	597	12,871	15,650	16,027	Do.
State of Pennsylvania.....	205	4,450	4,878	6,221	Do.
Total.....	17,997	407,498	477,103	527,804	

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 2, 1862.

His Excellency GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS:

Please order all your organized infantry regiments yet unassigned to Louisville, Ky., as soon as practicable.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
Washington, D. C., January 2, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,
Chief Engineer, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In pursuance of the objects of my mission, and in accordance with the wishes of the government of the city of Philadelphia, I have caused to be presented in the House of Representatives a bill making appropriations specially for the defense of the river Delaware and the harbor of refuge created by the Delaware Breakwater. This bill has been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and to-day in conversation with the member of that committee having the subject in charge, in explanation of the objects of the bill, he expressed the wish to be informed if the Engineer Department had recommended the construction of defenses on the land to cover and protect the said breakwater and its harbor. As in my conversation with you on that subject a few days since you expressed yourself in favor of the construction of the said land defenses for the said breakwater and harbor, will you, in your reply to this note, be so good as to express your opinion and recommendation thereof in writing, so that in that form they may be presented for the consideration of the Committee on Military

*The figures here given in the column of "present for duty" represent the whole number present, including "for duty," "on extra or daily duty," "sick," and "in arrest." The return is imperfectly prepared and does not show separately the numbers of the distinctive classes specified.

†Not embraced in any department.

Affairs of the House? Accompanying I submit for your information a copy of the bill* for the above-mentioned and other objects as the same has been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. In connection with this subject, may I so far trouble you as to ask to be informed what number of guns it is intended to mount on the various harbor defenses in and around New York Harbor and on the East River, as well as the number of guns for the protection of Boston and its vicinity? If it will not incommode you, I will esteem it as a particular favor to receive your answer to-day.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. J. PLEASANTON,

*Chairman of the Joint Select Committees of the
Councils and of the Board of Trade of the City of Philadelphia.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 3, 1862.

Hon. B. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In response to the communication of the Governor of New Jersey to the President, dated 30th of December, 1861, on the subject of the defenses of the Delaware River, referred to this office by the War Department for report, I cannot do better than to communicate the substance of a letter I had the honor to address to the Secretary of War on the 26th of December, 1861, as follows.

It is to be understood that in the above expression "floating obstructions" is meant to be included floating batteries, steam-rams, gun-boats, &c., as well as physical impediments. Besides the forts and armament here specified, there should be due preparation of soldiers for manning and serving the guns when they are ready. A minimum apportionment for this purpose would be five men for each gun.

On this subject I subjoin views which I have expressed several times before, recently and also a number of years ago.†

I have the honor, &c.,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel of Engineers.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 3, 1862.

A. J. PLEASANTON, Esq.,
Chairman, &c., Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have just received your letter of 2d instant, and hasten to reply. The construction of suitable works of defense for the harbor of refuge made by the Delaware Breakwater, in Delaware Bay, is fully approved by this department. The sum of \$150,000 is a suitable and moderate amount to be appropriated as soon as possible for the commencement of such defenses. The defensive works now complete or under construction for the protection of New York, including the inner harbor, the approach by Long Island Sound, the approach by the Narrows, and the anchorage near Sandy Hook, are ready to mount about 1,000 guns. The number will be increased as further progress may be made.

* Omitted.

† See p. 759.

‡ See quotation on p. 770.

The defenses of Boston Harbor are now ready to receive 330 guns. The number will probably be increased by spring to 430, and further as labors shall progress.

I have, &c.,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel of Engineers.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 3, 1862.

His Excellency GOVERNOR OF MAINE:

GOVERNOR: The Secretary of War requests that you will forward to this office at your earliest convenience a return of the two-years' and three-years' regiments and independent companies of volunteers furnished, up to this date, under the authority of your State, setting forth the strength of each regiment or independent company and the respective arms to which they belonged when transferred to the General Government. He further desires that you will forward a similar return (or as complete a one as it may be in your power to render) of all two and three years' volunteer troops raised within the limits of your State upon what has been termed independent acceptances. He also requests that you will report the number of regiments or independent companies now organizing in your State, the present strength thereof, and the time at which they will probably be completed and ready to take the field.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

(Same to Governors of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, Oregon, and California.*)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 3, 1862.

His Excellency Governor A. G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

GOVERNOR: I beg to remind Your Excellency of the great desire of this Department to have all the troops now in Pennsylvania put into the field without delay, and especially to have the cavalry consolidated and concentrated at once without any further increase.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 4, 1862

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, U. S. Service,
Boston, Mass.:

The General-in-Chief says remain where you are for the present.
L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

* Replies indicate that some of these letters were dated January 4.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 4, 1862.

HONORABLE SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: In conformity with the tenor of your letter of the 16th of November, addressed to His Excellency the Governor of the State of Maine,* on the subject of defenses required within the limits of that State, I have the honor to offer the following statement of the present condition of those defenses, with some remarks on such further defensive works as seem to me to fall within the scope of the contemplated preparation:

Up to this time, since the peace of 1815, labors upon fortifications have been confined (within the State of Maine) to the harbors of Portsmouth (of which the eastern shores are in that State), of Portland, and to the Narrows of Penobscot. Projects have been made and sanctioned by Congress for the defense of the mouth of the Kennebec, steps taken to secure a title to this site, and all preliminary measures that are practicable will be taken during the winter for the early commencement and rapid prosecution of work next year. The places mentioned have heretofore been regarded as points of the greatest importance on that coast, and requiring first to be put in a state of security. There are other interests of consequence, several growing and quite populous towns, for instance, which in a war with a naval power would be exposed to predatory visits from privateers and small cruisers; but as these as yet would hardly invite formidable enterprises, adequate protection in the way of temporary sea-coast batteries may be promptly provided whenever the danger shall seem to immediately impend. These do not, however, compare as to importance or exposure to the points named above, where two great rivers—one harbor inclosing a large city, with the termini of several railroads with corresponding external commerce, and one embracing (besides a large town and its commerce) one of the great navy-yards of the nation—demand protection of the surest kind. Should a state of war expose the others to depredations from small enterprises resort must be had (for some time to come, at any rate) to batteries of earth to be thrown up and served by the local or neighboring military force. For the armament of such batteries there should be provided in good time and placed at hand, or conveniently, for speedy distribution a full supply of ordnance and ordnance stores.

I will now turn to particulars of the important points before mentioned, taking them up in order, beginning with the most southern:

Portsmouth Harbor and Navy-Yard.—These have no other land defenses than Fort Constitution, on Great Island, N. H., and Fort McClary, on the Kittery (Maine) shore. Both were erected a little before the war of 1812. They occupy important sites imperfectly and are quite inadequate to a proper defense of this entrance and harbor. But in the want of better they have been put in the best condition possible as regards efficiency against a naval attack, and are now in readiness to receive their full armament, namely:

Old Fort Constitution: Forty-six guns, bearing upon the channel, which are to be of the heaviest calibers, viz, three 15-inch guns, thirty 10 and 8 inch guns, thirteen 32 and 24 pounders, besides twelve mortars and field guns; total, 58 pieces.

New Fort Constitution, designed to occupy the site of the present fort, will be calculated for three 15-inch guns, eighty-one 10-inch guns, thirty-seven 8-inch guns, twelve 32-pounders, four 24-pounder howitzers, twelve mortars and field guns; total, 149 pieces.

* See p. 850.

The actual armament of Fort Constitution is one 32-pounder, twenty 24-pounders, four field pieces; total, 25 pieces.

Old Fort McClary (Kiltory) should have for its armament one 15-inch gun, eight 8-inch guns, four block-house howitzers, six mortars and field pieces; total, 19 pieces.

New Fort McClary, designed to occupy the same site, will be calculated for six 15-inch guns, eleven 10-inch guns, twenty-eight 8-inch guns, eight 32-pounders, six mortars, field pieces, &c.; total, 59 pieces. The actual armament is four 32-pounders.

The new forts mentioned above, or, rather, the projected forts, will be commenced as soon as may be; but as such work cannot very speedily be got ready to receive guns, it will be indispensable, if a war be deemed to be at hand with a naval power, to add to the present forts by constructing temporary earthen batteries upon commanding positions, to be armed with numerous pieces of the heaviest calibers. The new forts mentioned may be well advanced and prepared to receive considerably more than the proper armament of the old ones before it will be necessary to break up the latter. In the meantime, the full armament of both old and new should be made ready, mounting in temporary works any overplus beyond what the permanent works may be ready for.

From the above statements it is obvious—

First. That the matter of supplying large guns to the existing batteries of Portsmouth Harbor is of pressing necessity.

Second. That a large reserve of such guns, amounting, with those now present and the proper armament of the old forts, to all that will be needed for the new forts, should be in readiness to be placed in temporary batteries if such be called for.

Third. That positions for temporary batteries be forthwith selected by examination of the ground, and such plans thereof made as will permit them to be properly laid out and promptly built. Such examinations have been ordered, and the extent of batteries that shall thereon be deemed necessary, with others required for other parts of the State, will be reported as soon as determined.

Fourth. In the probable absence of regular troops reliance must be had on local force to man the works, permanent and temporary, in this harbor, to which end there should be a particular organization of the local military, including a simple system of drill and practical instructions, with rigid rules as to accountability.

Fifth. And at the earliest day practicable in the coming year the permanent fortifications already planned should be commenced, to be pressed forward with all the rapidity consistent with a judicious expenditure.

The harbor of Portland comes next, proceeding northward. Fort Preble and Fort Scammel, the only forts here that are in readiness for service, were constructed before the war of 1812. As in Portsmouth Harbor, all that could well be added to the strength of the old forts has been applied.

The extent of this force in numbers for each distinct battery or fort may be estimated at a maximum of ten men per gun inclusive of non-commissioned officers.

Old Fort Preble originally held but eleven or twelve guns. It is now ready for thirty-six guns, viz: One 15-inch gun, thirty-four 10-inch guns, one 24-pounder, besides ten mortars and field pieces; total, 46 pieces.

Its present armament is one 8-inch sea-coast howitzer and twelve 24-pounders=13 guns.

New Fort Preble was projected many years ago and will be commenced, it is hoped, at an early day. Its armament will be two 15-inch guns, twenty 10-inch guns, twenty-two 8-inch guns, ten 32-pounders, eight 24-pounder howitzers, ten field pieces and mortars; total, 72 pieces.

Fort Scammel, at first planned for nine guns, is now fitted for seventy-one guns: One 15-inch gun, thirty-eight 10-inch guns, eighteen 32-pounders, seven 12-pounder block-house guns, besides seven mortars and field pieces; total, 71 pieces.

No portion of the armament is now in place. A fort now under construction on Hog Island ledge, called Fort Gorges, may now be made to receive twelve 8-inch casemate guns, and by the end of the next working season the full armament of its two lower tiers, namely, fifty-six 8 and 10 inch guns. Were all the armaments just specified in the places prepared for them there would be 105 15-inch, 10-inch, and 8-inch calibers, including some 32-pounders bearing from the most advantageous positions upon the harbor and its entrances, and with the intended progress at Fort Gorges there will be 149 of such guns by the end of next summer, omitting field guns, mortars, and block-house guns. On the completion of Fort Gorges the total number of pieces will be 218, and on the completion of New Fort Preble, 290. This is a formidable array of artillery, but it is not all that may be advantageously opposed to an enemy, provided additional guns with all necessary appurtenances can be furnished in measure as temporary places are made ready for them. I assume that 150 guns in addition to those the forts will receive (omitting New Fort Preble) may be judiciously disposed of in that way, which will raise the total for Portland Harbor to 368 pieces; of this number New Fort Preble, when finished, will receive 72.

In anticipation of such further provision of heavy batteries instructions have been given to Captain Casey, the engineer officer in charge at Portland, to make particular examination of the outer islands of the harbor, viz, Bang's, Peak, Great, and Hog Islands, &c., report as to the necessity of occupying with temporary batteries on any or all of these, and in that case stating the number of guns and giving plans and estimates of the cost of such necessary batteries. These instructions directed, moreover, similar examinations and reports as to the necessity of placing batteries upon Fish Point and of erecting field works on the grounds to the west, south, and southeast of the harbor and town. The situation of Fish Point is such that a large number of guns may be mounted there in temporary batteries in most advantageous positions for action up the harbor. The necessity for a particular organization and arrangement of the neighboring force of militia and volunteers, with a view to the occupation and service of these batteries in the absence of regular troops, is at least as obvious here as at Portsmouth, before mentioned. It would, indeed, seem to me the most necessary step of all in preparation for an enemy. All the forts and batteries necessary must be in readiness as soon as possible. These must also in due time have their full complement of ordnance of all kinds; but all this preparation will be useless, if not constituting an actual danger, unless the forts and guns are properly guarded, manned, and served. This particular matter of the earliest practicable detail and assignment of State troops to the several forts and batteries, and the diligent exercise of the guns, with liberal target practice, is earnestly pressed upon the authorities. It should always be understood as to important places like Portsmouth and Portland in particular, that in addition to such permanent defenses as can find good positions, even

when all these are ready, there should be brought into action floating defenses to the full extent that the neighboring resources can supply. Much more will these be needed so long as the system of fortifications for the place is incomplete, and therefore under any probability that a contest with a powerful naval adversary is pending all re-enforcements of that system that can be afforded in the way of floating batteries, gun-boats, naval rams, &c., should be prepared and put in position.

It may not be out of place to enlarge a little here on the necessity and mode of application of the aid to be derived from the interior strength of the State. Mention is made above of the outer islands in the harbor, Bang's, Peak, and Hog Islands, &c., as possibly entering into the system of defense. The idea is that war vessels lying under their high shores would be screened from the harbor forts while still able, with long-range guns, to throw their missiles into the city and among the shipping; or that they might even land guns for that purpose upon those islands or some one of them. This being possible, the precaution against both modes of attack is to place thereon field works of strength to resist escalade, and armed with guns enough to keep the enemy at a distance. These are things not difficult to do, nor to do promptly as regards the field fortifications. It is quite plain that we must take care that these works shall not be taken from us to be used against us. The field-works will make the islands defensible with adequate troops, but not without troops, nor even with feeble garrisons. Both strong field-works and strong garrisons will be indispensable. But the town itself is exposed to a danger of the same nature if a heavy expedition be sent against it. This might be strong enough to land forces to the south of the harbor; that is, on the shore to the south of Portland Head Light or a little westward of Cape Elizabeth, less than six miles off, and planting some long-range guns on the ridge overlooking the harbor on the south, exact a contribution, or fire upon town and shipping. One or two field redoubts erected on the ridge at the beginning of a war should prevent this; or the enemy might be in sufficient force to hold the surrounding country for a short time, in which case the complete protection of the town would require a line of from seven to ten such redoubts, extending from the ridge just mentioned (inclusive) round to the north shore of Back Cove. With this provision of land defenses that could be got ready in a short time, together with those proposed above for the islands, and the permanent harbor fortifications, the town and harbor would be safe, it being understood that all the suggested arrangements for drawing succor from the interior of the country are complete. The numerous railroads concentrating at Portland add greatly to its security, because permitting all New England, and even a portion of the State of New York, to send contributions of volunteers, within a very brief period—so brief that only an enemy in very great force would venture on an entire investiture of the town.

The next point eastward of Portland which the Government has designed to protect by permanent fortifications is the mouth of the Kennebec River. For this plans have been made and measures, likely soon to be complete, are in hand for perfecting the title to the land needed, in addition to that now owned by the United States, as the site of an old fort on Munnewell's Point. The labors on the new fort will commence as soon as possible in the spring. In the meantime as much will be done in preparations as winter weather will allow. This fort, which will be hurried forward in execution, occupying an admirable position to control the channel of the river, will when finished be armed

as follows: Twenty-six 10-inch guns, thirty-six 8-inch guns, four 24-pounder howitzers, nine mortars and field pieces; total, 75 pieces.

At least half of the above number of guns (say forty pieces) should be deposited at some convenient place, in order to being mounted in temporary batteries if required before the completion of the fort. The position eastward next to be mentioned is at the Narrows of Penobscot, where Fort Knox is situated. This is still in progress, but has now, and has had for a number of years, preparation for a large number of guns, bearing advantageously on the channel, namely, fifty-five of 10 and 8 inch calibers. The works will be pressed forward industriously, and may be ready to a considerable extent, next year, soon for all its armament, as follows: One 15-inch gun, thirteen 10-inch guns, eighty-six 8-inch guns, fourteen 32 and 24 pounders, twenty flank howitzers, sixteen mortars and field pieces; total, 150 pieces.

In the first portions of this letter it was particularly noticed that it had been impossible to undertake the defense by permanent works at any other point on the coast of Maine than those that have been herein specified, these being what may be designated, from their relative value, the great points of the coast. Under any danger that may suddenly or soon threaten other places, among which are many of much local importance, there cannot be for a considerable time any other protection of this nature than such as may be quickly erected. This may, however, be enough, considering the force and energy that will be brought into action, provided there be at hand ready for use a liberal supply of heavy guns. It is unnecessary for me to specify points where this provision should be made—indeed, from imperfect local knowledge as to parts of the coast of Maine I should no doubt unduly magnify some positions and perhaps altogether omit others quite important. Thus I might name Eastport, Machias, Castine, Wiscasset, &c., as points where the batteries formerly erected should be repaired and (perhaps) enlarged; but if limited to these, the enumeration would probably be partial and unjust and I do not know how far to extend it.

On this subject I beg to add, as the best advice I can give, that there should be at any harbor of importance enough to invite attack a deposit of from two to ten guns (according to importance and exposure), with every equipment and supply, all properly housed and put under due accountability, it being made a part of the military training of the local volunteers to keep these guns in perfect order, and to handle them, and exercise with them diligently, including liberal target practice. To those who are well acquainted with the coast should be left the determination of the relative importance of these places and the assignment of their armament.

I may now close this letter with a recapitulation of the ordnance needed according to the within statements for the defense of the coast of Maine, including the harbor of Portsmouth. For the purpose of approaching the grand total of the armament for the whole coast of the State, I will suppose that there are, besides the points herein provided for, ten ports or harbors needing the protection of batteries and that these will require an average of five pieces each, making fifty pieces in all—say thirteen 10-inch guns, twelve 8-inch guns, thirteen 32-pounders, and twelve 24-pounders; total, 50.

Before adding the table of totals I will make the remark that rifled cannons are not mentioned therein because none have yet been adopted amongst large calibers. Experiments will soon probably decide as to the best, and then in certain places they will be substituted for guns now specified.

Recapitulation of the number of guns required to be mounted for the defense of the coast of Maine.

Place.	15-inch.	16-inch.	8-inch.	32-pounders.	24-pounders.	24-pounder howitzers.	12-pounder block-house howitzers.	Mortars and field pieces.	Total, including guns only above 24 pounds.	Grand total.
Portsmouth Harbor.....	0	00	58	21	4	4	4	24	175	211
Portland Harbor.....	0	103	112	44	1	8	7	27	325	308
Mouth of Kennebec River.....		20	30			4		0	62	75
Narrows of Penobscot.....	1	13	86	7	7	20		10	107	150
Other harbors of the State.....		13	12	13	12				38	50
Total.....	13	305	304	85	24	30	11	76	707	854

I have the honor, &c.,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel of Engineers.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 1. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 6, 1862.

I. Transportation by express agency, being liable to abuse and very expensive, is prohibited by the Secretary of War on public account, except in cases of great emergency.

II. The power given in General Orders, Nos. 58 and 61, of 1861, to volunteer officers to muster volunteers into service is hereby revoked. They may, however, receive volunteer recruits into service on enlistments.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Hartford, Conn., January 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In compliance with a request from the Secretary of War to His Excellency Governor Buckingham for "a return of the two and three years' regiments and independent companies of volunteers furnished up to this date," I have the honor to report:

Fourth Regiment Infantry, three years, transferred to the General Government June 10, 1861.....	1,053
Fifth Regiment Infantry, three years, transferred to the General Government July 20, 1861.....	1,005
Sixth Regiment Infantry, three years, transferred to the General Government September 17, 1861.....	978
Seventh Regiment Infantry, three years, transferred to the General Government September 18, 1861.....	981

Eighth Regiment Infantry, three years, transferred to the General Government October 17, 1861.....	1,011
Ninth Regiment Infantry, three years, transferred to the General Government October 31, 1861.....	731
Tenth Regiment Infantry, three years, transferred to the General Government October 31, 1861.....	1,001
Eleventh Regiment Infantry, three years, transferred to the General Government December 16, 1861.....	921
First Squadron of Cavalry, transferred to the General Government August 13, 1861.....	161
	<hr/> 7,857 <hr/>
There are now awaiting orders:	
Twelfth Regiment Infantry, three years.....	900
First Battalion Cavalry.....	925
First Light Battery.....	156
	<hr/> 1,381 <hr/>
Regiments organizing:	
Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, three years, 600, full in two weeks.....	600
	<hr/> 9,898 <hr/>
Fourteenth and Fifteenth Regiments, three years, number not known.	

There have been no independent companies organized. My former report was based upon imperfect returns and estimates which the official returns do not sustain.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF DELAWARE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Dover, Del., January 8, 1862.

Adj. Gen. L. THOMAS:

SIR: I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt by him of your letter of the 4th instant requesting information to be forwarded to your office in relation to the regiments furnished by this State to the General Government. The Governor desires me to say in reply that he would cheerfully furnish the desired information were it in his power to do so, but the Governor has no official knowledge of any of the matters inquired of. There are two regiments which have been formed by volunteer companies which have elected their officers and been mustered into service of the United States by an officer of the General Government. But whether these regiments are complete, or of the number of companies in each, or of the kind of arms used, or of their efficient strength, the Governor is entirely ignorant. He has heard, but cannot say whether it be correct or not, that another regiment is now being formed; but of this he knows nothing, never having had any official notice of it. The colonel of the First Delaware Regiment is John W. Andrews, who is stationed with his regiment at Fort Monroe. The colonel of the Second Delaware Regiment is Henry W. Wharton, who is stationed with his regiment near Drummondtown, Va. A letter to these gentlemen would probably furnish you with the strength and condition of each regiment. As to the Third Delaware Regiment, if indeed such an one is being formed, the Governor knows nothing.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD RIDGELY,
Secretary of State.

HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 8, 1862.
 General THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General New York State, Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 21, offering in the name of His Excellency the Governor the men to garrison the forts within the State of New York. The emergency has happily passed which would require prompt action on the subject, but the United States Government will at a convenient time look to the defenses of our frontiers and sea-ports. Meantime the Government holds in high appreciation this new proof of the patriotism of the State of New York.

I am, sir, &c.,

[L. THOMAS,]
Adjutant-General.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 8, 1862.
 His Excellency Governor M. D. MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of Messrs. Nash, Sibley, and Smith of the 2d instant on the defenseless condition of the harbor of Rochester, referred by you to this office. In the application made by this department to Congress for appropriations for the fortifications (see Ex. Doc. No. 6 of the present session) there is asked, "For the fortifications on the Northern frontier (including certain named points), \$750,000." Any portion of this amount that may be needed for Rochester will, on the appropriation being made, be fully available for that harbor for its defenses. Besides this there are two other items in the estimate above specified, amounting together to \$600,000 more, which may likewise be used as far as necessary for defenses of Rochester. In any event, this department would not hesitate in case of any deficiency of funds for defenses of the frontiers of New York to advise the War Department to call upon that State to make such advances as might be needed for the purpose, and it is presumed that ample means would thus be speedily obtained.

Finally, it is well to say that the country is much more in need of large guns, and large numbers of them, for the defense of its frontiers, for in extremity temporary defenses may speedily be erected at moderate cost that will answer the purpose tolerably well; but the cannon cannot be in any sense improvised. Much time, labor, and money must be expended in their preparation.

Your Excellency will recollect that in my letter to you of the 30th ultimo I mentioned particularly the port of Rochester as one of those demanding defenses.

I have the honor, &c.,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel of Engineers.

WASHINGTON, January 9, [1862].

Major-General BUTLER, U. S. Army,
Headquarters Department of New England, Boston:

General McClellan wishes you to wait, as the troops may be wanted elsewhere. He has no desire to break up your expedition.

GEO. C. STRONG,
Ordnance Department.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, Iowa, January 10, 1862.

Adj. Gen. L. THOMAS, U. S. Army,
Washington:

SIR: Since my last regular communication no Iowa regiment has moved from the State for active service in the field. The Fourth Regiment Iowa Cavalry is now under marching orders for Fort Leavenworth but they have no tents, arms, or ammunition, and have not quite the full quota of horses. The Fifteenth Regiment Iowa Infantry need about 100 men of being full. The Sixteenth Regiment Iowa Infantry have between 300 and 400 men in quarters at Camp McClellan and several squads in different parts of the State. The German regiment has 189 men in quarters and is filling up very slowly. This regiment will probably be consolidated with the Sixteenth Infantry. In regard to the recruiting service for regiments in the field, I have nothing to report as by General Orders, No. 105, from your department, the General Government has assumed that service. I have nothing to report as to the progress of the infantry regiment which was recently authorized by the War Department to be raised by Col. J. W. Rankin, inasmuch as so little time has elapsed since recruiting for that regiment commenced.

Truly, yours,

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Topeka, Kans., January 10, 1862.

Adj. Gen. L. THOMAS, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith report of the Kansas regiments for the 10th of January, 1862, so far as they have reported to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. ROBINSON,
By CHAS. CHADWICK,
Aide-de-Camp.

[Enclosure.]

Tri-monthly report of Kansas Volunteers for the 10th day of January, 1862.

Station.	Regiment.	Present and absent.			Aggregate last report.	Colonel.	Condition, &c.
		Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.			
Camp Donnell.	1st	0	203	212		Robert B. Mitchell. James Montgomery.	Companies A, D, and F reported sickly; the others good. An average of seven men in a company sick—range from three to fifteen. Capt. J. S. Hunt, commanding. In- sufficiency of tents and clothing, arms, &c.
	2d	42	702	744			
	3d						
	4th	33	510	540		(Late Colonel John- son's.)	
	5th	31	720	700	758		
Fort Scott..... Camp Johnson, Morristown, Mo.	6th	30	681	717	692	W. R. Judson..... C. R. Tompkins.....	Men generally in ex- cellent condition for the field in win- ter. No report since 20th of December. Not armed or equip- ped.
	Buttalion 7th Missouri, 8th Iowa, and 7th Kansas.	53	1,205	1,318	1,331		
	8th					A. C. Davis	
	9th	30	711	750	516		
	10th						
Camp Hunter, near Fort Leavenworth.	New Mexico Brigade.	0	317	320	322	R. H. Hunter	
	12th						
Total		252	5,124	5,370	3,619		

The above is the condition of the Kansas regiments, so far as reported, on the 10th of January, 1862.

Respectfully submitted.

C. ROBINSON,
Governor of Kansas.

By CHAS. CHADWICK,
Aide-de-Camp.

Adjutant-General THOMAS, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, January 10, 1862.

Regiments and companies organized and in process of organization now in the State:

Tenth Regiment Infantry, 883, Col. Charles M. Lum, Flint; Twelfth Regiment Infantry, 900, Col. Frank Quinn, Niles; Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, 1,100, Col. Charles E. Stuart, Kalamazoo; Fourteenth Regiment Infantry, 700, Col. Robert P. Sinclair, Ypsilanti; Fifteenth Regiment Infantry, 600, Capt. John McDermott, Monroe; Lancer Regiment, 850, Lieut. Col. J. W. Tillman, Detroit; artillery company, Thirteenth Infantry, 140, Captain Andrew; company of sharpshooters,

110, Captain Dygert; company of sharpshooters, 70, Captain Willett company of sharpshooters, 50, Captain Mather; company of sharpshooters, 70, Captain I. Brown, jr.

DECIARMO JONES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *January 10, 1862.*

Hon. EDWARD BATES,
Attorney-General:

Irretrievable ruin to remove troops from Missouri. See to it.

H. R. GAMBLE,
Governor of Missouri.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 11, 1862.

General MERES,
Quartermaster-General:

SIR: Do not settle the accounts of the Pacific Railroad or any other railroad built by grant of lands from the United States until you have fully examined the question of the rights of the Government on roads built in that manner.

Respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 3. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 11, 1862.

II. Officers detailed for the volunteer recruiting service, under General Orders, No. 105, of 1861, are to recruit for their own regiments, respectively, and not for the general volunteer service. They will, however, be under the direction of the general superintendent.

The full number of officers indicated for recruiting service need not be detailed if a less number will suffice to fill up the several regiments. The selections will be made by the colonels, and the order for detail given by commanders of departments or corps d'armée.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Wheeling, Va., January 11, 1862.

Adjutant-General THOMAS:

I send you a statement of volunteer forces raised under authority of this State for U. S. service. You will see the first six infantry regiments are complete. The Seventh, Eighth, and Eleventh nearly so. The Ninth and Tenth are filling up and will probably be finished by the 1st of March next. The Twelfth and Thirteenth are intended to be East Virginia regiments. The First and Second Cavalry are complete;

two companies of Third Cavalry, and suspended issuing commissions therein. I would suggest that the two companies of cavalry of Third be assigned—Captain Reeves to the Eighth Infantry, Captain Conger to the Ninth Infantry, and also a company forming on Kanawha under Captain Young, to the Eleventh Infantry, as mounted infantry. With your permission I will commission them, or by an order of the Department assigning them to those regiments will recall their commissions and commission as assigned. Captain Baggs' company is the only independent acceptance. His company has been highly serviceable, and should in my opinion be kept as they are—free to act.

The manner in which the mustering into U. S. service has been done has caused embarrassment, because of the uncertainty existing in regard to whose jurisdiction parts of companies are, and the only way to get the time and manner of muster in will be through the Pay Department, from their rolls, so that of the forces mentioned in the statement inclosed I cannot state how many have been transferred to the Federal Government, but presume nearly all. All regiments and companies complete certainly so, the incomplete companies being the uncertain forces referred to.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

H. J. SAMUELS,
Adjutant-General of Virginia.

[Inclosure.]

Statement of volunteers in U. S. service under the authority of Virginia for three years.

Number of regiment.	Arm of service.	Number of men.	Rank and file.	Complete companies.	Incomplete companies.	Remarks.
1st.....	Infantry.....	802	922	10	None	} Complete regiments.
2d.....	do.....	921	957	10	None	
3d.....	do.....	928	964	10	None	
4th.....	do.....	925	962	10	None	
5th.....	do.....	900	927	10	None	
6th.....	Infantry, railroad guards.	1,420	1,480	13 of 101	2 of 85	} Some officers not commissioned. Do.
7th.....	Cavalry.....					
1st.....	do.....		1,005	12	None	} Complete cavalry.
2d.....	do.....		827	10	None	
7th.....	Infantry.....	a 810	810	9	1	} Wants about 60 men. Wants about 120 men. Wants about 300 men. Wants about 400 men. Wants about 250 men.
8th.....	do.....	a 769	769	6	4	
9th.....	do.....	a 580	580	3	7	
10th.....	do.....	a 480	480	3	7	
11th.....	do.....	a 620	620	4	6	
1st Battalion:						} Complete artillery.
Burns' [battery]..	Light artillery.....	a 82	82	1	.....
Harvey's [battery]..	do.....	a 156	156	1	.....
Buell's [battery]..	do.....	90	90	1	.....
12th and 13th.....	Infantry.....					No returns.

a About all.

REMARKS.—The Twelfth and Thirteenth are intended for East Virginia regiments; part East Virginia brigade. Captain Reeves' and Captain Conger's companies, cavalry, eighty-five men each, commissioned as Third Cavalry Regiment; Lieutenant Young, forty men, same regiment; Capt. John Baggs' "Independent acceptance," fifty-three men (Snake Hunters), scouts, and collective men. The Seventh, Eighth, and Eleventh Regiments will probably complete by 20th of February; the residue by 1st of March, except the East Virginia regiments, of which we have no returns.

H. J. SAMUELS,
Adjutant-General of Virginia.

WHEELING, January 11, 1863.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, Iowa, January 13, 1862.

Brigadier-General THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 4th instant to His Excellency the Governor has been by him referred to me with direction to answer. In reply I have to state that Iowa has now in the field for three years, or during the war, thirteen regiments of infantry, as follows:

Second Regiment Infantry, raised under second call of the President, as per telegram of War Department to Governor Kirkwood May 15 and letter May 16, 1861, 992 men. Third Regiment Infantry, raised under second call of the President, as per letter of War Department to Governor Kirkwood May 15 and letter May 16, 1861, 960 men. Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Regiments Infantry, raised under authority Secretary of War by letter to Governor Kirkwood June 19, 1861; Fourth Regiment Infantry, 903 men; Fifth Regiment Infantry, 903 men; Sixth Regiment Infantry, 855 men. Seventh Regiment Infantry, raised under authority of War Department about June 29, 1861, 884 men. Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Regiments Infantry, raised under authority of War Department, as per letter to Governor Kirkwood July 29, 1861; Eighth Regiment Infantry, 922 men; Ninth Regiment Infantry, 937 men; Tenth Regiment Infantry, 868 men. Eleventh Regiment Infantry, sanctioned by Secretary of War, as per letter to Governor Kirkwood October 7, 1861, 905 men. Twelfth Regiment Infantry, raised under authority of War Department by letter to Governor Kirkwood October 12, 1861, 914 men. Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, raised under authority of General Frémont, ratified by War Department as per letter to Governor Kirkwood October 7, 1861, 920 men. Fourteenth Regiment Infantry, raised under authority of General Frémont and ratified by War Department, as per letter to Governor Kirkwood October 7, 1861, 878 men. Three companies of this regiment are at Fort Randall.

In addition to the above regiments the Fifteenth Regiment Infantry, now forming at Keokuk, is nearly full, lacking about seventy-five men; raised under same order as Thirteenth. The Sixteenth Regiment Infantry, now forming at Davenport, has about 350 men and is gradually filling up; raised under authority of War Department by telegram November 12, 1861. The German regiment infantry has about 200 men. This regiment will probably be consolidated with the Sixteenth. Iowa has now in the field for three years, or during the war, three regiments cavalry, as follows: First Regiment Cavalry, raised under proclamation of the President May 3, 1861, and letters from War Department to the Governor under date June 19 and July 9, 1861, 1,043 men. Second Regiment Cavalry, raised under authority of War Department by letter to Governor Kirkwood July 29, 1861, 1,035 men. Third Regiment Cavalry, raised by authority of General Frémont and ratified by War Department, as per letter to Governor Kirkwood October 7, 1861, 1,088 men. Fourth Regiment Cavalry, raised by authority of War Department, by letters to Governor Kirkwood September 7 and October 12, 1861, 1,010 men. This regiment is full and mustered in, but have neither uniforms, arms, nor equipments. Iowa has also a cavalry company in the U. S. service called the Sioux City Cavalry, for frontier service, raised by authority of War Department as per letter to Governor Kirkwood August 14, 1861, 91 men. This State has also three batteries of light artillery—one attached to Fourth Regiment Iowa Infantry, one attached to Ninth Regiment Iowa Infantry, and Fletcher's battery, now in Saint Louis.

The numbers of each regiment, as hereinbefore stated, are based upon the original muster-rolls of companies filed in this office at date of muster into U. S. service. These numbers doubtless differ from the actual force now in the field. I am now taking measures to obtain information in regard to the actual number in each regiment now in the field, of which when completed I will inform you. Measures are being taken to organize another infantry regiment under authority of the War Department, to be commanded by Capt. J. W. Rankin.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, Me., January 13, 1862.

General L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

SIR: I transmit you a letter addressed to me by the adjutant-general of this State, which will give you, I think, full answer to the questions contained in your letter of the 3d instant. From these answers it will appear that the whole number of troops now in the service of the United States from the State of Maine is 16,006, and that 300 more soldiers have been enlisted in that service who have not yet been mustered, making an aggregate of 16,306. Of these 836 are mustered for two years and the residue for three years. I also inclose a statement from the adjutant-general, showing that the whole number of troops, including three-months' men, furnished by Maine to aid in suppressing the rebellion is 17,214.

Your obedient servant,

ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Augusta, Me., January 11, 1862.

His Excellency ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt at your hands of Adjutant-General Thomas' letter of the 3d instant, addressed to Your Excellency, informing you that the Secretary of War requests that you will forward at your earliest convenience a return of the two and three years' regiments and independent companies of volunteers furnished up to this date under the authority of your State, setting forth the strength of each regiment or independent company, and the respective arms to which they belonged when transferred to the General Government. He further desires that you will forward a similar return, or as complete a one as it may be in your power to render, of all two or three years' volunteer troops raised within the limits of your State upon what has been termed "independent acceptances." He also requests that you will report the number of regiments or independent companies now organizing in your State, the present strength thereof, and the time at which they will probably be completed and ready to take the field. I respectfully submit for Your Excellency's information the accompanying statistics, condensed from the records of this department and from returns received from regiments and companies in U. S. service.

Statement of Maine volunteer regiments and companies now in service which have left the State, exhibiting arm of service, strength (as shown by the numbers recruited and mustered into each), and period for which mustered into U. S. service.

Regiments or companies.	Corps.	Commander.	Aggregate recruited and mustered in to date.	Period mustered in.
2d Regiment.....	Infantry.....	Col. Charles W. Roberts.....	1,040	Three years.
3d Regiment.....	do.....	Col. Henry G. Staples.....	1,045	Do.
4th Regiment.....	do.....	Col. Hiram G. Berry.....	1,169	Do.
5th Regiment.....	do.....	Col. Nathaniel J. Jackson.....	1,132	Do.
6th Regiment.....	do.....	Col. Hiram Barnham.....	1,023	Do.
7th Regiment.....	do.....	Col. Edwin C. Mason.....	874	Do.
8th Regiment.....	do.....	Col. John D. Root.....	808	Do.
9th Regiment.....	do.....	Col. Rishworth Rich.....	887	Do.
10th Regiment.....	do.....	Col. George L. Beal.....	836	Two years.
			1202	Three years
11th Regiment.....	do.....	Col. John C. Caldwell.....	932	(Companies A and D).
12th Regiment.....	do.....	Col. George F. Shepley.....	927	Do.
Company sharpshooters.....		Capt. James D. Fossenden.....	99	Do.
1st battery.....	Artillery.....	Capt. Edward W. Thompson.....	140	Do.
Total.....			11,301	

Statement of regiments and companies organized and mustered into U. S. service in camp at Augusta awaiting orders to leave the State.

Regiments or companies.	Corps.	Commanders.	Aggregate recruited and mustered in to date.	Period mustered in.
13th Regiment.....	Infantry.....	Col. Neil Day.....	928	Three years.
14th Regiment.....	do.....	Col. Frank S. Nickerson.....	920	Do.
1st Regiment.....	Cavalry.....	Col. John Goddard.....	1,165	Do.
2d Battery.....	Artillery.....	Capt. Davis Tibbott.....	160	Do.
3d Battery.....	do.....	Capt. James G. Scott.....	115	Do.
4th Battery.....	do.....	Capt. O'Neil W. Robinson, Jr.....	112	Do.
5th Battery.....	do.....	Capt. George F. Leppien.....	147	Do.
6th Battery.....	do.....	Capt. Freeman McIlvrey.....	98	Do.
Total.....			3,671	

Organized and will be mustered into U. S. service within one week from date.

15th Regiment.....	Infantry.....	Col. John McIlvrey.....	905	Three years.
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Additional to the foregoing statements, 255 (aggregate) have served Forts McClary, Scammel, and Sullivan, of which number 126 have been mustered into U. S. service (120 mustered out), and are stationed as guards at these forts, under the command, respectively, of First Lieutenants Andrews, Staples, and Sabine.

Estimated number of recruits not reported (not less than) 300.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of two-years' men furnished for regiments now in service out of the State.....	836
Number of three-years' men furnished for regiments and independent companies now in service out of the State.....	10,468
Number of men reported by regiments and batteries mustered in, but not yet left the State.....	3,671

Number of men reported by Fifteenth Regiment Infantry, organized and to be mustered in immediately	905
Now serving at Fort McClary, Lieutenant Andrews' command	42
Now serving at Fort Scammel, Lieutenant Staples' command	42
Now serving at Fort Sullivan, Lieutenant Sabine's command	42
Estimated number of recruits not yet reported	300

Total 16,306

Recruiting is rapidly progressing for filling to maximum the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth Regiments, and batteries.

There have been no troops raised in this State under what is termed "independent acceptances," and there are no new regiments or independent companies being organized.

I am, Governor, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. HODSDON,
Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Statement of volunteer troops furnished by Maine to the General Government to aid in suppressing the present rebellion.

Regiment or company.	Arm of service.	Commander.	Period of service.	Aggregate furnished.
1st Regiment <i>a</i>	Infantry	Col. N. J. Jackson	Three months	779
2d Regiment	do	Col. Charles W. Roberts	Three years	1,080
3d Regiment	do	Col. Henry G. Staples	do	1,095
4th Regiment	do	Col. Hiram G. Berry	do	1,109
5th Regiment	do	Col. N. J. Jackson	do	1,132
6th Regiment	do	Col. Hiram Burnham	do	1,023
7th Regiment	do	Col. Edwin C. Mason	do	674
8th Regiment	do	Col. John D. Rust	do	808
9th Regiment	do	Col. Rishworth Rich	do	887
10th Regiment	do	Col. George L. Beal	Two years	5,836
11th Regiment	do	Col. John C. Caldwell	Three years	2,202
12th Regiment	do	Col. George F. Shopley	do	932
13th Regiment	do	Col. George F. Shopley	do	927
14th Regiment	do	Col. Neal Dow	do	928
15th Regiment	do	Col. Frank S. Nickerson	do	920
16th Regiment	do	Col. John McClusky	do	905
Sharpshooters	do	Capt. James D. Fessenden	do	99
1st Regiment	Cavalry	Col. John Goldard	do	1,105
1st Battery	Artillery	Capt. Edward W. Thompson	do	140
2d Battery	do	Capt. Davis Tillson	do	156
3d Battery	do	Capt. James G. Swett	do	146
4th Battery	do	Capt. O'Neil W. Robinson, Jr.	do	112
5th Battery	do	Capt. George F. Leppien	do	147
6th Battery	do	Capt. Freeman McIlvery	do	98
Aggregate served in Forts McClary, Sullivan, and Scammel <i>d</i>				255
Estimated number of recruits not reported				300
Total aggregate furnished by Maine				17,214

a Mustered out of U. S. service.
b Eight companies.

c Companies A and D.
d 129 mustered out, 126 now serving.

JOHN L. HODSDON,
Adjutant-General.

AUGUSTA, January 11, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 14, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copies of schedules attached to my annual report to the Governor of this State, exhibiting as nearly as possible the strength of the volunteers and of the six-months' militia enrolled in this State. This office was so recently established,

and the difficulty of obtaining correct returns and reports has been so great that perfect accuracy in the schedules referred to cannot be expected. If errors have occurred, they are omissions and not exaggerations of our forces.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ORRISTER HARDING, JR.,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.

[Inclosure.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, January 1, 1862.

HIS Excellency Governor H. R. GAMBLE:

SIR: The records of this office exhibit nothing in regard to the organization of the militia as it existed prior to June 12, 1861, the date of Governor Jackson's proclamation announcing that he had espoused the cause of the rebels and calling upon the people of the State to support him. In fact, no troops were raised on behalf of the Government under our militia law of 1859 until a few days before the whole system was changed by the convention in October last, and consequently our militia rolls give but a faint indication of the efforts which our loyal citizens have made to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the land. It is therefore thought proper that, although no official account of our earlier action was ever furnished to the State authorities, such information as can be furnished respecting the military strength put forth by the State at the outset of our difficulties should be embodied in this report.

The President's proclamation calling for 75,000 three-months' volunteers, under which Missouri was to furnish four regiments, was issued on the 15th of April, 1861. On the 22d of the same month the arsenal gates were thrown open for the reception of these troops. On that day some 2,000 men were mustered, and in the course of a fortnight four regiments of infantry and an artillery battalion, numbering in all upward of 4,500 men, had been raised, and the Fifth Regiment of Infantry was about half formed.

Early in May authority was obtained to enroll and arm the loyal citizens of Saint Louis as a Reserve Corps, the number so enrolled not to be more than sufficient to make the whole number of volunteers and Reserve Corps amount to 10,000. This limit was not strictly adhered to. On the 7th, 8th, and 11th days of May five regiments of Reserve Corps, numbering 4,774 officers and men, were mustered.

A brigade morning report of 1st of June shows the strength of the whole force then under the command of General Lyon to have been as follows:

First Regiment Volunteers, Col. F. P. Blair.....	1,220
Second Regiment Volunteers, Col. H. Boernstein.....	1,128
Third Regiment Volunteers, Col. F. Sigel.....	1,103
Fourth Regiment Volunteers, Col. N. Schittner.....	1,027
Fifth Regiment Volunteers, Col. C. E. Salomon.....	926
Battalion of artillery, Major Backof.....	253
Pioneer company, Captain Voerster.....	120
First Regiment, U. S. Reserve Corps, Col. H. Almsedt.....	1,195
Second Regiment, U. S. Reserve Corps, Col. H. Kallman.....	763
Third Regiment, U. S. Reserve Corps, Col. John McNeill.....	839
Fourth Regiment, U. S. Reserve Corps, Col. B. Gratz Brown.....	1,169
Fifth Regiment, U. S. Reserve Corps, Colonel Stifel.....	1,014
Total.....	10,730

The whole of this force was raised in Saint Louis, and it is due to our German fellow-citizens to say that they furnished at least four-

fifths of it. The whole of it was actively and usefully employed in the field and in garrison until discharged or remustered in the three-years' service.

In June, 1861, the Government of the United States sent to the arsenal for distribution among the loyal inhabitants of Missouri 10,000 stand of arms and sets of accouterments. These were placed in the hands of the so-called Home Guards in different parts of the State. No accurate account can be given of the Home Guards. To the great majority of them these arms and accouterments were given for the purpose of enabling them to protect their own homes and neighborhoods. They expected neither pay nor subsistence from the Government, and made no reports to its authorities. They have been of great service to the State and to the Union cause, and have exhibited much gallantry when brought in contact with the enemy. Besides those armed by the United States, there were probably enough more in the Home Guard organization who furnished their own arms to make the whole number in the State upward of 15,000. There was a class of Home Guards, however, which should properly be considered a part of our volunteer force. These troops were raised under the following circumstances: For a long time Missouri was not permitted to place in the field all men who desired to serve as volunteers for the war. Until late in the summer the State was limited as to the number of regiments that would be accepted, and there was no authority to accept cavalry or artillery. Brigadier-General Lyon, then in charge of this department, desiring to make his entire volunteer force available, enrolled some battalions and companies of Home Guards for three-months' service and placed them in charge of a part of our lines of communication. These troops were ordered upon duty as soon as organized, and were kept in active service constantly until their time of enlistment expired. A complete list of them cannot be given. The following is an approximate estimate of their number:

Potosi Home Guards	50
De Soto Home Guards	102
Carondelet Home Guards	103
Inks' battalion	350
Owens' battalion	400
Hundhausen's battalion	400
Saint Charles battalion	300
Jefferson City battalion	200
Hannibal battalion	304
Total	2,209

These troops, although they were necessarily stationed where they were most exposed to the malarious fevers of the country during the summer and fall without adequate supplies, and although in faithfully performing an important duty they have been more than decimated by diseases, are yet unrecognized and unpaid by the Government. As soon as the President's proclamation calling for volunteers to serve for three years, or during the war, was issued the organizations of regiments in accordance therewith was commenced. The result is shown in the detailed statement hereto appended and marked Schedule A. The recapitulation shows that of Missouri Volunteers serving for three years, or the war, we have 23,847 infantry, 3,055 artillery, and 5,919 cavalry, making an aggregate of 32,821.

The militia organized under the call of Your Excellency for six-months' service number 6,185, as appears by the report hereto appended and marked Schedule B. The reorganization of the militia for service during the war commenced so recently that no further report in regard

to it is deemed necessary than to say that companies, battalions, and regiments are forming in different sections of the State, and that in all probability a large force of this description will have been placed in the field as early as the 1st of March next.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Adjutant-General.

SCHEDULE A.

Return of regiments and companies of Missouri Volunteers in the service of the United States January 1, 1862.

Command.	Name of commander.	Aggregate strength.	Remarks.
INFANTRY.			
2d Regiment	Col. F. Schaefer	801	
3d Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel Bischoff	543	
6th Regiment	Col. P. E. Bland	859	
7th Regiment	Col. John D. Stevenson	900	
8th Regiment	Col. M. L. Smith	1,018	
9th Regiment	Col. J. C. Kelton	890	
10th Regiment	Col. G. R. Todd	837	
11th Regiment	Col. J. B. Plummer	898	
12th Regiment	Col. P. J. Osterhaus	757	
13th Regiment	Col. G. J. Wright	980	
15th Regiment	Col. E. J. Joliat	753	
17th Regiment	Col. F. Hassendenbel	743	
18th Regiment	Col. W. J. Morgan	903	
19th Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel Shepard	301	
21st Regiment	Col. D. Moore	767	
22d Regiment	Col. J. D. Foster	569	
23d Regiment	Col. J. T. Thudall	753	
24th Regiment	Col. S. H. Boyd	604	
25th Regiment	Col. E. Peabody	900	
26th Regiment	Col. G. B. Hooper	811	
27th Regiment	Col. J. D. Eads	929	
Benton Cadets	Lieut. Col. L. H. Marshall	467	
Frontier Light Guard		60	
Engineer Regiment	Col. J. W. Russell	1,086	
Osage Rifles	Capt. J. K. Kidd	103	
Sappers and Miners	Capt. J. D. Vorrator	75	
Pioneer Company	Capt. A. Gerator	100	
Birge's Sharpshooters	Colonel Birge	853	
Phelps' Regiment	Col. J. S. Phelps	727	
Total Infantry		10,344	Six-months' militia transferred to United States.
ARTILLERY.			
1st Regiment	Col. F. P. Blair, Jr.	583	
2d Regiment	Colonel Alnstedt	1,012	
Buck's battalion	Major Buck	280	
Buel's battery	Captain Buel	144	
Schuckles' battery	Captain Schuckles	125	
Schwartz's battery	Captain Schwartz	80	
Mann's battery	Captain Mann	92	
Pfinghaus's battery	Captain Pfinghaus	121	
Total artillery		3,056	
CAVALRY.			
1st Regiment	Col. G. A. Billa	1,000	
2d [4th] Regiment	Col. G. E. Warling, Jr.	975	
3d Regiment	Col. J. M. Glover	768	
Merrill's Horse	Col. Lewis Merrill	857	
Black Hawk	Colonel Bishop	975	
Stewart's	Col. Robert M. Stewart	327	
Hawkins'	Capt. H. P. Hawkins	90	
Irish Dragoons	Capt. P. Naughton	73	
Stewart's Company	Capt. W. Stewart	80	
Hollen Horse	Maj. H. Hollen	521	
Benton Hussars	Lieut. Col. G. von Deutsch	515	
Total cavalry		5,887	

SCHEDULE A.—Return of regiments and companies of Missouri Volunteers in the service of the United States January 1, 1862.—Continued.

Command.	Name of commander.	Aggregate strength.	Remarks.
INDEPENDENT ACCEPTANCES.			
1st Regiment, Reserve Corps.....	Colonel Rombauer.....	950	Infantry.
2d Regiment, Reserve Corps.....	Colonel Kallman.....	801	Do.
3d Regiment, Reserve Corps.....	Colonel Fritz.....	911	Do.
4th Regiment, Reserve Corps.....	Lieutenant-Colonel Herder.....	361	Do.
5th Regiment, Reserve Corps.....	Colonel Stifel.....	507	Do.
Reserve Corps.....	Captain Dietrich.....	94	Do.
Do.....	Lieutenant-Colonel Hundhausen.....	370	Do.
Saint Charles Home Guard.....	Major Krokkel.....	480	Do.
Boonville Home Guard.....	.....	146	Do.
Do.....	.....	32	Cavalry.
King's Railroad Guard.....	Captain King.....	81	Infantry.
Total.....	.....	4,536	
RECAPITULATION.			
Infantry.....	.....	23,817	
Artillery.....	.....	3,055	
Cavalry.....	.....	5,910	
Total.....	.....	32,821	

SCHEDULE B.

Abstract of the annual return of the militia of the State of Missouri for the year 1861.

	General staff.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Aggregate.
Major-general.....	1				1
Brigadier-generals.....	3				3
Adjutant-general.....	1				1
Inspector-general.....	1				1
Quartermaster-general.....	1				1
Aides-de-camp.....	15				15
Assistant adjutants-general.....	3				3
Post assistant quartermasters.....	0				0
Surgeon-general.....	1				1
Colonels.....				6	6
Lieutenant-colonels.....				9	9
Majors.....		5		12	17
Adjutants.....		5		8	13
Quartermasters.....		5		8	13
Paymaster for State.....	1				1
Surgeons.....		2		8	10
Captains.....		23	1	60	83
Lieutenants.....		40	2	138	180
Total commissioned officers.....	33	80	3	258	380
Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.....		1,454	40	4,311	5,805
Aggregate.....	33	1,510	43	4,569	6,186
Number of regiments.....				6	6
Number of battalions, separate.....		5		5	10
Number of companies, separate and included in regiments and battalions.....		23	1	00	93

CHESTER HILDING, JR.,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, January 1, 1862.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, R. I., January 14, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 3d instant, and beg to hand you herewith a communication from the adjutant-general of this State in answer to your inquiries.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. SPRAGUE.

[Indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 15, 1862.

Respectfully referred to the Headquarters of the Army.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Providence, R. I., January 14, 1862.

His Excellency Governor SPRAGUE:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor, in reply to a communication addressed to Your Excellency by Adjutant-General Thomas, U. S. Army, under date January 3, 1862, to report as follows:

No two-years' volunteers or independent companies have been enlisted in this State. Second Regiment of Infantry, 866 men, left for Washington June 19, 1861. Third Regiment of Infantry, 866 men, left for Fort Hamilton, N. Y., September 7, 1861. Fourth Regiment of Infantry, 900 men, left for Washington October 5, 1861. First Battalion, Fifth Regiment of Infantry, of 463 men, left for Annapolis December 27, 1861. First Regiment Rhode Island Light Artillery, Battery A, 150 men, left for Washington June 19, 1861; Battery B, 150 men, left for Washington August 14, 1861; Battery C, 150 men, left for Washington August 31, 1861; Battery D, 150 men, left for Washington September 15, 1861; Battery E, 150 men, left for Washington October 5, 1861; Battery F, 150 men, left for Washington October 28, 1861; Battery G, 150 men, left for Washington December 2, 1861; Battery H is now recruiting and nearly full, and is being used in recruiting for the seven batteries now in the field. First New England Regiment of Cavalry, eight companies from this State and four companies from New Hampshire, 976 men, has been mustered into the service of the United States, and is about ready to comply with orders to march to York, Pa.

The above regiments have been raised by special authority with the exception of the First Battalion, Fifth Regiment, which was under authority given General Burnside.

The Sixth Regiment of Infantry is now being raised by special authority from the War Department. Two additional companies for the Third Regiment are also being recruited under Special Orders, No. 333, from the War Department, constituting it a regiment of heavy artillery.

Very respectfully, Your Excellency's obedient servant,
EDWARD O. MAURAN,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 15, 1862.

His Excellency Governor BRADFORD,
Governor of Maryland, Annapolis, Md.:

SIR: I have the honor to propose to Your Excellency the consolidation of some of the Maryland troops. There are at Baltimore some five or perhaps six companies of an infantry regiment raised by one John C. McConnell, and denominated the Third Maryland Regiment. There are at Williamsport and its vicinity three full companies, and a fourth partly organized, raised by General Lamon. At Hagerstown there is another company commanded by a Captain Welsh, and at Ellicott's Mills another, commanded by Captain McGowan. Two or three of these companies are not complete and would require to be consolidated. It is important for the interests of the service that these separate bodies should be consolidated into one regiment. There are also belonging to General Lamon's command and stationed in the neighborhood of Williamsport and Hancock four companies of cavalry commanded by Captains Russell, Zeller, Patterson, and Sahl, which it would be well to consolidate with the battalion of six companies now commanded by Lieut. Col. A. G. Miller. These last are at Baltimore. It is highly important that these companies should be brought into some regiment or battalion where they could receive competent instruction. This would be the case were the four companies of General Lamon's command consolidated with the present command of Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, an old regular officer of known ability and experience. Should these consolidations, as above suggested, meet your approval, an order will be given from this office to carry the same into effect.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Woodstock, Vt., January 15, 1862.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In accordance with the request of the Secretary of War, signified in your letter of January 3, 1862, directed to His Excellency the Governor of Vermont, I have the honor to submit the following statement of the present strength of the three-years' regiments and detached companies raised in Vermont, and in process of being raised, so far as the returns received at this office indicate. No two-years' regiments have been raised in this State:

	Arm of service.	Aggregate.	Station.
2d Regiment	Infantry	999	Camp Griffin, Va.
3d Regiment	do	901	Do.
4th Regiment	do	1,030	Do.
5th Regiment	do	978	Do.
6th Regiment	do	974	Do.
1st Regiment	Cavalry	987	Annapolis, Md.
1st Company Sharpshooters .....	.....	105	Washington, D. C.
2d Company Sharpshooters .....	.....	100	Do.
3d Company Sharpshooters .....	.....	98	Do.
2d Battery	Light artillery ..	127	Lowell, Mass.

Aggregate strength of regiments and detached companies heretofore mustered into U. S. service and now without this State, 9,278 men.

Regiments and battery now organizing.

	Arm of service.	Aggregate.	Station.
7th Regiment	Infantry	792	Rutland, Vt. Brattleborough & h. Vt.
8th Regiment	do	836	
1st Battery	Light artillery ..	116	
Total		1,844	

RECAPITULATION.

Present strength of regiments and detached companies in service	6,278
Present strength of regiments and battery now organizing	1,844
Aggregate	8,122

No regiments or companies have been received in this State upon "independent acceptances."

The Seventh and Eighth Regiments, now organizing, will probably be completed and fully organized in three weeks.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

PETER T. WASHBURN,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, Vt., January 16, 1862.

T. A. SCOTT,

Assistant Secretary of War:

Two regiments partially organized—Seventh, six companies, aggregate 550; Eighth, nine companies, aggregate 850, not mustered. No disbursing officer been sent to settle recruiting accounts of captain. If that is done can possibly be ready in two weeks, but not with full complement of companies in Seventh. Eighth Regiment is specially raised for General Butler and equipped by him. The Seventh has been heretofore assigned to him.

FREDK. HOLBROOK,
Governor.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, Ky., January 17, 1862.

L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington City:

SIR: Inclosed please find a statement of the number of volunteers raised in this State, all of whom have either been or are being mustered into the service of the United States. These regiments have all been raised by colonels who were authorized so to do by the President and Secretary of War directly, or by Generals Anderson, Sherman, and Nelson, acting under authority from the President or the Secretary of War. Forty-five or forty-six authorities having been granted to raise regiments, the State authorities deemed it best to grant none. These regiments were raised there upon what are known as "independent acceptances." From the great number of authorities granted it became necessary to have fractions consolidated, which was effected with considerable difficulty. The companies were organized upon the minimum basis because of this very difficulty, which accounts for so few of the regiments exceeding much the minimum number. This exhibit includes every regiment and independent organization now being recruited in

this State. Those regiments which have not yet a minimum number of men are authorized to fill up, which is being effected very slowly. Should our army advance to Southern or Southwestern Kentucky they will recruit very rapidly. There are no other than three-years' men enlisted in this State. These regiments and fractions of regiments are either in the field, or will be in the course of this month, save two or three fractional ones.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. GILL,
Acting Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Statement of volunteers recruited by the State of Kentucky up to and including the 31st day of December, 1861.

Command.	Commander.	Number of men.
INFANTRY.		
1st Regiment ^a		
2d Regiment ^a		
3d Regiment	Col. Thomas E. Bramlette	919
4th Regiment	Col. S. S. Fry	921
5th Regiment	Col. L. H. Rousseau	950
6th Regiment	Col. W. C. Whitaker	891
7th Regiment	Col. T. T. Garrard	1,018
8th Regiment	Col. S. M. Barnes	910
9th Regiment	Col. B. C. Grider	918
10th Regiment	Col. John M. Harlan	847
11th Regiment	Col. P. B. Hawkins	894
12th Regiment	Col. W. A. Hoskins	838
13th Regiment	Col. E. H. Hobson	830
14th Regiment	Col. L. T. Moore	812
15th Regiment	Col. Curran Pope	875
16th Regiment	Col. G. A. Marshall	783
17th Regiment	Col. J. H. McHenry, jr	860
18th Regiment	Col. William A. Warner	821
19th Regiment	Col. William J. Landrum	873
20th Regiment	Col. S. D. Bruce	840
21st Regiment	Col. E. L. Dudley	835
22d Regiment	Col. D. W. Lindsey	870
23d Regiment	Col. M. Mundy	840
24th Regiment	Col. L. B. Grigsby	867
25th Regiment	Col. J. M. Shackelford	703
26th Regiment	Col. S. G. Burbridge	550
27th Regiment	Col. C. D. Pennobaker	564
28th Regiment	Col. W. P. Boone	517
Total		21,528
CAVALRY.		
1st Regiment	Col. F. Wolford	1,031
2d Regiment	Col. Buckner Board	790
3d Regiment	Col. J. S. Jackson	969
4th Regiment	Col. Jesse Bayles	637
5th Regiment	Col. D. R. Haggard	868
Battalion	Lieut. Col. R. Munday	440
Total		4,744
ARTILLERY.		
Battery	Capt. J. M. Hewett	100
Do	Capt. D. C. Stone	100
Total		200
ACTING PROVOST GUARD.		
Louisville	Lieut. Col. Henry Dent	400
Grand total		20,872

^a Have been serving in Western Virginia; no rolls received at this office.

SAML. GILL,
Acting Adjutant-General of Kentucky Militia.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Annapolis, Md., January 17, 1862.

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 15th instant, and cordially concur in the proposed consolidation of some of the Maryland troops stationed now at different points of the State. Colonel McConnell, to whom you refer as having raised some six companies, now under his command as Third Maryland Regiment, expressed a purpose to me some two or three days since of completing his command by adding to it some four companies from Pennsylvania who were ready, as he said, to unite with him, and although he represented it as a movement sanctioned by the War Department, it seemed to me of questionable propriety, and I should much prefer the arrangement you suggest, and hope you will notify him without delay of your purpose, that it may supersede the one he proposed.

I wrote to your Department a few days since requesting to be favored with copies of some of the general orders so that I might complete the collection here of all such orders for 1861. The missing orders, and with which I should like to be furnished, are from Nos. 1 to 15, inclusive, No. 61, Nos. 63 to 97, inclusive. May I ask you to supply me these at your earliest convenience?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

A. W. BRADFORD.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Paul, Minn., January 17, 1862.

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Your letter of the 4th instant, addressed to the Governor of this State, has been delivered for answer to this office. Agreeable to your request to make a return of the two and three years' regiments, independent companies, and of all troops raised in this State upon what has been termed "independent acceptances," setting forth the strength of each regiment or independent company at the time they were furnished to the General Government, I hereby submit the following return:

No troops have been raised in this State upon what has been termed "independent acceptances." No regiments or companies have been organized in this State for two-years' service. Four regiments of light infantry have been furnished up to this date to the General Government to serve for three years, or during the war, the strength of the regiments at the time they were furnished to the General Government being, First Regiment Light Infantry, 1,023 troops; Second Regiment Light Infantry, 1,020 troops; Third Regiment Light Infantry, 910 troops; Fourth Regiment Light Infantry, 830 troops. The Fourth Regiment has since filled up to about 900 men. Of this regiment two companies are stationed at Fort Abercrombie, two companies at Fort Ridgely, one company at Fort Ripley, and five companies at Fort Snelling.

As it would perhaps be inconvenient, and certainly very expensive, to transport the Fourth Regiment at this season of the year to the seat of war, and as a fifth regiment of infantry now organizing and 185 men strong is confidently expected to be ready by the 1st of April, 1862, to

take the place of the Fourth Regiment in protecting our frontiers, it might be advisable to leave the Fourth Regiment within the limits of the State to perfect themselves in drill until the 1st of April, unless the emergencies of the public service should require the immediate removal of the Fourth Regiment to the field.

There have been furnished to the General Government also three companies of light cavalry of 95 men each at the time they were furnished; also, one battery of light artillery of 156 men; one company of sharpshooters of 92 men. There are now organizing in this State one battery of light artillery, containing now 68 men, and one company of sharpshooters, numbering at present 90 men. Both the battery and the company of sharpshooters will be ready for the field in about two or three weeks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSOAR MALMROS,
Adjutant-General State of Minnesota.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 4. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 18, 1862.

I. Under instructions from the Secretary of War, dated January 7, 1862, guidons and camp colors for the Army will be made like the United States flag, with stars and stripes.

II. Inspectors-general, while on their tours, will inspect the bands of all regiments, and discharge all men mustered therewith who are not musicians.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *January 18, 1862.*

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Rev. Mr. Jaquess says you authorized me to form a brigade from regiments in camp, and authorized General Buell to accept it. If this is so, I will form it at once and ask that Brigadier-General Palmer be assigned to the command. He will gladly accept it, and orders will reach him here.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 19, 1862.

Hon. RICHARD YATES,
Governor, Springfield, Ill.:

By request of Reverend Jaquess the matter was referred to General Buell by Adjutant-General. General Buell decides that it could not be done at present without serious interference with other arrangements.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary.

COMMITTEE ROOM, &C.,
Washington, January 21, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

SIR: I am instructed by the joint committee upon the present war to inquire of you whether there is such an office as commander-in-chief of the Army of the United States, or any grade above that of major-general. If so, by what authority is it created? Does it exist by virtue of any law of Congress, or any usage of the Government?

Please give the information asked for at your convenience.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. WADE,
Chairman, &c.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, N. Y., January 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General of the Army :

GENERAL: In answer to numerous applications to fill up regiments now in the field, I am instructed by His Excellency Governor Morgan to say that whilst he desires to meet every request of the Government with a prompt compliance, he is unable to act in this case through the ordinary means of recruiting, as General Orders, No. 105, places the recruiting service in this State beyond his control.

In regard to the force in this State not yet organized into regiments, it is wholly inadequate in numbers to fill the applications already on file in this department, and unless some provision can be made for at least a portion of the officers who have enlisted the companies and who have been duly appointed, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to transfer them.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. OHIO MILITIA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Columbus, Ohio, January 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army :

SIR: Inclosed please find statement of the number and condition of the Ohio volunteer forces for January 21, 1862, as per order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Adjutant-General of Ohio.

[Inclosure.]

Infantry regiments now in the field.

Regiment.	Colonel.	Location.
1st.....	Benjamin F. Smith.....	Kentucky.
2d.....	L. A. Harris.....	Do.
3d.....	I. H. Marrow.....	Do.
4th.....	John S. Mason.....	Virginia.
5th.....	Samuel H. Dunning.....	Do.
6th.....	W. K. Bosley.....	Kentucky.
7th.....	Erastus B. Tyler.....	Virginia.
8th.....	S. S. Carroll.....	Do.

Infantry regiments now in the field—Continued.

Regiment.	Colonel.	Location.
.....	Robert L. McCook.....	Kentucky.
.....	William H. Lytle.....	Do.
.....	Charles A. De Villiers.....	Virginia.
.....	Carr B. White.....	Do.
.....	William S. Smith.....	Kentucky.
.....	James B. Steedman.....	Do.
.....	Moses R. Diekey.....	Do.
.....	John F. De Courey.....	Do.
.....	J. M. Connell.....	Do.
.....	T. R. Stanley.....	Do.
.....	Samuel Beatty.....	Do.
.....	Jesse S. Norton.....	Do.
.....	E. P. Scammon.....	Virginia.
.....	Jacob Ammen.....	Kentucky.
.....	James A. Jones.....	Virginia.
.....	Ed. P. Eyll.....	Do.
.....	John W. Finner.....	Missouri.
.....	Augustus Moor.....	Virginia.
.....	Lowia P. Buckley.....	Do.
.....	Hugh Ewing.....	Do.
.....	Moses B. Walker.....	Kentucky.
.....	Thomas H. Ford.....	Virginia.
.....	Joshua W. Sill.....	Kentucky.
.....	A. Sanders Platt.....	Virginia.
.....	Ferdinand Van Derveer.....	Kentucky.
.....	George Crook.....	Virginia.
.....	Edward Sbor.....	Do.
.....	Edwin D. Bradley.....	Kentucky.
.....	J. Grossbeck.....	Missouri.
.....	Jonathan Grinnor.....	Kentucky.
.....	William B. Hazen.....	Do.
.....	J. A. Garfield.....	Do.
.....	Samuel A. Gilbert.....	Virginia.
.....	Frederick Poschner.....	Do.
.....	William H. Gibson.....	Kentucky.
.....	Stanley Matthews.....	Do.
.....	Francis B. Pond.....	Virginia.
.....	Charles G. Harker.....	Kentucky.
.....	Charles Candy.....	Do.
.....	O. Burstenbinder.....	Virginia.
.....	.....	Do.

Infantry regiments completed and ready for the field.

Colonel.	Camp.	Location.	Full com- panies.	Num- ber of com- panies.	Num- ber of men.
J. L. K. Smith.....	Andrews.....	Mount Vernon.....	10	10	938
John C. Lee.....	McClellan.....	Norwalk.....	10	10	973
Peter Kinney.....	Morrow.....	Portsmouth.....	10	10	880
William Craig.....	Putnam.....	Marlotta.....	10	10	960
S. H. Steedman.....	Latty.....	Napoleon b.....	10	10	945
Ralph P. Buckland.....	Croghan.....	Freemont b.....	10	10	869
Orland Smith.....	Logan.....	Chillicothe.....	10	10	914
N. G. McLean.....	McLean.....	Lookland.....	10	10	800
J. Hildebrand.....	Dennison.....	Near Cincinnati.....	10	10	904
M. D. Leggett.....	Gilbert.....	Zanesville.....	10	10	901
James Cantwell.....	Kenton.....	Kenton.....	10	10	964

..... attached with the Twenty-second Regiment; six detachments. *b* Ordered to Camp Chase.

Infantry regiments nearly completed.

Colonel.	Camp.	Location.	Full com- panies.	Num- ber of com- panies.	Num- ber of men.
Charles Whitteley.....	City Barracks.....	Cincinnati.....	8	0	830
Thomas Worthington.....	Lyon.....	Worthington.....	0	0	860
Peter J. Sullivan.....	Dennison.....	Near Cincinnati.....	0	10	881
J. J. Apple.....	Diamond.....	Jackson.....	8	10	828
Thomas K. Smith.....	Dennison.....	Near Cincinnati.....	5	10	801
William Mungen.....	Vance.....	Findlay b.....	7	0	876
Rodney Mason.....	Tod.....	Troy.....	7	10	840
Charles R. Woods.....	Sherman.....	Newark.....	7	10	840
E. R. Eckley.....	Moiga.....	Canal Dover.....	8	10	878
Thomas Morton.....	Morton.....	Missouri.....	.....	.....	8311

..... detachments. *b* Ordered to Camp Chase; four detachments. *c* Last report.

Infantry regiments now organizing.

Regiment.	Colonel.	Camp.	Location.	Full companies.	Number of companies.	Number of men.
50th	Stephen J. McGroarty	Bookett	Hamilton	2	7	345
52d	Charles H. Sargent	Donelson	Near Cluchumatt	3	10	393
58th	V. Baugswelt	Chase	Columbus	6	7	407
59th	James P. Fyfe	Kenton	Kentucky	2	8	584
69th	William H. Trimble	Mitchell	Hillsborough	5	5	480
61st	Newton Schleich	Medill	Lancaster	5	0	645
69th	Lewis D. Campbell	Hamilton	Hamilton	6	8	663
70th	J. R. Cokerill	Ripley	Ripley	7	7	792
74th	Granville Moody	Low	Xenia	5	7	679

Cavalry regiments, companies, and squadrons now in the field.

Command.	Commander.	Station.
1st Regiment	Col. Minor Milliken	Kentucky, a
4th Regiment	Col. John Kennett	Do.
3d Independent Company	Capt. Phillip P'au	Virginia.
4th Independent Company	Capt. John S. Foster	Missouri.
5th Independent Company	Capt. James L. Foley	Do.
6th Independent Company	Capt. Jephtha Garrard	Virginia.
1st Squadron	Major McLaughlin	Kentucky.

a Two companies in Virginia.

Cavalry regiments and companies completed.

Command.	Commander.	Location.	Full companies.	Number of companies.	Number of men.
2d Regiment	Col. Charles Doubleday	Camp Donelson	12	12	1,141
3d Regiment	Col. Lewis Zahm	do	12	12	1,132
6th Regiment	Col. W. H. H. Taylor	do	12	12	1,164
6th Regiment	Col. W. R. Lloyd	do	12	12	1,121
7th Independent Company,	Capt. J. L. Barber	do			94

Artillery batteries now in the field.

Command.	Commander.	Location.
Battery A, 1st Regiment	Captain Cotter	Kentucky.
Battery B, 1st Regiment	Captain Standard	Do.
Battery C, 1st Regiment	Captain Kenny	Do.
Battery D, 1st Regiment	Captain Konkle	Do.
Battery E, 1st Regiment	Captain Edgerton	Do.
Battery F, 1st Regiment	Captain Cokerill	Do.
Battery H, 1st Regiment	Captain Huntington	Virginia.
Battery I, 1st Regiment	Captain Robinson	Do.
Battery M, 1st Regiment	Captain Schultz	Kentucky.
1st Independent Battery	Capt. J. R. McMullin	Missouri.
2d Independent Battery	Capt. T. J. Orrin	Do.
4th Independent Battery	Capt. Louis Hoffmann	Do.
5th Independent Battery	Capt. A. Hokenlooper	Do.
6th Independent Battery	Capt. Callen Bradley	Kentucky.
9th Independent Battery	Capt. H. S. Wetmore	Do.
11th Independent Battery	Capt. Frank O. Sands	Missouri.
10th Independent Battery	Capt. James A. Mitchell	Do.

Artillery batteries completed.

Command.	Commander.	Location.	Number of men.
Battery G, 1st Regiment.....	Captain Bartlett	Camp Dennison ..	153
Battery I, 1st Regiment.....	Captain Hynum.....	do	116
Battery K, 1st Regiment.....	Captain De Beck.....	do	165
7th Independent Battery.....	Captain Burnap.....	do	120
10th Independent Battery.....	Captain Bardwell.....	Camp Lowe.....	113
13th Independent Battery.....	Captain Myers.....	Camp Dennison ..	102
14th Independent Battery.....	Captain Burrows.....	do	150
15th Independent Battery.....	Captain Spear.....	do	104

Artillery batteries now organizing.

8th Independent Battery.....	Captain Markgraf.....	Camp Tol	91
21st Independent Battery.....	Captain King.....	do	

[JANUARY 22, 1862.—For act of Congress authorizing the President to appoint two additional Assistant Secretaries of War, see Statutes at large, Vol. 12, p. 332.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 6. } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 23, 1862.

* * * * *

II. Paragraph II of General Orders, No. 38, dated June 27, 1861, is hereby rescinded, and paragraph 211, Revised General Regulations, modified to read as follows: Every military post may have one sutler, to be appointed by the Secretary of War on the recommendation of the council of administration, approved by the commanding officer. By command of Major-General McClellan:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, January 23, 1862.

on. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

SIR: In accordance with your instructions of the 20th instant I have devoted some time to the investigation of army transportation, and now desire to report progress.

The present system, as connected with the Quartermaster's Department for land movements by wagons, seems to be as good as any that can be devised, and I believe no change should be made, except to provide officers who are fully qualified to perform all the duties pertaining to their respective positions.

To effect this I would advise that all brigade quartermasters, regimental quartermasters, and post quartermasters connected with the fire forces, regulars and volunteers, shall be required to appear before a board of examiners, composed of three competent persons, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, or, if directed by him, by the commanding general of each department. Those found incompetent shall be removed and others appointed, after they shall have passed satisfactory examination before the board referred to. Each of those officers should be required to take the oath of allegiance and give satisfactory bonds for the property intrusted to them. This being accom-

plished, the practical operations of this branch of the department will be greatly improved both in regard to efficiency and economy.

In regard to transportation by rail and water, a change can be made with advantage to the service. I would respectfully recommend that a transportation and telegraphic bureau be organized by the Secretary of War, the chief of which shall be under his immediate direction, whose duties shall be to arrange for all transportation by rail and water connected with the armies of the Government; also provide for the construction or extension of such railroads or telegraphs as the wants of the military departments may require, and operate the same in such manner as may be necessary.

For this purpose the chief of the bureau should be authorized to select and appoint suitable men, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, to arrange and contract for transportation on the best terms that can be procured for the Government, and perform such other duties in connection with the operation of railroads and telegraphs owned or operated by the Government as may be assigned them.

In each State where general rendezvous are or may be established one or more officers, as the wants of the service may require, should be stationed, whose duty it should be to contract and settle for all the local transportation of the State; procure transportation from the rendezvous to the armies in the field, so far as the same may be transported by rail or water. The duties of these officers shall also embrace the transportation of all freights belonging to the Government. Contracts for periods of three or six months should be made for general transportation by advertising for proposals, awarding the transportation to the lowest bidder in all cases where time and facilities are equal. All general contracts to be submitted for approval of the chief of the bureau and not be binding upon the Government until so approved.

In the several military departments, where railways and telegraphs are used, a transportation officer should be assigned on the staff of the general officer commanding the department, whose duty it shall be to supervise and manage the transportation and telegraphic business of the department in such manner as he may be directed from time to time by the chief of the bureau. All persons appointed by him shall be subject to the approval of the chief of the bureau.

In order to relieve the Quartermaster-General's Department of the labor and responsibility of all matters pertaining to transportation by rail and water and telegraphic operations, appropriations should be provided for this purpose, subject to the control of the chief of the bureau of transportation, with the approval of the Secretary of War.

With these arrangements properly systematized much good may be effected.

Before closing this report I beg leave to recommend—

First. That all brigade, regimental, and post commissaries be subjected to an examination similar to that proposed for officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

Second. That all horses, harness, horse equipments, and everything pertaining thereto that may be needed for the army, whether for infantry, artillery, or cavalry, shall be procured by the Quartermaster's Department. At present a portion of these supplies are purchased by the Ordnance Department.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, January 23, 1862.

Messrs. COOPER & HEWITT,
No. 17 Burling Slip, New York:

Be pleased to make thirty 13-inch mortar beds with the utmost dispatch. State how soon, by telegraph, they can be got ready.

J. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NEW YORK, January 24, 1862.

General J. W. RIPLEY,
Chief of Ordnance Bureau, War Dept., Washington City, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Your telegraphic dispatch was received late last evening. We have spent this morning in making the contracts for making the beds, thirty in number, and have ordered of the manufacturers all the materials required. Our contract with the iron-workers calls for the completion of two mortar beds daily, allowing eight days to begin the delivery after the plates and chord bars are received. We have ordered the chord bars of the Phoenix Iron Company, and the plates of Messrs. H. Abbott & Son, and have begged them to use all due diligence and personal effort to send the materials with dispatch.

If we are not disappointed in the receipt of the plates and chord bars, we hope to have the whole thirty beds done by the 1st day of March. Ten beds per week for three weeks in succession is a large product, but we expect to accomplish it. We think that these beds will cost about \$100 each less than the cost of those made for the Navy Department. The experience gained in the execution of that order will save, therefore, about \$3,000 on this order. As in the case of the Navy Department, we shall decline all compensation or profit in this business, being glad that our knowledge and position can in any way be turned to account in the present crisis of our national existence. You may rely that the job will be well done and in an economical manner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
COOPER, HEWITT & CO.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, January 24, 1862.

Messrs. COOPER & HEWITT,
Burling Slip, New York:

GENTLEMEN: I have this day received your telegram announcing your willingness to procure for this department thirty 13-inch wrought iron mortar beds. Accept my thanks for the prompt attention you have given this matter.

If it be possible to procure the materials and turn out beds before the time specified (two weeks) I trust you will be able to do so, for the demand for them is of the most immediate and urgent nature.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, January 25, 1862.

Messrs. COOPER & HEWITT,
17 Burling Slip, New York:

Employ every establishment and person you can on making the 13-inch mortar beds. They must be turned out and sent to Pittsburg as soon as possible. Spare no exertion, labor, or expense to hasten the completion of this work. Report immediately by telegraph what you can do and what you do daily.

J. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Monday, [January] 27, [1862].

Hon. Mr. STANTON:

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to say I inclose a letter Governor A[ndrew] inclosed to me; also copy, printed, of his public correspondence, and a copy of a letter to me from Governor Andrew.

Your obedient servant,

I. D. ANDREWS.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, January 25, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, &c.:

SIR: Desiring to extricate the subject of the inclosed correspondence from all its difficulties by some early, explicit, and authoritative judgment of competent authority, I have the honor herewith to send to your address the pamphlet printed by the order of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts General Court, containing letters and documents illustrating the recruitment of troops in Massachusetts under Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, of the U. S. Volunteers and of late commanding the Department of New England. If you will do me the favor at some early and convenient time to peruse these documents you will perceive their importance and, I know, will estimate them according to their value and reach some just conclusion.

Without seeking to preoccupy the ground therein opened, I beg leave to suggest that the matter will be more easily understood by first reading my letter to the honorable Senators from Massachusetts, printed on pages 84 and 85 of the House document alluded to,* and then reading in the order therein indicated. I may be permitted to add that some letters received by me from persons purporting to be soldiers under the command of Major-General Butler at Camp Chase, Camp Seward, and on board the Constitution, in Boston Harbor, were received by me, seeking information from me, as Governor of Massachusetts, touching their rights, especially with reference to the State relief for their families. These were, or some of them were, answered in the spirit of my reply to Mayor Sargeant, of Lowell. Those, for obvious reasons, I did not send to the Legislature. I will, however, send all the originals or copies to you should you intimate the wish. And any material in my power to enable you to reach a result satisfactory to your own mind

* See p. 861.

shall be promptly furnished. I trust I have sought and that I shall seek nothing in any spirit inconsistent with the strictest subordination to the law and its lawful ministers, nor with any wish to gain or to prevent any advantage other than that of the public service, which now more than ever before demands every denial of selfish hopes, purposes, or ambitions.

I have the honor to be, respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. ANDREW.

[Sub-inclosure.]

HOUSE—No. 18.] COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 13, 1862.

Ordered, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to communicate to this House, unless deemed by him incompatible with the public interests, the correspondence relating to the recruiting of troops for the Department of New England, and any other matters in connection therewith.

W. S. ROBINSON,
Clerk.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, January 18, 1862.

THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

In obedience to the order of the House, passed on the 13th instant, requesting the communication of "the correspondence relating to the recruiting of troops for the Department of New England, and any other matters connected therewith," I have the honor herewith to transmit copies of all the documents required.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 10, 1861.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS:

General Sherman, having been charged with the preparation of an expedition to rendezvous on Long Island, will, on the part of this Department, consult with you as to the troops which can earliest be made available for this service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 27, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts:

SIR: This will be sent you by Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, U. S. Army, who has heretofore communicated with you on the subject of concentrating, in a camp of instruction, a number of regiments of U. S. Volunteers. As late emergencies may have somewhat interfered with this

object, I have now to renew the request that you will put three regiments, as soon as they can be prepared for service, under the orders General Sherman, who will indicate the place of rendezvous.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

(Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, August 28, 1861.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston :

Wardwell authorized to raise a regiment. Cameron to-day order him to report to you, obeying your instructions. Copy of orders sent you. Secretary promises no more such irregularities. This regimen in addition to five.

C. H. DALTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 28, 1861.

His Excellency Governor ANDREW, of Massachusetts,
Boston, Mass. :

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of the Department's letter of this date to Col. David K. Wardwell, of Boston.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 28, 1861.

Col. DAVID K. WARDWELL,
Boston, Mass. :

SIR: You will report to His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts, from whom you will receive instructions and orders in reference to the regiment which this Department has authorized you to raise.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAMES LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk War Department.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, August 28, 1861.

Brigadier-General REED,
Quartermaster-General of the Commonwealth :

GENERAL: * * * His Excellency desires you, if you find proper occasion to do so, to express the pleasure with which he has this day learned through a telegram from Washington that the Secretary of War will not sanction for the future any such irregularities with respect to issuing permissions to individuals to raise regiments as it has permitted itself to sanction during the last few weeks. It is not an enviable nor is it an easy task which the government of this Commonwealth is willing to assume, to take charge of the enlistment and equipment of all regiments which may be required from Massachusetts; but it is essential to the proper organization and comfort of our troops, and to the securing

to their families of the legislative provisions for their welfare, that such troops should be enlisted and equipped under its direction, and therefore it is willing to assume it. Until it shows itself incompetent to the task it is the most efficient and economical agency through which the Federal Government can accomplish its military preparations within the borders of Massachusetts for the volunteer service.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. G. BROWNE, Jr.,
Military Secretary.

Approved, and the quartermaster-general is requested to confer on the subjects above mentioned with the military secretary of the Governor if he shall be in Washington at the same time.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 6, 1861.*

His Excellency Governor ANDREW,
Boston :

SIR: The undersigned, having heretofore reported by telegraph and mail concerning other matters embraced in Your Excellency's letter of instructions, dated August 28, respectfully submit the following report of our action under the concluding portions of said instructions relative to the permissions issued by the Federal authorities to individuals to raise regiments in Massachusetts independently of and conflicting with the regular recruiting system of the Commonwealth. On the 4th instant, at an interview with the Secretary of War, we repeated to him the substance of that portion of Your Excellency's letter, and in reply he assured us of his regret that any such permissions should have been issued heretofore, and of his determination that none should be issued hereafter. He expressed his cordial concurrence with Your Excellency's opinion that the most efficient and economical agency through which the Federal Government can raise regiments in Massachusetts is through the State government, and seemed fully to appreciate the confusion and conflict of authority which would be caused by the competition of individuals with the regular recruiting system of the State, and the difficulties to which Your Excellency might be subjected in respect to commissioning officers over troops raised under such independent authority. In conclusion he added that he felt under especial obligation to yourself and to Massachusetts for the energy, economy, and honesty with which military affairs had been conducted under your direction.

On the 5th instant, at an interview with the President, we repeated to him the substance of that portion of Your Excellency's letter, in the same manner as on the previous day to the Secretary of War, and in reply he stated his concurrence in the opinion that no more independent permissions to raise regiments should be granted to individuals. Without suggestion from ourselves, he spoke of the impossibility of relying upon the States to respond promptly to regular requisitions for troops, if their recruiting system should be harassed by the competition of individuals engaged in recruiting under independent permissions; but he said such independent permissions as had hitherto been issued had been extorted by the pressure of certain persons, who, if they had been refused, would have accused the Government of rejecting the services of so many thousands of imaginary men—a pressure, of the persistency of which no person not subjected to it could conceive. He said that perhaps he had been in error in granting such

independent permissions at all, even under this pressure, but certainly it had not been intended to do any person or any State wrong. In closing the conversation on this subject, the President added that he was very familiar with it in all its bearings at present, because it had been laid before him personally during the preceding days by His Excellency Governor Morgan, of New York, who, he remarked, appeared to have been embarrassed in the manner as yourself, but to a greater extent; that in the instance of New York an arrangement had therefore been made intended to obviate all these difficulties, and it was to be presumed that it would be necessary to apply the same remedy to the other States.

In this connection we inclose a copy of the General Order of the U. S. War Department, No. 71, which bears date yesterday, showing the manner in which the subject has been arranged in New York. We understand the President and Secretary of War to have assured that the same principles of adjustment are applicable to Massachusetts and that, if necessary, a similar general order will be directed to be issued with regard to our own State.

We have the honor to remain, respectfully, your obedient servant

JOHN H. REED,
Quartermaster-General
 A. G. BROWNE, JR.,
Military Secretary

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 No. 71. } Washington, September 5, 1862

I. All persons having received authority to raise volunteer regimental batteries, or companies in the State of New York will immediately report to His Excellency Governor Morgan, at Albany, the present state of their respective organizations. They and their commands will be placed under the orders of Governor Morgan, who will reorganize them and prepare them for service in the manner he may judge most advantageous for the interests of the General Government.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 Washington, September 5, 1862.

Hon. JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor relative to organization of troops, I will say that the best method, in my opinion, is for you to proceed with the organization of regiments as authorized, the expense of which will be paid from time to time by requisitions from you, accompanied with proper certificates and original bills.

We desire your active co-operation in the organization of an army sufficiently powerful to crush the Southern rebellion and forever settle the question of secession. Allow me to tender the thanks of the War Department for the services you have rendered the country by promptly supplying all demands made for forces.

Very respectfully, your friend,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, September 7, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: I replied to your favor by telegraph, but have been too busy at work in aid of troops for your movement to write a letter. I have visited General Sherman about it during the past week. We are raising five new regiments, all of which I mean Sherman shall have if you will get an order from the War Department to send them to him. I hope we shall have most of them recruited this month, if not all of them.

Yours, faithfully,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

(The above was returned with the following inclosures.)

Respectfully submitted to the War Department.

A. LINCOLN.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1861.

Let this be done.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

I send you the order you desire.

WILLIAM H. STEWARD.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
New York, September 9, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts, Boston:

SIR: The public interest requires that the remaining troops for this expedition assemble here at the very earliest day practicable. * * *

I have the honor to remain Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 10, 1861.

Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler is hereby authorized to raise, organize, arm, uniform, and equip a volunteer force for the war, in the New England States, not exceeding six regiments of the maximum standard, of such arms and in such proportions and in such manner as he may judge expedient; and for this purpose his orders and requisitions on the Quartermaster's, Ordnance, and other staff departments of the Army are to be obeyed and answered, provided the cost of such recruitment, armament, and equipment does not exceed, in the aggregate, that of like troops now or hereafter raised for the service of the United States.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, September 11, 1861.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS W. SHERMAN,
New York:

GENERAL: His Excellency Governor Andrew directs me to say that * * * the new regiments are going forward toward completion very rapidly. General Wilson has about 900 men in camp to-day, and the other regiments are being recruited in such manner as to give promise

of an early filling up of their ranks, so that there is a reasonable prospect of two regiments by the 20th, with three more in a good state of forwardness at that time.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

THOMAS DREW,
Assistant Military Secretary.

(Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, September 11, 1861.

Governor ANDREW:

General Butler proposes raising in New England six regiments, to be recruited and commanded by himself, and to go on special service. I shall be glad if you, as Governor of Massachusetts, will answer by telegraph that you consent.

A. LINCOLN,
President.
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

(Telegram.)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, September 11, 1861.

President LINCOLN and Secretary CAMERON,
Washington, D. C.:

Authorize State to raise whatever regiments you wish additional. We will first fulfill engagements with General Sherman, ordered by Secretary of War, then add others fast as possible. We'll help General Butler to the utmost.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

(Telegram.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 12, 1861.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

Dispatch of yesterday received. Massachusetts has done so well in all she has promised that she shall not be disappointed in anything she desires from the General Government.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, September 11, 1861.
His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts, Boston:

Governor: The object of my telegram of the 10th was to ascertain if there existed any possibility of being disappointed in the time when the troops would be prepared.

I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,
T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 12, 1861.

Major-General Butler is authorized to fit out and prepare such troops in New England as he may judge fit for the purpose, to make an expedition along the Eastern Shore of Virginia, via the railroad from Wilmington, Del., to Salisbury, and thence through a portion of Maryland, Accomac and Northampton Counties, of Virginia, to Cape Charles. Transportation agents, quartermasters, and commissaries of subsistence will answer General Butler's requisitions for this purpose.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 78. } *Washington, September 16, 1861.*

I. All persons having received authority from the War Department to raise volunteer regiments, batteries, or companies in the loyal States are, with their commands, hereby placed under the orders of the Governors of those States, to whom they will immediately report the present condition of their respective organizations. These troops will be organized, or reorganized, and prepared for service by the Governors of their respective States in the manner they may judge most advantageous to the interests of the Federal Government.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS,
No. 23. } *Boston, September 23, 1861.*

Massachusetts has at present in active service sixteen regiments and seven unattached companies of infantry and one full battery of artillery. There are now in a forward state of organization in the various State camps the following new regiments and companies:

Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Henry Wilson, camp, Lynnfield; Twenty-third Regiment, colonel not designated, camp, Lynnfield; Twenty-fourth Regiment, Colonel Stevenson, camp, Readville; Twenty-fifth Regiment, Colonel Upton, camp, Worcester; Twenty-sixth Regiment, Colonel Jones, camp, Lowell; Twenty-seventh Regiment, Colonel Lee, camp, Springfield; First Regiment Cavalry, colonel not designated, camp, Readville; First Battery Artillery, Captain Porter, camp, Cambridge; Third Battery Artillery, Captain Follett, camp, Lynnfield; Fourth Battery Artillery, captain not designated, camp, Lowell; Fifth Battery Artillery, captain not designated, camp, Lynnfield.

Two more infantry regiments will go into camp in a few days, one of which is the Twenty-eighth, to be commanded by Thomas S. Murphy, and is to form a part of the command of Major-General Butler, whose headquarters are at Lowell, and the other is the Twenty-ninth, intended for the Irish (Shields') Brigade, the colonel of which has not been designated.

It is the intention of His Excellency the commander-in-chief to have these regiments and companies filled to the maximum standard as quickly as possible, and until they are filled no recruiting except for

these regiments and batteries is authorized or can be encouraged by the commander-in-chief (with the single exception of recruiting to fill vacancies in Massachusetts regiments already in active service), because it is of the first importance that these organizations should be completed promptly and without delay. The following is an extract from a general order issued on the 16th instant by the Adjutant-General of the United States:

All persons having received authority from the War Department to raise volunteer regiments, batteries, or companies in the loyal States are with their commands hereby placed under the orders of the Governors of those States, to whom they will immediately report the present condition of their respective organizations. These troops will be organized, or reorganized, and prepared for service by the Governors of the respective States in the manner they may judge most advantageous for the interests of the General Government.

In accordance with the above the commander-in-chief directs that no new regiments or companies be formed or ordered into camp, nor any already in camp change their location without orders from those headquarters.

By command of His Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor and commander-in-chief.

WILLIAM SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General.

(Telegram.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 23, 1861.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston :

Will the three regiments for General Sherman be ready this week? He must be supplied in advance of other applications for same service. Please reply immediately.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

(Telegram.)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, September 23, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. :

I request you not to issue any order detailing any particular Massachusetts regiments to General Butler, but to leave all such details to me. I have pledged certain regiments to General Sherman, and I am determined, if allowed, to keep my word to him. I can provide for Butler otherwise and sufficiently. I shall be obliged if I can receive an answer by telegraph stating that this matter of designating which shall go to Butler and which to Sherman is left to me, according to this my request, unless you will now specifically designate which three Sherman shall have—say Wilson's two regiments and the Worcester regiment.*

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

* For version of this dispatch, as received by the War Department, see p. 532.

(Telegram.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 23, 1861.

Governor ANDREW:

Select the regiments yourself for Sherman and supply him first.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, September 23, 1861.

Major-General BUTLER, U. S. Volunteers:

GENERAL: His Excellency Governor Andrew directs me to mention to you the speedy organization of another Irish regiment, of which Patrick Donahoe, esq., acts as *prochain ami*, to be officered, as to its "field," by a list of gentlemen, Messrs. Murphy, Montieth, and Moore, who have been selected after careful consultation. Mr. Donahoe will immediately present a roster of the other officers of the regiment for examination and approval. His Excellency would propose to assign this regiment to form part of your command, and would be pleased to hear from you any suggestions concerning a camping ground on which to assemble its recruits. Camp Cameron, at North Cambridge, has been mentioned and favorably received as its rendezvous, and will be designated as such unless you have desires to the contrary.

Your obedient servant,

A. G. BROWNE, Jr.,
Military Secretary.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, September 23, 1861.

Brigadier-General SHERMAN, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: His Excellency Governor Andrew directs me to write to you that he expects you to exert all the personal effort within your power to secure to your command the contingent which you expect from Massachusetts and prevent it from being diverted to General Butler or any other officer. His Excellency pledged to you his own personal efforts to secure to you the first regiments whose organizations should be completed in the State after the dispatch to Washington of the five regiments which were forming when you first visited Boston. Those five regiments are all now in the field in active service, and the three which he considers belong rightfully to your command (being the three which will next be completed) are General Wilson's two regiments, now encamped at Lynnfield, *i. e.*, the Twenty-second and Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth Regiment, now encamped at Worcester. Other regiments can be furnished to General Butler in proper time, and neither he nor any other commanding officer ought to be allowed to divert from you these three regiments, which are yours almost by right.

His Excellency, so far as he can influence the matter, proposes to assign to General Butler the regiment being raised by Colonel Jones (the Twenty-sixth), who is a townsman and personal and political friend of General Butler, and also an Irish regiment whose organization is in progress. There can be no just pretense on which your claim to the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth can be disputed, but

as it is probable that it may nevertheless be drawn in question, Excellency relies upon you for your own sake to assist him to maintain it. The Twenty-second is already full, and it will be ready to move the beginning of next week—certainly by the 1st of October. The Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth are also in an advanced state of progress.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant,
A. G. BROWNE, JR.,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Military Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Chase, September 24, 1861.

Lieut. Col. A. G. BROWNE, JR.,
Military Secretary:

SIR: Your communication of the 23d instant has been received, which you speak of the speedy organization of another Irish regiment and locating a camp therefor. I would simply say in reply that General Butler has gone to Portland, Me., and I will call his attention to the matter as soon as he returns, which will be to-morrow evening.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

P. HAGGERTY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, September 24, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I have been much perplexed and embarrassed during the last few days by contradictory orders and assurances issuing from your Department respecting the disposition to be made of the regiments now organizing in this State.

By a recent general order I am given to understand that the entire direction of them until they proceed into active service is reposed in myself as the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth. But, notwithstanding this order, I find Major-General Butler and Colonel Wilson authorized by authority from your Department to act in some respects more or less independently of me. For instance, Colonel Wilson has to-day received orders from you to report to General Butler and form a component part of his proposed expedition; but almost at the same moment I received from the Assistant Secretary of War a dispatch authorizing me to make my own selection of regiments for General Sherman's expedition, and to send them in advance of all others, and under this authorization I shall certainly desire to assign Colonel Wilson's regiment to General Sherman, whereas he has previously been ordered by you to report himself otherwise.

I wish to suggest, as the most effectual and yet simple method of avoiding such difficulties and embarrassments, that you effect your purposes concerning regiments organizing in this State through, and not outside of, its Governor. I need not say that I have no other ends to subserve except the public advantage, for you are aware that such is the fact without any such assurance; and most assuredly the public advantage can best be subserved and your own purposes best be

accomplished through my agency, so long as the organization of the regiments is intrusted to my control. For I know better than anybody else can know the quality of the material of which the troops organizing here is composed. I know their affections, their prejudices, and their desires; and I have been desirous to distribute them among Generals Sherman, Burnside, and Butler, each of whom is, of course, desirous to secure the best of them, according to my own opinion of the system of distribution which shall most promote their efficiency upon the service for which they are designed. General Burnside, with most commendable modesty and taste, will, I doubt not from the conversation I have had with him, coincide with my opinions on this subject. But General Butler, it is evident to me, desires naturally to secure to his own command, with or without consultation with me, according as best he may, all the force he can, even to the prejudice of what General Sherman has a positive right to expect from Massachusetts.

I am, faithfully, and with high regard, yours,
JOHN A. ANDREW.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 27, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.:

SIR: Your letter of the 24th instant is received. It is the desire of this Department that General Sherman should be first supplied, and that afterward General Butler should be furnished with such troops as may be required in aid of his proposed expedition. It was the intention of this Department to leave to Your Excellency all questions concerning the organization of troops in your State, and the orders to which you refer were designed to be subject to the approval and control of the Executive of Massachusetts. It will be my endeavor to act strictly in accordance with your suggestions. This Department reposes entire confidence in one who has thus far discharged with fidelity, ability, and energy every duty required of him by the Federal Government.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, September 27, 1861.

Lieut. Col. A. G. BROWNE, Jr.,
Military Secretary of Massachusetts, Boston:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 23d instant was received yesterday, and the matter was immediately attended to by calling the attention of the honorable Secretary of War to the subject. Five regiments are yet waited for, three from Massachusetts, one from Maine, and one from New Hampshire, and it is hoped that they will all be pressed forward at the earliest day.

* * * * *

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 1, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.:

Sir: Please send Colonel Stevenson's regiment when ready for service to Camp Hempstead, Long Island, with instructions to report to General Burnside for orders.

Yours, respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, (WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 86.) Washington, October 1, 1861.

I. The six New England States will temporarily constitute a separate military department to be called the Department of New England, headquarters, Boston. Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, U. S. Volunteer service, while engaged in recruiting his division, will command.

* * * * *

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 2, 1861.

Colonel LARNED,
Paymaster-General:

DEAR SIR: You will arrange to pay the men now enlisted and those to be mustered in the Eastern States by General B. F. Butler the amount of pay that would be due them for the first month's pay from the date they are mustered into the service of the United States. This payment in advance is strongly recommended by the general in command, and the requisition will be met by the Secretary of the Treasury. Please detail a competent paymaster for the command, and give him full instructions to enable him to comply promptly with this order.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

(Telegram.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 2, 1861.

Governor ANDREW, Boston:

Send the three regiments for General Sherman to Hempstead Camp, on Long Island, by Monday morning at the latest; earlier, if possible.*

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

(Telegram.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 3, 1861.

Governor ANDREW, Boston:

Send the Wilson regiment to Washington direct. Give Sherman the next one as soon as possible.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

* For version of this dispatch, as sent, see p. 555.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW ENGLAND,
Boston, October 5, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW:

SIR: I herewith inclose a copy of General Orders, No. 1, in which I assume command of the Department of New England.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Your Excellency's most obedient servant.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 1. }

HDQRS. DEPT. OF NEW ENGLAND,
*Boston, October 5, 1861.**

By order of the President of the United States, the six New England States are constituted the Department of New England, under the command of Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, headquarters at Boston.

The major-general commanding announces his staff as follows:

Maj. George C. Strong, assistant adjutant-general, acting officer of ordnance and chief of staff.

Capt. Peter Haggerty and Lieut. W. H. Wiegel, aides-de-camp.

Gilman Kimball, brigade surgeon, medical director.

Capt. Paul R. George, brigade quartermaster, assistant quartermaster.

All officers in command of troops mustered in the service of the United States will report either in person or by letter to these headquarters.

The quarterly and monthly returns of the several U. S. officers in this department for the 30th of September, not already forwarded, will be forwarded to these headquarters. The attention of such officers is called to the regulations which require such communications to be made to the chief of staff.

Full returns of the material in the commissary, quartermaster's, and ordnance departments, under the charge of U. S. officers, are forthwith required.

By command of Major-General Butler:

PETER HAGGERTY,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW ENGLAND,
Boston, October 5, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Commander-in-Chief:

MY DEAR SIR: Being desirous of raising some men in New England for special purpose, to be armed and equipped with reference thereto, I asked the authorization of the President of the United States to raise them and he gave it to me, and telegraphed for your assent, as well as the Governors of other New England States.

Your assent was given. Acting upon that I called upon you and you desired that I should wait a week, when the regiment of Colonel Wilson, then being recruited, would be full before I took any action upon that subject. To this I assented and have been only looking out for my officers for recruiting purposes, and have made no public announcement, and allowed one who had a special corps to make advertisement which I thought would be fully within the spirit of the understanding. I then showed you an order to take regiments already

* Another copy of this order, on file in the War Department, is dated October 6, 1861. See Vol. LI, Part I, p. 494.

raised and not assigned to other officers for another purpose, and you offered to assign me Colonel Jones' regiment. You also said that an Irish regiment, now being raised, you would like to be assigned to me. To that I assented, and left for the purpose of organizing recruiting in Maine, and from thence to Washington. On my return I find that the recruiting officers have been making publications injurious to me and the recruiting service, so that it becomes necessary to know what exactly is understood between us.

Two weeks have passed and now these regiments are not full. The allegations of men are that they will not serve under some of the officers which have been appointed. I desire, therefore, the simple announcement by general order that I have authority to enlist me for a regiment, to be numbered as you please, also a squadron of mounted men, these troops to be a part of the volunteer force of the State. These to be in addition to those already assigned by you. I you choose, however, to recall the Irish regiment assigned me, I shall have no objections. I should be glad to keep it, but I should be unjust to others if I did so, to the exclusion of a new regiment. That being done, I see no difficulty in the way of filling up all these regiments at once, save this one.

A most vicious practice has arisen here, as it seems to me, of captains or other recruiting officers offering private bounties for men of \$5 and \$7. This amounts, in fact, to the sale of men by the recruiting officers to the captain who has the most money to fill up his company. The men hold off from enlisting for a higher bid, and so the deserving but poor officer gets no men to enlist, and the whole recruitment is demoralized. This bounty can only be got from the officers, and it amounts to the British system of buying commissions in its worst form. I will not tolerate it where I have the authority so to do, and I would respectfully suggest its evil tendency in others.

I trust these suggestions and this course, which will allow those patriotic persons who have done me the honor to inform me of their desire to enlist in the service of the country, to serve under my command in preference to another, the opportunity of so enlisting, while others of different preferences will have an opportunity to gratify their desires, and both classes will thus be brought at once into the field where they are so much needed. At Your Excellency's request, I have put this matter in writing to prevent possible misunderstanding.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I am, most truly, yours,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copy of Major-General Butler's enlistment papers.)

U. S. Volunteers' enlistment list.

We, the undersigned, by our signatures hereto, do hereby severally agree to serve for a period of three years from the date of our enlistment in the U. S. service, or during the war, unless sooner discharged, as volunteers in the force called for by the President in his proclamation of May 3, 1861, in accordance with the terms of said proclamation and under the organization set forth in general orders from the War Department and from the Adjutant-General's Office; and if ordered into camp and our number is not filled up to the minimum number of men on or before the 20th day of October, we severally agree to serve in the companies to which we may be severally assigned. Enlisted men are entitled to pay, subsistence, clothing, and quarters from the term of their enlistment. Pay, \$13 per month. A bounty of \$100 upon being honorably discharged at the end of the war.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, October 5, 1861—9.30 p. m.

Major-General BUTLER:

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received and read your note of to-day's date, on my return from visiting our cavalry camp at Readville, and I beg leave to say at once, in reply to your remark relating to some supposed promise of mine, that I did not at any time say that while we were already raising so many regiments in Massachusetts I could consent to an embarrassment of the service by additional competition for recruits. But while I assured you of my willingness, so far as it lay in my power, to assign to you, out of regiments in progress, our fair proportion, or more than that, of the six regiments you told me you wished to raise in New England, I have constantly declared that I could not concur in a policy which, by crowding the competition of regiments, would be fatal or very dangerous to successful recruiting. And I apprehend that we have been already of late overdoing the business by attempting to raise one cavalry and eight infantry regiments and three battery corps at the same time. I am convinced that four of these infantry regiments should first be filled before beginning upon more regiments. The length of time we have already spent in recruiting these bodies now in process, to which fact your note alludes, is a circumstance confirmatory of this opinion. The Twenty-second Regiment will march on Tuesday; the Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-seventh will be filled, doubtless, by Monday week, if not disturbed by more competitors; and since all the regiments in New England are ordered to report to yourself, and there will be no difficulty in getting the troops needed for your own column, I need feel no anxiety in that respect. Please, however, send me a roster of company officers under whom you wish a new regiment enlisted, if you have any offering of whom you think favorably, and I will authorize a new regiment to begin in a week from Monday next, under Capt. Henry L. Abbot (of Massachusetts), of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, for colonel, and Charles Everett, late colonel of District of Columbia Volunteers, formerly serving in Mexico, or Maj. Francis Brinley, for lieutenant-colonel—the major to be selected seasonably. I cannot authorize any earlier movement, especially in view of your proposal to advance half a month's pay to the new regiment to the exclusion of the other regiments now recruiting; nor can I consent to the organization of any regiment, at any time, upon such a plan of favoritism. If gentlemen, out of their own purses, choose to offer bounties to secure enlistments, I know not that I can interpose to prevent it. But I do not approve of its being done, nor have I ever known an instance of the kind. If, however, any person employed in the general recruiting service, or any other agent of the Commonwealth, has ever in one instance taken money as a consideration for anything done or left undone in relation to the duty or service touching which his employment gave him any power or function, I will be obliged to you, or to any other person, for the evidence of such fact. I should regard such conduct as a grave offense, which should not be suffered, and which should not be allowed to pass without full pursuit. And since you suggest that recruiting officers have sold men for a price to regimental or company commanders, I rely on your zeal for the public good and your sense of what is due to justice both to the public service and to individuals that the guilty shall be specified and all the means of proof made known to me, in order that the most speedy and vigilant measures for suppression and rebuke may be instituted.

Since I began this note permit me to add that the first instance of the offering of private bounty has come to my knowledge, requiring

me, therefore, to correct a statement made in the earlier part of this letter, and that is the case of a gentleman who had the offer from yourself of a commission in case he would enlist a given number of men, to secure which he has offered \$5 per man. I regret to be obliged to refer to this point, because I am grieved to know that any officer of the U. S. Army has begun to interfere at all with enlistments for the volunteer force in Massachusetts. Poor and humble as may be the value of my own services and judgment, and little as I may have personally contributed to the success of our military preparations and movements, yet I have the great satisfaction of knowing that we have pursued a system, carefully, watchfully, faithfully, and zealously, in which, by the intelligent and loyal co-operation of all officers of the State and of the Union, who have had any connection with such matters here, we have found reason to trust. In truth, almost any system is better than none. We have, thanks to the energy and zeal of the people of the Commonwealth, enlisted, armed, uniformed, equipped, and forwarded with complete camp material and baggage trains sixteen full infantry regiments, to say nothing of two artillery corps and our sharpshooters; and the public and the Government have observed their numbers, completeness, and efficiency with numberless expressions of approval and satisfaction. We are at this very moment doing half as much more, and doing it with the utmost of our ability, and we have thus far escaped the confusion and uncertainty of movements which have embarrassed some other States and from which, by much effort, their Governors have only just now escaped. Now, with the utmost respect for the Department of War, and for yourself personally, and with the most loyal sentiment of obedience, I mean to continue to do just what I have from the first persistently done, and that is, to hold with an iron hand and unswerving purpose all the powers which, by the laws, pertain to me officially in my own grasp, yielding the most implicit obedience in all things to those having the right to direct me, but at the same time remembering that true subordination requires every officer to perform his own duties and fulfill his own functions himself, as well as to submit himself loyally to his official superiors. And I know that I have most earnestly and diligently, without stopping a moment to count the cost, endeavored to obey every requisition of the War Department and to furnish everything it desired. Now, the law and the Army orders place the business of raising and recruiting for the volunteer service and the commissioning of volunteer officers in the hands of the Governors of the States from which they are called and by which they are furnished; nor is it permitted by law, to the President himself, even were he so disposed, to interfere in the premises, unless the Governor of a State on whom a call for troops is made refuses or neglects to perform his proper functions. And I am and have repeatedly been assured by the Secretary of War that his Department regarded with the utmost satisfaction the efforts made by Massachusetts to serve the country and support the national arms, and, moreover, that he had issued no orders and would issue none tending to interfere with the State authorities.

I shall, therefore, do exactly by you as I have done by General Sherman and General Burnside; that is to say, I shall use every exertion to furnish troops for the service you propose in our full proportion. But it must be done by pursuing such methods and plans as we have found necessary for the general advantage of the service. Nor can I permit, so far as it lies with me to decide, any officers of the United States to raise troops as Massachusetts volunteers within this Common-

wealth except for recruitment of existing regiments, or subject to the conditions indicated, while any advice or friendly assistance will be gratefully received from any quarter, much more from a gentleman of your capacity to advise, and your hearty zeal in the cause we are both aiming to serve.

I have the honor to be, with respect and regard, yours, faithfully,
JOHN A. ANDREW.

(Statutes at Large of the United States, passed at the First session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.)

CHAP. IX. AN ACT to authorize the employment of volunteers, &c.

Be it enacted, &c.:

SEC. 4. That * * * the Governors of the States furnishing volunteers under this act shall commission the field, staff, and company officers requisite for said volunteers; but in cases where the State authorities refuse or omit to furnish volunteers at the call or on the proclamation of the President, and volunteers from such States offer their services under such call or proclamation, the President shall have power to accept such services and to commission the proper field, staff, and company officers.

(Telegram.)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, October 5, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Will you pay our soldiers as fast as sworn in half month's pay, detailing paymaster therefor? Do not authorize this for any unless for all. What is General Butler's power and position here?

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

(Telegram.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 5, [1861].

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

We cannot pay in advance. General Butler has authority to concentrate a brigade for special service, all of which is to be organized under the several Governors of the Eastern States. We gave General Butler authority with regard to advance.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, October 6, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I am very much at loss to attach a definite construction to your telegram received last evening in reply to my inquiry of you as to what is the power and the position of Major-General Butler in this Commonwealth, since the recent Army orders assigning him to the command of

a new military department, which includes the State of Massachusetts, and my perplexity on this subject is increased by the official service upon me at the same moment of the annexed communication and order from General Butler. I inclose to you the originals. What am I to understand by this requirement that all officers in command of troops mustered into U. S. service without limitation as to time or place shall report themselves to him?

On the 23d ultimo I issued an order respecting the volunteer regiments which are being raised in Massachusetts under my direction. I inclose to you a copy of this order and invite your attention to it, and also to the general order of the War Department of the United States of the 16th ultimo, an extract from which is therein quoted. You will perceive thereby that in Massachusetts I am engaged in recruiting at this time eight regiments of infantry, from the Twenty-second to the Twenty-ninth, inclusive, one regiment of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery, one battery having been completed and dispatched to Washington on Friday last. The Twenty-second Infantry (Colonel Wilson's) is under orders to leave for Washington to-morrow. Am I to understand that its departure must be delayed in order that its colonel shall report to General Butler? The Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-seventh Regiments are in an advanced state of preparation, and acting under authority from yourself I have selected them to form the contingent desired from Massachusetts for General Sherman. Am I to understand now that their colonels are to report to General Butler and be liable to be diverted at his discretion from the designation I have made concerning them? The Twenty-fourth Regiment (Colonel Stevenson) I have, under your authority, intended for General Burnside. Am I to understand that this intention is subject to General Butler's permission?

When General Butler first came here with his plan for raising six regiments in New England, I at once assigned to him, subject to your approval, two (the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth) of the eight regiments I then had started; nor is there any difficulty in his having a third if need be. I regret his appearance now in the capacity of a recruiting officer, introducing, as it does, an element of confusion, perplexity, and conflict into the system of raising and equipping troops, which has thus far been steadily and earnestly pursued here.

Why is power given to him thus to interfere with me and distract and confuse the system under which my operations are conducted? I have not received from the President nor from yourself any notice that my efforts to serve the country in my official capacity have not been efficient and satisfactory. On the contrary, the President and yourself have at various times given assurances—very gratifying in their terms—of a contrary description. If anything has occurred to produce a revolution of opinion on this subject in your mind, I trust it may be disclosed; but in view of your recent expressions of satisfaction with what has been and is being accomplished in Massachusetts, the present attitude of General Butler puzzles me exceedingly.

I dread the introduction into Massachusetts of the same elements of confusion from which the Executives of New York and Pennsylvania have just extricated themselves, and I desire to arrive at a thorough understanding at once, with a view to harmonize matters before they become so entangled as to annihilate the military efficiency of this Commonwealth. This is my apology for writing to you thus earnestly and frankly.

To one circumstance I beg to call your especial attention. General Butler, it seems, comes clothed with some authority to pay half a

month's advance to men enlisted by himself. How does it happen that all the troops raised here cannot receive advance pay if it is proposed thus to favor a part? And why should this trust of discrimination be reposed in an officer who has been unfamiliar hitherto with the practical business of raising men in this State for the war? We have done our utmost to obey, and to anticipate even, the wishes of the Federal Government in the enlistment of men and in the perfection and economy of their preparation and equipment, and I am more troubled by this disturbing interposition than I have been by all the toils and responsibilities of the year.

I heartily desire to avoid collision or even the slightest complaint. I am willing to sacrifice anything merely personal to myself, but I cannot consent in silence to the entering of a wedge for I know not what distractions to follow. Even now I begin to hear of persons who claim to have had commissions promised to them by General Butler, and if he undertakes to raise troops here himself he will undertake to control the appointment of their officers, although the Governor alone can by law grant commissions unless he shall refuse to exercise his functions and neglect to raise troops when required.

I beg leave, in conclusion, again to express to you my conviction of the necessity of immediate action by the President and yourself on the subjects I have thus presented, with a view clearly to understand the relation which it is intended to establish between General Butler's authority and my own, and to avoid the evils which must inevitably result from the present attitude of affairs.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, October 7, 1861.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER:

SIR: His Excellency Governor Andrew directs me to say that the pressure upon his time which has occupied him all of yesterday and to-day will continue this evening and through to-morrow, when he will be obliged to leave town for a day more, but that if you desire to communicate with him, and will do so in writing, directed to 71 Charles street, this evening, he will endeavor to prepare a proper answer before morning and cause it to be sent to you at an early hour.

Yours, very truly,

THOMAS DREW,
Assistant Military Secretary.

AT OFFICE, October 8, 1861—10 a. m.

General Butler received His Excellency's note at this hour, which renders it almost impossible to prepare a written statement of the matter of communication.

A personal interview of five minutes would in his judgment conduce to the public service and save explanation much more formal in writing.

If Governor Andrew has any reasons personal to General Butler for not desiring an interview (of which he is not aware) of course the interview is not desirable.

(The above has no signature nor address, but is in the handwriting of General Butler.)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
October 8, 1861.

Major-General BUTLER, U. S. Volunteers:

GENERAL: His Excellency Governor Andrew has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this morning, and directs me to reply that he has no reason whatsoever of a character personal to yourself for not desiring an interview; that, on the contrary, he has always had strong reasons to be pleased in your personal society, which has been invariably agreeable to him. But he is at this hour, and will continue to be for some time, engaged at a session of the Executive Council, and various other engagements of an imperative character are pressing upon his attention. Therefore, unless the subject upon which an interview is desired is of such a character as to absolutely require immediate attention, he would prefer at this moment that it should be placed in writing, especially in view of the fact that there appears by your letter of the 5th instant to be a difference of memory respecting the oral conversation therein referred to.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. G. BROWNE, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Military Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS NEW ENGLAND DEPARTMENT,
Boston, October 8, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR: I desire to know if any rooms at the State House could be temporarily obtained, until the meeting of the Legislature, for the use of myself and staff as headquarters. Knowing that some rooms were put to the use of General Wilson, I am emboldened to make the request.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
October 8, 1861.

Major-General BUTLER:

SIR: I have not the assignment of rooms in the State House. I found Colonel Wilson occupying a room. It was not with my consent, but it was to the inconvenience of all having business in our wing of the building. I think it a bad precedent, and not to be followed; nor, so far as I may be consulted, can I consent that the State House shall be used as headquarters or for office rooms by any but those officers contemplated by law and having rooms regularly assigned to them, such as heads of departments and bureaus of the Commonwealth. I am informed to-day that Colonel Wilson happened almost by accident to begin using the room he frequented, and knowing that his stay here would be very brief, and his hours few each day while here, I did not feel willing to ask his removal, and I am very sorry now to be compelled by your reference to the fact of his presence here to say a word about it.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

(Telegram.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 8, 1861.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston :

I have agreed that Wilson's regiment should come to Washington, and you to furnish another regiment in its place.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW ENGLAND,
Boston, October 12, 1861.

Will "His Excellency Governor Andrew" assign to General Butler the recruitment of a regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers and a squadron of mounted men, to be armed and equipped by him under the authority of the President, the officers to be selected by General Butler, but commissioned by "His Excellency," with, of course, a veto power upon what may be deemed an improper selection? As these officers are to go with General Butler upon duty, would "His Excellency" think it improper he should exercise the power of recommendation?

To the telegram of the President, asking consent that the authorization should be given to General Butler to raise troops, "His Excellency" telegraphed in reply that he would "aid" General Butler to the utmost. General Butler knows of no way in which "His Excellency" can aid him so effectually as in the manner proposed.

The selection by "His Excellency" in advance, without consultation, of a colonel and lieutenant-colonel of an unformed regiment—not a soldier of which has been recruited by the State—and both these gentlemen, to whom the general at present knows no personal objection, being absent from the State on other duty, seems to him very objectionable.

It is not certain that Lieutenant Abbot, of the Topographical Engineers, will be permitted to leave his corps. Colonel Everett has not lived in the State for many years, and has not such interest identified with the State or the men of Massachusetts, whom he would command, as to render his appointment desirable. General Butler has had, and can have, the aid of neither in his regiment, and he believes that those who do the work, other things being equal, should have the offices. General Butler would have been happy to have conferred with "His Excellency" upon these and other points, but "His Excellency" did not seem to desire it.

General Butler has proceeded upon this thesis in his recruitment—to say to all patriotic young men who seemed proper persons, and who have desired to enter the service as officers, "If you have the confidence of your neighbors so that you can recruit a given number of men, then by giving evidence of your energy and capacity thus far, if you are found fit in other respects upon examination, I will recommend you for a commission to command the number of men you shall raise." This is believed to be a course much better calculated to find officers than to hunt for them by the uncertain light of petitions and recommendations.

General Butler desires to make good his words to these young gentlemen. "His Excellency" will perceive the impossibility of at once furnishing a roster under such circumstances, as requested for "His Excellency's" perusal.

"His Excellency's" attention is called to the fact that no reply has been received to General Butler's request as to a squadron of mounted men.

General Butler is informed by the returns of those who have recruited for him that he has already a number of men equal to two regiments in such progress that they can be organized in ten days, being the most prompt recruitment ever done in this State; these besides the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Regiments assigned to him by general order.

General Butler trusts that "His Excellency" will not, without the utmost necessity for it, throw any obstacles in the way of his recruitment, as General Butler is most anxious to get his division organized, so as to start upon an expedition, already planned, in the service of his country. General Butler hopes that these views will meet "His Excellency's" concurrence and co-operation.

Most respectfully, "His Excellency's" obedient servant,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, October 14, 1861.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding Department of New England:

GENERAL: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt at this department of your letter of the 12th instant, addressed to His Excellency Governor Andrew, which I have forwarded according to its direction, His Excellency being absent from the city.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
A. G. BROWNE, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Military Secretary.

Lieut. Col. A. G. BROWNE, JR.,
Military Secretary, State House:

Will A. G. Browne, jr., give the bearer a descriptive roll, and oblige,
Yours,

P. HAGGERTY.

This bears no date, but was received by me on October 19.
A. G. BROWNE, JR.

CITY OF LOWELL, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
October 18, 1861.

His Excellency Governor ANDREW:

DEAR SIR: There appears to be a question whether the men enlisting into General Butler's division are entitled to State aid for their families. We have paid in several cases where it seemed to be absolutely necessary to do so. I have written the adjutant-general upon this subject, and he sends me a printed copy of General Orders, No. 23, but I notice that was issued September 23, and it has occurred to me that perhaps this order was not designed to cover the case to which I now call Your Excellency's attention. I wish to act understandingly in paying money from the city treasury. An early reply will therefore oblige,

Your obedient servant,

B. C. SARGEANT,
Mayor.

(Indorsement.)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, October 21, 1861.

Received this day, and respectfully referred to the attorney-general for answer.

By order of the Governor:

A. G. BROWNE, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Military Secretary.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
October 23, 1861.

His Honor B. C. SARGEANT,
Mayor of Lowell:

SIR: His Excellency Governor Andrew has referred to me for answer your letter of the 18th, in which you inquire whether men enlisted in General Butler's brigade are entitled to the benefits of the act in aid of the families of volunteers. In my opinion all volunteers who are inhabitants of this State and enlist in Massachusetts regiments should receive the benefits of this statute, and it includes all regiments raised in this State under the authority of the Governor, the officers of which are by him commissioned. If General Butler's brigade is to be so raised and so commissioned, then its soldiers will be mustered into and enlisted in the service of the United States within the fair meaning of the language of the first section "as members of the volunteer militia of the State." I suppose this will be the case, and therefore that the men enlisted by him will be entitled to the usual aid. And I only state my opinion in this guarded form because of the possible, but highly improbable, contingency of volunteers being enlisted in full regiments in Massachusetts without the sanction of its Executive, the officers of which he might decline to commission or recognize.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DWIGHT FOSTER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
October 23, 1861.

Hon. B. C. SARGEANT,
Mayor of Lowell:

MY DEAR SIR: The Order No. 23 applies to all persons professing to recruit under whatever authority for any regiments other than those therein designated. I put at Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler's disposal the Twenty-sixth Regiment and the Twenty-eighth, and desired all the influence he could bring to bear upon recruiting should be made to avail for the benefit of these corps until they should be filled. They, as yet, are not full. I understand that persons—acting under his supposed authority, but wholly in defiance of my explicit statement to that gentleman of my own wish and purpose—assume to enlist men into other, or for other, organizations not included in Order No. 23; thus introducing more competition, when we had already strained the recruiting as far as it was prudent, and thus putting back some ten infantry, cavalry, and artillery corps in progress. If General Butler favors these persons I am equally pained and surprised. It is certainly without right and without authority, detrimental to the service, and tending to some breach between himself and me, when we ought to

work, each in our respective spheres, as the patient servants of a cause it is glory enough to serve in any manner, however humble. Had not this interference been attempted, some of our regiments would have been full which are not yet quite complete; when, if another and third regiment was needed from Massachusetts to complete General Butler's six regiments of infantry he wished for, I would cheerfully before now have designated some officers to begin its recruitment. The men whom General Butler or others in his interest have influenced to offer to enlist will be fully recognized as Massachusetts Volunteers on going into any of Colonel Jones' companies (Twenty-sixth Regiment) or Colonel Murphy's (Twenty-eighth Regiment). And there is yet room for them.

I am, with high regard, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW ENGLAND,
No. 2. } *Boston, October 21, 1861.*

By the authority of the President of the United States, in words following—

WAR DEPARTMENT, *September 10, 1861.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler is hereby authorized to raise, organize, arm, uniform, and equip a volunteer force for the war, in the New England States, not exceeding six regiments of the maximum standard, of such arms, and in such proportions, and in such manner as he may judge expedient; and for this purpose his orders and requisitions on the Quartermaster, Ordnance, and other staff departments of the Army, are to be obeyed and answered; provided, the cost of such recruitment, armament and equipment does not exceed in the aggregate that of like troops now or hereafter raised for the service of the United States.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Approved September 12, 1861.

A. LINCOLN.

and with the consent, by telegram to the War Department, of their Excellencies the Governors of the several States wherein the troops are proposed to be raised, the commanding general of the Department of New England proposes to recruit not exceeding six regiments of the maximum number of the various arms, and for that purpose has authorized recruitment in the several States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine.

In order to correct any mistake or misunderstanding, the officers recruiting are empowered to enlist men in the service of the United States upon the terms following, and no other:

The troops are to be regiments or corps of the several States in which they are enlisted, and are to be deemed a part of the quota thereof.

The officers to be commissioned by the Governors of the several States, according to the constitution and laws thereof and of the United States. Pay to be \$13 per month, and \$100 bounty at the end of the war to the honorably discharged soldier. All the troops of this division to be paid at least one month's pay before they leave their respective States or the camp of instruction, so as to be able to leave that sum with their families.

In Massachusetts towns and cities are empowered by an act of the Legislature to relieve the families and relatives within a certain degree of every inhabitant of the State who shall enlist in the service, and in the other New England States bounties are offered and provision made for the support of the families of the enlisted soldier, and the troops

raised under this order will be entitled to all the bounty and relief provided by law for the volunteers of the several States. Especially will this be the case in Massachusetts, were there doubts otherwise, since His Excellency Governor Andrew telegraphed to the War Department that he "would help General Butler to the utmost" in his recruiting.

A vicious practice having come to the notice of the commanding general of other sums being paid by officers recruiting in the State of Massachusetts, it is positively forbidden to any person recruiting under the authority of the United States to offer, promise, or give any money or valuable thing whatever for recruits to any person, and any person so offending will not be recommended for commission by the commanding general.

No recruits are desired who are habitually intemperate or who have ever been convicted of any crime. Deserters from the British Army are especially reprobated. It is the wish and desire of the commanding general to have in his division only thoughtful, patriotic men, who are seriously desirous of aiding their country in her hour of peril, and who will enlist under her banner for this reason alone.

All recruits will be immediately taken into camp upon their enlistment; will be uniformed in the best manner, instructed by competent drill-masters in the appropriate exercises for their proper arm of service, and their health and comfort specially cared for. In return for this, the most thorough subordination, discipline, and good conduct will be exacted. As soon as the division thus raised is brought into a proper state of efficiency it will march, under the orders of the commanding general, upon a service already designated and to which it is to be fitted.

The numbers and names of regiments and corps will be hereafter designated by general order.

By command of Major-General Butler:

GEO. C. STRONG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW ENGLAND,
Boston, October 25, 1861.

His Excellency Governor ANDREW:

Under authority given me of date of September 10 by the War Department of the United States, a copy whereof has heretofore been sent to Your Excellency, there has been enlisted and mustered into the service of the United States a company of Massachusetts Volunteers, numbering eighty-six men, inhabitants of said State. A copy of the descriptive list of said company is herewith forwarded for deposit in the office of the adjutant-general of the State.

These men have severally taken the oath required by law for enlisted men in the service of the United States and are now in course of instruction at Camp Chase, Lowell. At Camp Chase, all the members of this company being present (saving those absent without leave), by written ballots, in my presence, the members of the company of twenty-one years and upward selected their officers by election as follows:

For captain, Cadwallader F. Blanchard, of Lowell, who received eighty-three votes; all others (E. A. Fiske), one vote. For first lieutenant, James Parsons [Parsons], of Lowell, who received fifty-nine votes; all others (E. A. Fiske), twenty-three votes. For second lieutenant, Edward A. Fiske, of Lowell, who received seventy-nine votes; all others, eligible (Ira Moore), one vote.

These gentlemen being thus severally elected in accordance with the principles of the constitution of Massachusetts, chapter 2, section 10, severally signified their acceptance of the trust reposed in them and are approved and recommended by me as persons fit to be appointed and commissioned in their respective offices.

If expedient, after they are commissioned, they may be reported for examination by a board appointed under the law for that purpose by the general commanding the department. The President, in accordance with the act of Congress approved July 22, 1861, by authority vested in the general commanding this department, has accepted the service of this company of volunteers. They have been mustered into the service of the United States in accordance with General Orders from the Adjutant-General's Office, No. 58 and No. 1, of the current series.

Said Blanchard, Parsons [Parsons], and Fiske have been duly mustered into the service and have been duly selected by the written vote of the members of said company for their several offices in accordance with the principles of the constitution of Massachusetts.

It therefore becomes my duty most respectfully to request Your Excellency to commission these the requisite company officers, so selected and recommended, in compliance with the requisitions of said act of Congress, section 5, which provides that the Governors of States furnishing volunteers under this act shall commission the field, staff and company officers requisite for the said volunteers to their offices.

If Your Excellency knows or is informed of any personal disqualification in either of said officers, I respectfully ask that such disqualification may be stated, that others may be selected to be commissioned by the Governor of the State.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,

*Commanding Department of New England, and
authorized to raise troops, as before stated.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
October 26, 1861.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding Department of New England:

GENERAL: I beg leave to acknowledge your letter dated the 25th instant, but not delivered by your messenger until this evening and not accompanied by the descriptive list therein mentioned.

I respectfully decline to issue commissions to the gentlemen for whom you therein request them, and if the descriptive list of the men over whom you desire that officers shall be placed had been forwarded by you I should have directed the adjutant-general not to deposit it in his office. This refusal is altogether independent of the military qualifications of the gentlemen for whom you request commissions, and is caused entirely by the fact that these men who are assumed by you to have been properly organized into a company of Massachusetts Volunteers have in reality been collected without due authority, in violation of law and of the express terms of an order of the War Department of the United States of a date subsequent to that of the authorization you rely upon in your General Order, No. 2, of the Department of New England, and also in violation of a general order (No. 23) issued at my direction by the adjutant-general of this Commonwealth as well as to the detriment of the several volunteer regiments now encamped in this Commonwealth, not yet recruited to the maximum standard.

By authority from the War Department, under date of September 10, you are authorized to raise six regiments in New England.

By a general order of the same Department, under date of September 16, "all persons having received authority from the War Department to raise volunteer regiments, batteries, or companies in the loyal States are, with their commands, hereby placed under the order of the Governors of those States, to whom they will immediately report the present condition of their respective organizations. These troops will be organized or reorganized and prepared for service by the Governors of the respective States in the manner they judge most advantageous for the interests of the General Government."

And the special application of this order to yourself is confirmed by a telegraphic dispatch from the Secretary of War to myself, which states that "General Butler has authority to concentrate a brigade for special service, all of which is to be organized under the several Governors of the Eastern States," and also by the reply of the Secretary of War to a letter from myself making inquiry concerning the orders and authority under which you are assuming to act, in reference to which the Secretary of War wrote:

It was the intention of this Department to leave to Your Excellency all questions concerning the organization of troops in your State, and the orders to which you refer were designed to be subject to the direction and control of the Executive of Massachusetts.

Conformably therewith, by my command, General Order, No. 23, was issued by the adjutant-general of Massachusetts, of which I inclose a copy,* prohibiting the formation of any new regiment or companies in his State without orders from these headquarters, for the reason that it was of the first importance that the eight regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery, which were then in process of organization in Massachusetts, should be completed without the delay which would be caused by additional competition.

I assigned to you the Twenty-sixth Regiment (Colonel Jones) and the Twenty-eighth Regiment (Col. Thomas S. Murphy), as the fair proportion which Massachusetts should contribute to the brigade of six regiments which you desired to obtain from New England, and being desirous to help you to the utmost I even offered, so soon as such a time should elapse as would probably be sufficient to complete the recruiting of some of the nine regiments then in progress, to begin to organize a third regiment for you (being more than the proportion of Massachusetts of the six) and to offer its command to an experienced officer of the Topographical Engineers, who I had previously ascertained would have been willing to accept it. You declined this additional offer, and it is against my orders that you have proceeded to collect men and undertake to organize them under military form. By this action you have retarded and confused the recruiting service throughout the Commonwealth, have deprived several Massachusetts regiments of participation in important military operations now in progress, and to which they had been preassigned, by diverting recruits, who might otherwise have filled their ranks, under promises of peculiar privilege as to pay; and, more than all, you have set an example of insubordination, especially lamentable in the instance of an officer of so high rank.

If the eighty-six men mentioned by you in your letter desire to enter service as Massachusetts volunteers I will order them to be drafted to the Twenty-sixth Regiment, if there is yet room for them there, or

* See p. 817.

into the Twenty-eighth Regiment, which is only partially recruited (and to which, though assigned to you, I do not learn that you have given any attention). If they desire to serve their country efficiently they will find opportunity there. Or (though I do not desire to withdraw them from regiments destined for your command) if neither of those corps is satisfactory, they can be furnished with service in other Massachusetts regiments. I desire to call your attention, general, to the fact that the General Order, No. 2, issued by yourself as commander of the Department of New England, does not properly represent the relation which the men collected by you against my orders hold to the executive authorities and the legislative acts of this Commonwealth, and unless modified is likely to cause much individual perplexity and distress. In the same order you have quoted a single sentence from a telegraphic dispatch sent by me to the President of the United States, in such a manner and in such an association with other words, as to give a mistaken impression of its meaning, and of my own purposes and position.

I cannot conclude this note without an expression of keen regret that my plain and clearly defined official duty has brought me into any collision with a gentleman, whom in other spheres I have known so long, whose capacity and zeal for the public service is unquestioned by me, and between whom and myself there ought to be nothing inconsistent with cordial, patriotic, and friendly co-operation in the support and defense of a cause, grand as the proportions of the heritage of our fathers and blessed as their own immortality of fame.

I am, respectfully and obediently, yours, &c., &c.,

JOHN A. ANDREW,
*Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the
Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW ENGLAND,
Boston, November 6, 1861.

His Excellency Governor ANDREW:

I beg leave to call His Excellency's attention to the fact that I have received no answer to my note of October 12, the receipt of which was acknowledged by His Excellency's secretary in his absence. In the fear that it may not have reached His Excellency I have ventured to call attention to it, and also to know if any reply may be expected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, November 6, 1861.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER:

SIR: I have the honor to reply that on no consideration will the enlistment or organization of any cavalry or dragoons or mounted soldiers be permitted in this Commonwealth for the volunteer service until the First Cavalry Volunteer Regiment under Col. Robert Williams shall have been fully organized and ready to march.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

HEADQUARTERS,
Springfield, November 11, 1861.

Adj't. Gen. WILLIAM SCHOULER,
State House, Boston:

GENERAL: It having been represented to the Governor a few days since by Col. Thomas G. Stevenson, commanding Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, that Major-General Butler had sent him an order to deliver up some five men, mustered into the U. S. service in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, the Governor directed Colonel Stevenson not to deliver up the men. His Excellency now learns that General Butler sent an order to Colonel Dimick, commanding at Fort Warren, this morning, to have these same men delivered up to him, and this order could not be executed, as the names of the men were not given. At the same time Colonel Dimick intimated to Colonel Stevenson that if the names of any of the men were given by General Butler he would feel bound to deliver them on the order. The Governor directs me to state that General Butler has no authority to enlist men in Massachusetts unless for the Regular Army, excepting such as he shall enlist in those regiments which he is authorized to raise by the Governor, to wit, the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Regiments. If, therefore, the men claimed by General Butler were not enlisted either in the Twenty-sixth or Twenty-eighth, His Excellency orders that Colonel Stevenson shall not give them up, General Butler having no claim upon them; and if Colonel Stevenson cannot protect these men at Fort Warren, he is ordered to remove them to his camp at Readville. You will issue orders to this effect to Colonel Stevenson without delay and with the utmost dispatch.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 HARRISON RITCHIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
 No. 570. }

HEADQUARTERS,
Boston, November 12, 1861.

It having been represented at these headquarters that Major-General Butler, in command of the Department of New England, sent to Colonel Stevenson, Twenty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, an order to deliver up to him certain soldiers in said Twenty-fourth Regiment mustered into the U. S. service, which order Colonel Stevenson did not obey, the commander-in-chief approves Colonel Stevenson's conduct. Major-General Butler has no authority to enlist men in Massachusetts (unless for the Regular Army) excepting for those regiments which he was authorized to raise by His Excellency the commander-in-chief, viz, the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth. If, therefore, the men claimed by General Butler were not enlisted in either the Twenty-sixth or Twenty-eighth Regiment, Colonel Stevenson shall not give them up. If Colonel Stevenson cannot protect and hold his men at Fort Warren he shall immediately remove them to Camp Massasoit, Readville, and hold them until otherwise ordered.

Colonel Stevenson is charged with the execution of this order.
 By order of His Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor and commander-in-chief:

WILLIAM SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, November 27, 1861.

Brigadier-General THOMAS,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

GENERAL: For the sake of nearly a thousand misled men, who now occupy a position most unfortunate for themselves and their families, I beg to request your attention to the following considerations concerning the troops which Major-General Butler has raised contrary to my orders, and without authority from any source entitled to confer it.

Referring to my letters addressed to that officer under date of October 5 and October 26 last, copies of which have been filed in the War Department, I would recall to your recollection that by General Orders, No. 78, issued by you on September 16, General Butler was placed under my orders in respect to recruiting in Massachusetts any portion of the force which by authority from the War Department, dated September 10, he was empowered to raise in New England, and also that under date of September 27 I was assured by the Secretary of War as follows:

It was the intention of this Department to leave to Your Excellency all questions concerning the organization of troops in your State, and the orders to which you refer (*i. e.*, those concerning General Butler), were designed to be subject to the approval and control of the Executive of Massachusetts.

Also that under date of October 5 the Secretary telegraphed as follows, in reply to an inquiry from me, as to General Butler's power and position here:

General Butler has authority to concentrate a brigade for special service, all of which is to be organized under the several Governors of the Eastern States.

By reference to my letters of October 5 and October 26, before mentioned, and to facts well known to you from other sources, you are aware that in disobedience to my orders General Butler proceeded to recruit an irregular force in Massachusetts, which now amounts to nearly a thousand men, and it is of those I wish to speak.

The fair proportion of Massachusetts in the six regiments General Butler was expected to obtain from New England was two regiments. Accordingly I assigned to him our Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth, the first in an advanced state of preparation, and the latter in a condition most favorable to speedy recruitment and organization. Desiring to perfect his force in every arm of the service, so far as was consistently in my power, I also commenced to recruit for him the Fourth Massachusetts Light Artillery Battery.

At that time there were recruiting in the State eight regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and four artillery batteries. Notwithstanding the fact that I might thereby create too great a strain on our capacity to raise men, in my desire to aid him, I, on October 5, offered to commence, after a short interval, the recruitment for his expedition of a third regiment (being much more than the Massachusetts proportion of his six), but this offer he declined, and against my orders and conflicting with the regular recruiting system of the State and retarding the completion of all the regiments then in progress for Generals Sherman and Burnside, he proceeded to assemble the irregular force I have described, which is scattered throughout the Commonwealth in various camps from Lowell to Pittsfield.

You are aware that I have declined to commission the officers over the force thus irregularly raised, or to organize it into regiments, and you have approved of my determination in that respect. But the serv-

ices of these men ought not to be lost to the country, and however much they may be charged with responsibility for the insubordinate means by which they were collected, yet I trust that they may be disposed of in such a manner as to enable them to be properly officered and to admit their families to the benefits (now denied to them) provided by chapter 222 of the Massachusetts statutes of 1861, known as the "Soldiers' families relief act." This chapter of our statutes, which became a law on May 23 last, instituted a system of public charity toward the needy families of our troops, varying in amount from \$1 per week to \$12 per month, according to the necessities of each case. In dispensing this charity (for further details of which please refer to the copy of the act herewith inclosed) the municipal authorities of our towns and cities act as the agents of the Commonwealth and look to the descriptive rolls of our troops on deposit in the office of our adjutant-general as *prima facie* evidence of entry in U. S. service of the soldiers whose families apply to them for relief. But the descriptive rolls of General Butler's irregular troops are not received at that office, such troops not being raised under any authority from the Commonwealth; and our attorney-general has rendered an official opinion concerning the "relief act," to the effect that its provisions apply only to such troops as are raised in this State, "under the authority of the Governor, and the officers of which are by him commissioned." You will perceive, then, in what an unfortunate condition, in reference to this charity, these men are therefore placed. In consideration of all these facts, I think that orders should be issued from the War Department at once regulating this matter. The men have been sworn into the U. S. service by officers under General Butler's direction, and they can be used to good advantage in recruiting up the Twenty-eighth Regiment (now about 750 strong), which would have been filled to the maximum number some weeks since had it not been harassed by this irregular and insubordinate competition. The surplus, after filling the Twenty-eighth, cannot be better employed than in recruiting our Fifteenth and Twentieth Regiments, which suffered at Ball's Bluff, and in completing the companies which I am authorized to raise to constitute an additional Massachusetts regiment in combination with the seven companies which now constitute the Massachusetts battalion at Fortress Monroe and Newport News.

I feel that I have presented ample reasons for immediate action by the War Department in regard to these men, in the facts—

1. That they are now commanded by no legally constituted officers and therefore not subject to proper military command.
2. That by disposing of them in the manner I propose, no less than four regiments, *i. e.*, the Twenty-eighth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, and that at Fortress Monroe, all of them now defective or crippled, would be put in condition for immediately effective service.
3. That by such a disposition their families, many of which are in great need, would become entitled to the benefits of the State relief act.
4. That a fruitful cause of discontent, strife, and embarrassment would be effectually removed.

I beg to call your attention further, in this connection, to the fact that, by Major-General Butler's order, the Fourth Massachusetts Light Artillery Battery, which I raised for his expedition, was last week, without my knowledge, placed on board the steamer *Constitution* and dispatched to sea, none of its officers having been commissioned, and no application having been made to me, from any source, to appoint or commission them, and no notice having been given to me

of any intention to remove the battery at that time or in that manner from the State. If proper notice had been given to me from any source of General Butler's desire that the battery should sail at that time, I should have been happy to have completed its organization by the appointment of officers. But the first notice I received concerning the matter was a hasty letter from one of the members of the battery, addressed to the adjutant-general of the State, dated "On board steamer Constitution, Boston Harbor, November 21, 1861," and stating that it was at sea by General Butler's command, and was under the direction of men, purporting to be officers, who had been elected by the remaining men at a caucus convened by General Butler's order. With regard to some of these men presuming thus to act as officers, charges are on file in this department which, if substantiated, prove them to be persons of infamous character, unfit for any station of personal trust, honor, or responsibility.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment, which sailed in the Constitution, and is one of the regiments raised by me and assigned to General Butler, was fully recruited, carefully uniformed and equipped by the State, and its officers were duly appointed and commissioned by me. But this battery was hurried away without my knowledge, unofficered, incompletely uniformed and equipped, not fully recruited, not having any of its rolls prepared or deposited in the adjutant-general's office, and utterly unfit for service.

In making these suggestions and representations to you, general, I am oppressed by an inexpressible feeling of regret and almost of humiliation that in this time of trouble I should be found, even under compulsion, complaining of any person or of any grievance. And if I had no public function nor any duty other than to myself, I would be silent. But the public service requires obedience, subordination, decorum, and respect to constituted authority from all, to insure good order and the rights of all. And since Major-General Butler returned to New England in September last, authorized to concentrate a force here, "subject," so far as concerned this Commonwealth, "to the approval and control of the Executive of Massachusetts, all of which force was to be organized under the several Governors of the Eastern States," and in view of the facts—

1. That the policy of the War Department was clearly avowed to be non-interference with our enlistments.

2. That I assigned to General Butler our full quota, and a battery besides, of the force he was authorized to secure.

3. That in my letter to the Secretary of War, under date of October 6 (to which I beg to refer you, and to which no reply or acknowledgment has ever been received by me), I avowed clear and commanding reasons why our recruitment should not be further crowded by competition, to which reasons, they being also presented to General Butler in my letter to him of October 5, he never has ventured any reply or objection.

4. That notwithstanding and without my consent and against my declared will, and contrary to my General Order, No. 23 (a copy of which you will find annexed to my letter of October 6 to the Secretary), issued conformably to the General Order of the War Department, No. 78, and in defiance of my rightful "control," General Butler assumed to raise other and irregular bodies of soldiers, paying no heed and bestowing no care to the Twenty-eighth Regiment, which was placed at his disposal.

5. And that General Butler has long ago been informed by me in writing that I had determined not to organize such bodies of irregular

troops or grant commissions to officers over them, from which determination I feel it to be my public duty not to depart. I feel that I cannot, in justice to these men whom he has thus deluded into his movement, leave them sworn into U. S. service, as I understand them to have been, without at least this effort to secure to them a position in the service where they will be recognized by this Commonwealth as its regular troops, and whereby their families may become entitled to the benefits of the aid provided by law for the needy families of soldiers raised under the sanction of the authorities of Massachusetts.

And here I deem it my duty deliberately and earnestly to request that the appointment of Major-General Butler to the command of the Department of New England shall be revoked, or that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts at least shall be annexed to the Department of New York or to any other department found most convenient.

No want was felt by us of any change from our connection with the old Department of the East, nor was such change asked for or desired by any one to be affected by it, so far as I can learn, save by the commander of the new Department of New England himself. I make this request as well from self-respect as from conviction of its rightfulness; and I urge it with all the earnestness which can become me in a matter of the utmost concern—because in view of the utterly contemptuous manner in which Major-General Butler has conducted in the matter to which allusion has been made above, and the system of studious insult which he has practiced toward this Commonwealth and the lawful powers which it is my duty to uphold, I cannot quietly endure longer without remonstrance. If I should continue silent, I should become an accomplice. I should help to discourage other good men who depend on my own manhood and fidelity, and official as well as personal honor, to maintain my proper authority, and make good my warranties expressed or implied in the orders and authorities issued and imparted by me relative to the subject of raising troops in this State for the Federal volunteer service.

Moreover, the departure of Major-General Butler for another and remote theater of action to which he announces that he is bound will leave the department without any commander within reach of the duties, if any, which pertain properly to its command.

I had hoped that my letter of October 6 to the honorable Secretary of War would have resulted in some authoritative regulation of all these matters without obliging me further to assume the apparent attitude of accusation or of controversy. But the assumption of General Butler, as I learn from the public prints and from public report, to organize a regiment and his persistency in demeaning himself in a manner which leaves me no assurance that my own efforts to raise the new regiments for which requisition has been made upon me by the Department may not be interfered with or even defeated by other and more extensive usurpations on his part, oblige me to take a stand where we now are, to ask for a proper disposition of existing facts and for immunity for the future.

I address this letter to you, general, in order that it may be laid before the President or the Secretary of War or the General-in-Chief by yourself as the head of the appropriate bureau of communication, according to your judgment of the necessity and propriety of the case; and I have the honor to remain,

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 No. 105. } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, December 3, 1861.

The following orders have been received from the Secretary of War:

1. No more regiments, batteries, or independent companies will be raised by the Governors of the States except upon the special requisition of the War Department. Those now forming in the various States will be completed under direction of the respective Governors thereof, unless it be deemed more advantageous to the service to assign the men already raised to regiments, batteries, or independent companies now in the field in order to fill up their organizations to the maximum standard prescribed by law.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW ENGLAND,
 Boston, December 17, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

GOVERNOR: On the 27th day of November there was forwarded to the adjutant-general of the Commonwealth a letter of which the inclosed is a copy. No answer has been returned to that letter and no action taken on its request. May General Butler request His Excellency to favor him with a reply whether he will or will not commission the officers therein named? If any are objectionable, General Butler would be pleased to be informed of the objections and will recommend others. As this battery was raised under the authority of the State and with His Excellency's approval, it did not seem to come within either the spirit or the letter of His Excellency's refusal to commission any officers for troops raised under the authority of the War Department for General Butler. A reply to this communication, either in refusal or acquiescence, would be but justice to the acting officers of this battery, but a matter of entire indifference to

His Excellency's obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW ENGLAND,
 Boston, November 27, 1861.

General WILLIAM SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General State of Massachusetts:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a list of the officers of the company known as the Salem Light Artillery, with a request that they may be commissioned by His Excellency the Governor should they be deemed competent. Captain Manning is understood to have been recommended by the adjutant-general of the State: Captain, Charles H. Manning; Lieutenants, Fred. W. Reinhardt, Joseph R. Salla, Henry Davidson, George W. Taylor. These officers have been duly elected by the said company.

By order of Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler:

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 GEO. C. STRONG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, December 17, 1861.

Major-General BUTLER:

GENERAL: I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to state in reply to your note of this day that it was his intention at the proper time to appoint and commission suitable officers for the Fourth Battery, but that he was not advised of their intended removal from the Commonwealth, nor was any request made for such appointments, either from the company or from the acting officers, or from any other source, until eight days after the whole company had been removed from Massachusetts, when the Governor was requested by Major Strong to commission certain persons as officers, on the ground that they had been elected by the company, as it was said. But the company was gone. None of its rolls having been deposited in the office of the adjutant-general there were no means of identifying its men. At the time of Major Strong's request it was beyond the reach of any communication, nor was it easy to verify the qualifications of the persons suggested for officers, except in so far as they were within the general knowledge of persons at the State House. As to the person named for first lieutenant, the information received by the Governor is that his character is such as to render him unfit for appointment. As to the one proposed for fourth lieutenant, he is said to have remained at home dangerously sick, nor has the Governor any information to justify the belief that he is physically fitted for service, or likely within a reasonable time to become so.

The Governor, with these exceptions, is not conscious of having any objections to the other appointments suggested in that company if the opinions of those competent to judge confirm the alleged choice of the men, save that in his own judgment Mr. Salla is more competent to the captaincy than Mr. Manning. Being personally responsible to the company, to the people of the State and the country, and to the cause of us all, for the appointments he makes, he is unwilling to permit those who are to be commanded to suffer the infliction of poor officers, even though suggested by themselves, and he has had frequent occasion during the year to relieve men from officers whom they had recommended or chosen and whose incompetency or unfitness was found by them to be intolerable. Nor is this strange, for the volunteers, unlike our militia, are not enlisted under circumstances, whether as to mutual acquaintance or intimate knowledge of proposed officers, or the means of ascertaining and comparing the respective merits of accessible candidates favorable to the safe and successful selection of their officers, without much aid and protection against the practices of the designing and the ambitious.

The Governor is desirous of commissioning officers for the battery, and would be glad to receive the testimonials, if any, on which the claims of the persons in this instance proposed for appointment are founded.

I am directed in conclusion to suggest to you that the neglect to deposit in the office of the adjutant-general proper descriptive rolls of the battery is liable to cause much inconvenience and distress to the families of its members unless promptly remedied, for in administering the provisions of chapter 222 of the statutes enacted at the extra session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth in May last, it is the habit of the municipal authorities of the towns and cities to look to such rolls for *prima facie* evidence of the entry into service of those soldiers whose families apply to them for relief, and also the habit of the State auditor

to make the same reference in auditing the municipal accounts of expenditures under the act.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. G. BROWNE, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Military Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW ENGLAND,
Boston, December 18, 1861.

Lieut. Col. A. G. BROWNE, JR.,
Mil. Sec. to His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts:

SIR: Major-General Butler, commanding the Department of New England, directs that the inclosed communication* be respectfully returned to His Excellency Governor Andrew as being of improper address and signature.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. C. STRONG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Boston, December 18, 1861.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, &c., &c., &c.:

SIR: Accustomed myself to attempt to reach the substance of duty through the forms of natural courtesy and propriety, which I do not willingly or wittingly offend, I make no doubt that my education and natural acuteness may both fail sometimes to instruct me in those technicalities of breeding which regulate the formal intercourse of society.

I beg you therefore not to hold me to such rigidity of propriety as by the letter of Major Strong, assistant adjutant-general, written this day to my military secretary, by your command, you have exacted of him.

Having myself seen and known the contents of the letter of Colonel Browne, which is returned to him this day, with the criticism that it is not admissible, "as being of improper address and signature," I find myself unable to instruct him how to amend it, since the particulars of the offense were not stated, and were not discernible to me, nor, as I am assured, by him, I beg to assume all blame, if any there is, and to receive the proper correction as due to my own want of knowledge. I have therefore ventured, as one citizen writing to another, in which capacity I may be less likely to offend propriety and unknown laws and usages, to beg leave to address myself to you; and, inclosing the objectionable letter, with Major Strong's reply, to ask the favor of a precise statement of the offense committed, and to be instructed what amendment would relieve it from all animadversion on its form both of address and signature, and I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW ENGLAND,
Boston, December 19, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts:

SIR: I am instructed by Major-General Butler to state, in reply to Your Excellency's communication of yesterday, that the letter addressed

* See Browne to Butler, next, *ante*.

by Lieutenant-Colonel Browne to General Butler was returned because, in official correspondence on military subjects and between military men, it is customary to conform, if not to the letter of military law (paragraph 449, last clause, Army Regulations), at least to certain conventionalities equivalent thereto.

The letter to which that was a reply was addressed to Your Excellency and therefore signed by General Butler himself as claiming to be Your Excellency's co-ordinate.

Lieutenant-Colonel Browne's letter was addressed not to the chief of staff at these headquarters, but directly to the major-general commanding the department, and even then not in his official capacity.

General Butler desires me to state, moreover, that the proprieties above discussed are herein violated only because Your Excellency's letter was received at the moment of General Butler's departure for Washington, and he was therefore unable himself to respond, as was his desire to do.

I have the honor to be, sir, Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

GEORGE C. STRONG,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Boston, December 20, 1861.

Maj. GEORGE C. STRONG,

Asst. Adj. Gen. and Chief of Staff of Major-General Butler:

MAJOR: I am directed by His Excellency Governor Andrew to acknowledge the receipt, this evening, of your letter bearing date yesterday, and to suggest to you certain misconceptions upon which it is written:

1. With the single exception of the President of the United States, no officer or person, whether State or national, civil or military, whether temporarily sojourning or permanently residing within the limits of Massachusetts, can be recognized within such limits as the "co-ordinate" of the Governor of the Commonwealth in official dignity or rank.

You are reminded of this fact simply because His Excellency would not seem to waive a point important in our federative system, of which system the President is the sole head, without any co-ordinate, and in which the States composing it are as essential to its constitutional life as are the people themselves, each respective Governor being the official head of his own State, without any co-ordinate within his jurisdiction saving the President of the United States, who is the Federal head and the official superior of all magistrates and officers.

2. But irrespective of this fact, it appears very remarkable that a gentleman of acute perception and trained professional intellect, such as Major-General Butler has acquired by extensive experience in civil life, should quote the regulations for the Army of the United States as dictating ceremonies of official intercourse to a magistrate who is no part of that Army and not subject to its regulations, for it cannot admit of question that no regulations promulgated by the Secretary of War, and liable to constant variation, can be imperative upon the Governor of a State, who, if General Butler's assertions of law and courtesy in this respect are true, might, for the offense which General Butler alleges, be amenable to a court-martial and, as a result of finding, be "dismissed from the service," which could only mean—deposed from his office as Governor by the sentence of a court-martial of the Federal Army, if the theory be correct that his office is necessarily responsible to such Army Regulations.

But it needs no *reductio ad absurdum* to test the pretension that the Federal Army Regulations govern the Governors of the States, for in those regulations the catalogue of officers which they contemplate is explicitly set forth, being from first to sixteenth (*i. e.*, from lieutenant-general to corporal) inclusive, and the Governors of the States are nowhere included in the enumeration; nor does it seem to require argument to establish the fact that this *lex scripta* which is quoted by you, under Major-General Butler's direction, to justify his abrupt and ungentle treatment of an important and polite business letter on a mere pretext of technical formality, fails as utterly to justify his action as does the reason of the thing.

3. Another error, major, to which I am directed to request especial attention, consists in your entirely ignoring the fact that by General Orders, No. 78, of the War Department of the United States, bearing date of the 16th of September last, Major-General Butler was placed under the orders of the Governor of Massachusetts, in respect to raising, organizing, reorganizing, and preparing for service any portion designed to be raised in Massachusetts of the volunteer force which on the 10th of September he received authority from the Secretary of War to raise in the New England States.

It is not intended in this connection to raise or to discuss the question whether under existing laws the authority assumed to be granted to Major-General Butler by the War Department was not invalid from the beginning, so far as concerns the raising of troops in Massachusetts, this Commonwealth having neither refused nor omitted to respond cheerfully to every requisition for troops made upon its Executive by the Federal authorities; and the point is mentioned only to guard against the possible use of this correspondence at any future period to signify an admission on the part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts of the right of the Federal Government, under existing laws, to authorize individuals to raise troops in any State without such omission or refusal on the part of the authorities of such State to respond to requisitions.

In the present condition of national affairs the Governor considers it impolitic and unpatriotic to embarrass the public service by undue nicety of etiquette, and he regrets that Major-General Butler's views of duty in this particular should not have corresponded with his own, so as to render the present correspondence unnecessary; but since questions of mere etiquette have thus been mooted by General Butler, I am bound by an imperative necessity which his criticism upon my letter of December 17 imposes upon me to recall to his mind that he has himself written to Governor Andrew without prefixing any address and without signature, and that also under circumstances which lead to the inference of intentional—not accidental—discourtesy, when we consider Major-General Butler's high estimate and appreciation of the forms of politeness which belong to the intercourse of officers and gentlemen.

And much less ought I in this connection to pass unnoticed (what has never been referred to before, and what would have remained without mention had not this subject of etiquette been introduced by Major-General Butler himself) General Butler's letter of October 12, written to Governor Andrew, but not addressed to him, except in so far as he is mentioned in the third person, after the fashion of dinner invitations and the like on private and social occasions, and not signed by the major-general with any addition of rank or command, and frequently reiterating the Governor's constitutional title and name with significant and conspicuous marks of quotation surrounding them wherever repeated.

It is customary to affix marks of quotation in manuscript to indicate passages or expressions borrowed from some other to whom they ought to be accredited. But I am not aware that a name given in baptism, or inherited from a parent, or a title conferred by the constitution on a magistrate as his official description, are in any sense original ideas or expressions which it is usual to designate by marks of quotation. Nor is this a matter in which a gentleman of Major-General Butler's learning and urbanity could have erred by mistake. And therefore, although Governor Andrew never alluded to this circumstance, nor ever allowed it in any manner to interfere with his own courteous demeanor toward Major-General Butler in the business and correspondence of this department, yet I must now allude to it for the purpose of protesting that a matter of purely formal inadvertence (if it had been an error at all) committed by me in a letter addressed by the Governor's order to Major-General Butler, was not a matter to which any right remained to that officer to take exception.

When a gentleman has violated the substance of courtesy—as did General Butler in that letter of October 12—by a studious, indirect, insinuating, but not less significant, intentional act of impoliteness toward a magistrate whose only offense was fidelity to his duty, to the laws, and to the rights of his official position, he cannot be permitted, without comment, to arraign another for a supposed breach of military intercourse simply formal, technical, and arbitrary, as he has assumed to arraign me in this matter through yourself. I beg, major, that you will not consider me regardless of the exactest courtesy toward yourself, both personally and in the official relation you sustain toward Major-General Butler, but I beg you also to excuse any undue harshness of expression when you remember that it was by your hand that Major-General Butler repelled and criticised the letter addressed by me to him by order of my own official commander, and also that it is over your signature that he has written a letter to the Governor, making thereby an arbitrary exception to a rule which he cites against myself. The rule as he defines it not existing, the conduct of which he complains being strictly correct, and he being not only in an error but in error also in the precise particular wherein he assumes to make correction, it has become my unpleasant duty to reply, and in my reply to cover the whole field opened by the attack.

The whole matter concisely stated is this: Major-General Butler recommended to Governor Andrew the appointment of certain officers to a battery of Massachusetts volunteer light artillery, just as recommendations for military appointments are daily made in great numbers to this department by individuals of every description and condition, only that in this instance the recommendation was justly entitled to especial attention and consideration as coming from a military officer of the highest rank for whom the battery had been authorized by the Governor to be raised, and under whom it might be called to serve. The fact that the recommendation was communicated through an officer of Major-General Butler's staff did not change that into an official proceeding which was necessarily and intrinsically only a personal and informal proceeding. To this recommendation the Governor directed a suitable reply to be returned by an officer of his staff, to which an answer is awaited, and His Excellency regrets that the organization of a battery of light artillery already in the presence of the enemy should be delayed by the raising at this moment of any question of etiquette by Major-General Butler.

In conclusion I have the honor to state that the present communication would be addressed to Major-General Butler personally were His Excellency not advised by you of the absence of that officer at Washington.

I have the honor to be, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. BROWNE, JR.,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Military Secretary.

—
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 23, 1861.

His Excellency Governor ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.:

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of War, I inclose a list of the commissioned officers of the Eastern Bay State Regiment, under command of General Butler, with the request that you will commission the officers therein named, and as the regiment is from your State, that you will give it a number as a Massachusetts regiment. I have the honor to request that the inclosed list may be returned to this office.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

Roster of the Eastern Bay State Regiment, No. 2, Massachusetts Volunteers, New England Division, raised by virtue of the authority of the War Department, approved by the President September 12, 1861.

Rank.	Name and address.	Rank.	Name and address.
FIELD.		COMPANY D.	
Colonel	Jonas H. French, Boston.	Captain	Marsh A. Ferris, Boston.
Lieutenant-colonel		First lieutenant	Henry P. Fox, Boston.
Major		Second lieutenant	Nathan K. Reed, Lowell.
STAFF.		COMPANY E.	
Adjutant	C. A. R. Dimon, Salem.	Captain	William H. Gardner, jr., Boston.
Surgeon	Charles W. Moore, Boston.	First lieutenant	
Quartermaster	John M. G. Parker, Dracont.	Second lieutenant	
Assistant surgeon	Alfred F. Holt, Cambridgeport.	COMPANY F.	
NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.		Captain	Timothy A. Crowley, Lowell.
Sergeant-major	Seldon H. Loring, Marlborough.	First lieutenant	Brent Johnston, jr., Lowell.
Commissary-sergeant	Alfred F. Fay, Boston.	Second lieutenant	Harrison G. Fuller, Charlestown.
Quartermaster-sergeant	Henry W. Howe, Lowell.	COMPANY G.	
COMPANY A.		Captain	Daniel S. Yeaton, Lawrence.
Captain	Henry C. Welles, Cambridge.	First lieutenant	Francis H. Whittier, Charlestown.
First lieutenant	William G. Howe, Cambridge.	Second lieutenant	Frederick M. Norcross, Lowell.
Second lieutenant	George F. Whitecomb, Boston.	COMPANY H.	
COMPANY B.		Captain	Eugene Kelly, Boston.
Captain	Cadwallader F. Blanchard, Lowell.	First lieutenant	James W. Claiborne, Philadelphia, Pa.
First lieutenant	James Parsons, Lowell.	Second lieutenant	Sol. Robinson, Charlestown.
Second lieutenant	Edward A. Fiske, Lowell.	COMPANY I.	
COMPANY C.		Captain	Richard A. Elliott, Lowell.
Captain	Samuel D. Shipley, Lowell.	First lieutenant	
First lieutenant	William F. Lovrien, Lowell.	Second lieutenant	
Second lieutenant	Richard A. Elliott, Lowell.	COMPANY K.	
		Captain	Richard A. Elliott, Lowell.
		First lieutenant	
		Second lieutenant	

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW ENGLAND,
Boston, December 20, 1861.

The officers above named are approved by me and recommended for commissions for their respective places. Companies I and K are recruited but not yet organized, the officers having charge of them not yet being approved.

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAVALRY.

Rank.	Name and address.
FIRST COMPANY.	
Captain	Samuel T. Read, Attleborough, Mass.
First Lieutenant	Jonathan E. Cowan, Fairhaven, Mass.
Second Lieutenant	Benjamin Pickman, Salem.
SECOND COMPANY.	
Captain	James M. Magee, Carlisle, Pa.
First Lieutenant	Albert G. Bowles, Boston.
Second Lieutenant	Pickering D. Allen, Salem.
THIRD COMPANY.	
Captain	Henry A. Durivage, Waltham.
First Lieutenant	Samuel A. Perkins, Lowell.
Second Lieutenant	Edward E. H. Sturtevant, Charlestown.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, December 27, 1861.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d instant, inclosing a list of names of persons entitled a "Roster of the Eastern Bay State Regiment, No. 2," for which persons, by direction of the Secretary of War, you request me to issue commissions to various military grades from lieutenant-colonel to lieutenant.

I beg to suggest to you that if there is any body of troops in Massachusetts over which commissioned officers should be appointed by me, a more proper method of procedure on the part of the Secretary would be to bring that fact to my notice and to request me to issue commissions in accordance with the terms of the act of Congress, making at the same time any recommendations according to his pleasure instead of, as in the present instance, transmitting a definite list of persons and requesting me to commission them and none other, thereby appearing to assume that the duty of the Governor of this Commonwealth in respect to commissioning officers is only ministerial and not discretionary and judicial in respect to the character and qualifications of persons nominated. But, passing this point entirely and passing also the omission on the part of your communication to state that there is any body of regularly enlisted troops now in this State over whom officers should be appointed, I assume that you refer to the irregular troops which Major-General Butler has collected in the neighborhood of the city of Lowell. By previous correspondence which I have addressed to the Secretary of War and to yourself, you are aware that these troops have been collected illegally and in contempt of orders of the War Department as well as of my authority and to the detriment and confusion of no less than ten of the volunteer regiments which have been organized by this State for the Federal service.

Nothing whatever has occurred to change my determination not to commission officers over these irregular troops since the time when that determination was first made known to Major-General Butler and to the Department of War. Therefore, I respectfully decline to comply with the request of the Secretary; and in examining the list of names for which commissions are requested I recognize several as of persons who have been nominated to me for commissions in regular Massachusetts volunteer regiments, and whom I have found it not expedient to appoint.

I regret deeply that the neglect of the Department of War to take action upon facts and requests presented by me in writing in behalf of this Commonwealth at various times since the commencement of Major-General Butler's insubordinate action should have rendered this refusal inevitable, and should not have spared this State the confusion, division, and distress to which it has been subjected by these irregular enlistments.

It affords me equal regret to be compelled to refuse to comply with any request whatever which the War Department may make upon me in the present condition of national affairs, but I find consolation in the consciousness, which is confirmed by repeated assurances from the Secretary, that there has never yet been any service which could properly be required of Massachusetts which has not cheerfully been rendered.

Inasmuch as the whole proceedings with reference to this irregular force collected by Major-General Butler have been conducted hitherto independently of the authority of Massachusetts, I presume that it is to be expected that they will be terminated in the same manner.

I have the honor to be, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,
 JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, December 28, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have written to the Adjutant-General such a letter as it became my duty to write in relation to giving commissions to the persons by him requested to command certain troops amassed in this Commonwealth by Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. But I desire in all sincerity and simplicity to assure you that, in spite of all the unaccountable and injurious conduct of that gentleman, against which I have remonstrated in vain, I am still anxious that the public service, in the interest of which I have all along acted, should be promoted even by the organization of that force, if such is the wish of the Government, and if it can be done in some manner consistent with propriety and the welfare of the corps itself. If the Government wishes me to organize those men into companies and a regiment, and to appoint and commission officers, and shall so request, difficult and thankless as will be the task I will nevertheless undertake it. I shall of course receive and pay the respect to any recommendations of Major-General Butler due to his rank and position. But I must frankly say that there are men whose names I perceive are likely to be proposed to me, and on which I presume General Butler is likely to insist, whom I could not in conscience appoint, and whom to commission would offend both my sense of honor and of duty.

There is nothing a just and honest man can do which I do not feel a conscious willingness to attempt, nothing an honorable mind can bear I do not feel willing to endure, to serve the country and her cause, and to obey the wishes of the Administration. In all these military matters I regard myself a servant, though with some discretionary powers, and in the sphere of my proper subordination obedience is my pleasure as well as my duty, but in the sphere of my proper and lawful discretion, although limited and inferior, I must still use my own discretion cautiously and respectfully, I grant, but yet with firmness and fidelity.

I am, with great respect, your friend and servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW ENGLAND,
Boston, December 28, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW :

GOVERNOR: On my return home, at the earliest possible moment I reply in person to your note, in the character of a citizen.

The official reply sent by Major Strong I approve and ordered as covering the points upon which I believed a discourtesy had been done by your military secretary, with whom personally, for reasons appearing to me sufficient, I had refused to hold further correspondence.

I have read the letter in reply from your military secretary and do not propose to reply to it at length.

Having enrolled yourself by your own act in the "U. S. Army of Massachusetts Volunteers," the evidence of which I send herewith, I thought it at least no discourtesy to treat you as my equal in the assimilated rank, which could be given you by courtesy only, especially in a correspondence upon military matters, and to ask of you a like courtesy. You will not, certainly, take the public and published honors of enrollment in the U. S. Army of Massachusetts Volunteers without incurring the corresponding obligations of courtesy and responsibility; and while I never supposed that for any violations of regulations of the War Department the Governor of Massachusetts could be deposed, yet I do believe that for such violations he will be likely to have his assumptions of command of those volunteers, either at home or on the lines of the Potomac, signally rebuked. Of this, I believe, you have had some experience.

I shall not notice further either the matter or the manner of that note, save to say that I disclaim most emphatically any intentional or even accidental discourtesy to the Governor of Massachusetts. I have by far too high a respect for the office to wish to aid in lowering its dignity.

In the matter of the address in quotation I but copied the address assumed by one of the numerous military secretaries who write me on behalf of the Governor, and it was because of the formality of that address. "His Excellency Governor Andrew" is neither a "baptismal, inherited, or constitutional" title, and, after using it once in the letter alluded to, I carefully used the title of the constitution, and marked it in quotation to call attention to the difference.

I was the more careful to use the third person in the letter, because I was asking a favorable consideration to a request, and in that case I am not taught to sign the rank with which I have been honored. The major-generals of the United States seldom officially ask favors. You will also observe that therein I used the third person in speaking of myself. May I call your attention to the fact that the rules in regard

to set-off, used in the profession which we both practiced, and which, perhaps, it would have been better for both and for the country if we had never left, do not apply to the courtesies of life. If you have, by accident, treated me discourteously, it is no set-off that I had accidentally or even intentionally treated you discourteously. As soon as it is thus made such set-off, then your discourtesy becomes intentional. But something too much of all this. As you have disclaimed all intentional discourtesy, that is sufficient. If my attention had been called to any supposed want of courtesy on my part I should have at once disclaimed it, as I now do. Let, then, the citizen speak to the citizen, and say, without circumlocution, paraphrase, or euphuism, that in the matter of the officers of the light battery I should not have recommended Captain Manning unless I had supposed that he was specially desired by yourself and the adjutant-general. If he does not commend himself to you I have no objection to his not being commissioned, and will offer another. With regard to the other officers, their good conduct, after several weeks' trial, commended them both to me and their men. If any base charge can be substantiated against either of them, I shall be happy to substitute others. I believe, however, that neither of them have ever done anything worse than seducing a mother, and making a father wifeless and children motherless; and that, you know, is no objection to a high military commission in Massachusetts. I believe neither of them dead or physically disabled, as suggested in your note. If apology is needed for not notifying you of the fact that the battery was going to sea, I must say that your supposed absence from the Commonwealth during all the time from the organization of the company until the exigencies of the service required them to go, is the best that I can offer.

They had been ordered to report to me, were under my control, had been mustered into the service of the United States, and with their future movements, I respectfully submit, you had nothing to do, save to give commissions, if you so choose. If not, it is but justice to these men so to say. You have stated that this battery sailed "incompletely uniformed and equipped, and not fully recruited;" that is fully denied, and you must have been misinformed. Inclosed is the evidence of your voluntary enrollment into the U. S. Army of Massachusetts Volunteers.

I am, most respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

(Accompanying the letter of which the foregoing is a copy was forwarded a newspaper, entitled "New England Meridian. News, Literature, Politics, Science, and General Information. Vol. I, No. 3. Boston, December 21, 1861;" on the fifth page of which newspaper was marked in ink a printed roster of the general and personal staff of the commander-in-chief of the Massachusetts militia, underneath the heading "U. S. Army Roll of Massachusetts Volunteers," and written in ink upon the margin of the newspaper opposite this roster is the following:

I certify that this publication, while in proof, was submitted to Governor Andrew and approved by him in its present form.

J. B. MANSFIELD,
Editor.

DECEMBER 29, 1861.
A true copy.

JOS. M. BELL,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

Upon this newspaper, as it is now placed upon the files of the executive department, is written, further, the following indorsement:

Memorandum.—This list of names was shown to me one day in the doric hall of the State House by a gentleman purporting to be engaged on a book. He stated that he desired me to sit for a likeness to be inserted in the book, and requested me to do him the favor to correct any errors in the list. I looked it over with what care I could and corrected some errors which I noticed; but I did not comply with the remaining request. I never saw the newspaper until General Butler sent it to me, and I have no memory of the heading which seems to have misled that gentleman. The list is a roster containing the names of the commander-in-chief of the militia of Massachusetts and the members of his general and personal staff, no one of whom belonged to the U. S. Volunteers.

J. A. A.)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, January 1, 1862.

Adjt. Gen. WILLIAM SCHOULER:

In the matter of the Fourth Battery, which marched by order of Major-General Butler, not having had its officers appointed or commissioned, but for which company certain officers are recommended by Major Strong, representing General Butler, as being the choice of the company, I have to request that commissions be filled out accordingly. If the subject had been properly brought to my attention in due season it would have enabled me to consult the best interests of the corps by selecting, from whatever source, the best candidates offering. As it is, the battery being in the field, at a very remote point, and under these persons as acting officers, trusting that their superior commander will look after its interests, since I cannot, under the existing difficulties of investigation, pass any perfectly satisfactory judgment on all of them, I have decided to assume that commissions had best be granted, and to approve the recommendation of Major Strong—this being, as I understand, your own opinion and advice.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, December 30, 1861.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, &c., &c., &c.:

SIR: It becomes my duty to ask you to what officer or appointment you refer in your letter of the 28th instant in using the following words, viz:

Seducing a mother, and making a father wifeless and children motherless; and that, you know, is no objection to a high military commission in Massachusetts.

Moreover, may I ask whose mother is alluded to, and whose wife; and does the implied allegation mean that the crime of murder was added to that of seduction, although the words "you know" assume the existence of greater knowledge than I possess? And, indeed, since the day I had the honor to detail yourself as a brigadier-general of militia, at the beginning of the present war, to this day, and both inclusive, I cannot accuse myself of such an appointment. If I have done so, I beg you to expose it.

I have the honor to be, your obedient,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW ENGLAND,
Boston, January 1, 1862.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor:

At the earliest possible moment of relief from graver duties, I answer Your Excellency's communication of the 30th ultimo. I referred in my communication of the 28th ultimo to the case of Wyman, appointed by Your Excellency colonel of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment. Unless the testimony of brother officers serving with Wyman is to be disbelieved, facts notorious are to be denied which have never been denied before. Colonel Wyman, while an officer in the U. S. Army, held long adulterous intercourse with a Mrs. Brannan, a wife of a brother officer. This woman afterward left her home under such circumstances as to induce the belief that she was either murdered by herself or another. This Wyman obtained leave of absence from the Army and joined his paramour in Europe. While there he resigned his commission, because of a letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army that he would be court-martialed if he did not, and remained abroad until after the breaking out of the war, when he left her embraces and returned to the arms of the Commonwealth under Your Excellency's appointment. This woman was the mother of children, and if I should amend the language of my communication of the 28th ultimo I should add, "making a father worse than wifeless and children worse than motherless."

I used the phrase "you know" because I have been informed, and I have reason to believe and do believe, that the substance of these facts was known to Your Excellency at the time you made the appointment. Will Your Excellency deny that you were then put upon inquiry as to them? I cannot expose this matter, because it has long since been made a matter of exposition in the public prints. I have no further knowledge of Colonel Wyman, save that which may be learned by inquiry of any officer of the Army who served with him. I have no disposition to injure or interfere with him, and have made this communication only in reply to Your Excellency's statement.

I remain, very respectfully, Your Excellency's obedient servant,
 BENJ. F. BUTLER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, January 6, 1862.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, &c., &c., &c.:

SIR: At the first hour at my disposal for the purpose I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 1, in which you state that Col. Powell T. Wyman, commanding the Sixteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, now stationed at Fortress Monroe, is the person to whom you had reference when addressing me under date of December 28 you asserted that I "know" that "seducing a mother, and making a father wifeless and children motherless," "is no objection to a high military commission in Massachusetts." In answer to your somewhat peremptory interrogatory addressed to me in that letter of January 1, I would state for your information that the first knowledge I ever had of Mr. Wyman was through a letter addressed by him to the adjutant-general of Massachusetts, dated "London, England, May 1, 1861," stating that he was a citizen of Boston, and a graduate of the West

Point Military Academy, and had served for ten years as an officer of artillery of the U. S. Army, and tendering his services to the Executive of this Commonwealth in any military capacity. I am not aware that any acknowledgment was ever made of this communication.

During the month of June I received another note from Mr. Wyman, dated at the Parker House, Boston, he having in the meanwhile returned to America. This letter was assigned to a member of my staff, to whom Mr. Wyman was referred for consultation. It was at that time that I first heard that there was said to be a cloud of some sort upon Mr. Wyman's character; and having little leisure myself to enter into quasi-judicial investigations as to personal character, I passed over his name in the appointments which I then was making. The nature of the reports against him were not then stated to me, and although I was soon after advised of them, yet there are things asserted in your letter of January 1 as "notorious facts" of which it is only through yourself that I have knowledge.

Very shortly afterward Adam W. Thaxter, esq., of this city—doubtless known to you as one of the most distinguished merchants of Boston—brought the name of Mr. Wyman very urgently to my attention, both personally and in a letter dated June 20, in which he requested me to call on himself if Mr. Wyman should "need an indorser," and stated that in his opinion Mr. Wyman, if appointed a colonel, would "do credit to his native State." And on July 1 Mr. Thaxter further presented to me a communication in writing, signed by Capt. Thomas J. C. Amory, of the Seventh Infantry, U. S. Army, and Capt. Louis H. Marshall, of the Tenth Infantry, U. S. Army, both of whom had served in the Army with Mr. Wyman, and who were, if I remember, the only U. S. Regular Army officers then on duty at this city; and signed also by Charles G. Greene, esq., Franklin Haven, esq., William Dehon, esq., William Parkman, esq., Hon. George Lunt, Hon. Benjamin F. Hallett, Henry L. Hallett, esq., P. Holmes, esq., Edward F. Bradley, esq., Joseph L. Henshaw, esq., Peter Butler, esq., Thomas C. Amory, esq., and J. P. Bradley, esq.—all of these, gentlemen of this city, who are doubtless known to you by reputation, and with some of whom I cannot doubt that you are personally acquainted—in which communication these gentlemen requested the appointment of Mr. Wyman as a colonel, and certified that they "believed in him" as "a gentleman, a man of worth, an accomplished officer and brave soldier, and that a regiment under his command would yield to none in the service for discipline, high tone, and efficiency," and also that they felt convinced that "under all circumstances" he "would do honor to his State and to his country." These gentlemen further stated that they made this request in full knowledge of the existence of the rumors and influences against Mr. Wyman's reputation; and nevertheless, with such knowledge, they earnestly "urged" him "as one to whom the honor of Massachusetts may confidently be trusted."

About the same time Mr. Wyman addressed to me a communication in writing, denying the truth of the prejudicial rumors in circulation against him, and although admitting that it was true that he had formed a matrimonial connection with a lady who had eloped from her husband by reason of that husband's brutal treatment of her, yet stating also that he had not seen the lady for the year preceding, nor for the year after her elopement. This communication, I find, upon referring to it, amounts also to a denial of the truth of much that is stated by you in your letter of January 1, as "notorious facts" derogatory to Mr. Wyman's

character. Upon the basis of this statement made by Mr. Wyman, and controlled by no responsible counter statement or testimony whatsoever, and upon the formal assurance I received from the numerous gentlemen whom I have mentioned that he was a good soldier and a good citizen, I did not feel myself justified in rejecting the services of a highly meritorious and thoroughly educated officer upon unsubstantial rumors of an alleged moral error which did not affect his military competency, and more especially at a time when the services of educated officers were so greatly needed for the command of our troops. I therefore appointed Mr. Wyman to be colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment, an appointment which under the circumstances stated commended itself to my judgment, and which I have no reason whatsoever now to regret, and under like circumstances should not hesitate to repeat.

As it was upon the faith of the assurances made to me by Mr. Thaxter and the other gentlemen in their communication of July 1 that the appointment of Colonel Wyman was made, I therefore conceive that your quarrel with that appointment should be with those gentlemen rather than with myself, and therefore I propose to inclose copies of your correspondence with me in this connection to Mr. Thaxter as representing them, and I must request you to address to them any future correspondence upon this subject, inasmuch as they are better acquainted than myself with Colonel Wyman, and his character, life, and connections, which I know chiefly through them. I desire to add that in all the intercourse which I have had with Colonel Wyman during the organization of his regiment I never observed on his part the manifestation of any other qualities than those of an accomplished officer, and I shall be very reluctant to give credit to your reproaches against his character, especially in view of the standing of those gentlemen by whom his character as a gentleman was certified to me.

In conclusion, I would say that I do not feel that any reason exists requiring me to enter into such an explanation as the above; but when an officer of the rank of major-general in the army of U. S. Volunteers thinks it necessary to diversify his occupations by needless flings at a fellow officer in the same army—seeking to strike myself through him—a sense of honor and duty both to the Commonwealth and to the gentleman thus struck at requires me to spare no proper pains to see that justice is fully done.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

—
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 3, 1862

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Boston, Mass. :

GOVERNOR: The Secretary of War requests that you will forward to this office at your earliest convenience a return of the two and three years' regiments and independent companies furnished up to this date under the authority of your State, setting forth the strength of each regiment or independent company, and the respective arms to which they belonged when transferred to the General Government. He further desires that you will forward a similar return (or as complete a one as it may be in your power to render) of all two or three years' vol-

unteer troops raised within the limits of your State upon what has been termed "independent acceptances." He also requests that you will report the number of regiments or independent companies now organizing in your State, the present strength thereof, and the time at which they will probably be completed and ready to take the field.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, January 9, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: His Excellency Governor Andrew has to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, in which you request to be informed:

1. The number of regiments of two-years' volunteers, also of three-years' volunteers, and also the number of independent companies of volunteers furnished by Massachusetts to the date of your communication.

2. The strength of each regiment or company.

3. The arm of the service to which each belonged when transferred to the General Government.

4. Similar details as to all two or three years' volunteer troops raised within the limits of Massachusetts upon what has been termed "independent acceptances."

5. The number of regiments or independent companies now organizing in Massachusetts, the present strength thereof, and the time at which they will probably be completed and ready to take the field.

The answers to these inquiries will be found in the statement hereto annexed.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. BROWNE, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Military Secretary.

Statement annexed to reply of January 9 to the letter of Adjutant-General Thomas of January 3, 1862.

Question 1. The number of regiments of two-years' volunteers?

Answer. None.

Question. The number of regiments of three-years' volunteers?

Answer. Twenty-five (twenty-four of infantry and one of cavalry).

Question. The number of independent companies of volunteers?

Answer. Five (of infantry), battalion at Fort Warren. Six (of infantry), serving in New York regiments, four of them in what is called the Mozart Regiment and two in what is called the Excelsior Brigade. One (of infantry), forming part of the garrison at Fortress Monroe. Five (of light artillery), battery companies. Two (of sharpshooters), making a total of twenty-four regiments and twelve companies of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, two companies of sharpshooters, and two batteries of light artillery.

Questions 2 and 3. The strength of each regiment or company when transferred to the General Government, and the arm of the service to which each then belonged?

Answer. Infantry. *a*

Question 4. Similar details as to all two or three years' volunteer troops raised within the limits of Massachusetts upon what has been termed "independent acceptances?"

Answer. Prior to September 16, 1861, which was the date of the issue of General Orders, No. 78, of the War Department of the United States for the past year, all attempts to raise troops in this State by individuals on what you style "independent acceptances" proved abortive, and there are no corps now in the field which were raised in this State under any other superintendence than that of the State government. But since the date of that order Major General Butler, U. S. Volunteers, in

a It will be noticed that in numbering the infantry regiments the numbers three, four, five, six, and eight have been omitted, those having been the numbers of the militia regiments furnished by this State to the General Government in April for three-months' service.

Number of regiment.	Strength when transferred to General Government.	Number of regiment.	Strength when transferred to General Government.		Strength when transferred to General Government.
1st	1,120	25th	1,025	Artillery (light batteries):	
2d	1,072	26th	1,040		
7th	1,043	27th	958		150
9th	1,007	28th <i>a</i>	945		157
10th	1,045	29th	808		155
11th	1,055	Battalion at Fort Warren.	470		157
12th	1,058	Company at Fort Monroe.	98		160
13th	1,038	Six companies in New York regiments.	500	Total of artillery.	775
14th	1,045			Sharpshooters (companies):	
15th	1,137				
16th	1,064				
17th	1,003	Total of infantry.	25,246	1st	102
18th	990			2d	104
19th	926			Total of sharpshooters.	206
20th	757	Cavalry:			
21st	958	1st Regiment	1,101		
22d	1,033				
23d	1,004	Total of cavalry.	1,101		
24th	975				

a In the table of infantry the present strength of the Twenty-eighth Regiment is given, and that regiment is enumerated as if it had already left the State, it being under orders to leave on Saturday next, and proceed to Fort Columbus, N. Y., and there to report to Colonel Loomis, U. S. Army, commanding.

b In the table of artillery the strength of the Fourth Battery is computed from observation and from unofficial papers, that battery having been removed from this State by Major-General Butler, without any notice being given to the Governor, without any officers having been commissioned, and without any proper rolls of any description having been deposited in the office of the adjutant-general of the Commonwealth, of which facts the Adjutant-General of the U. S. Army was advised by the Governor under date of November 27.

Besides the troops thus above enumerated it is estimated that upward of 2,000 men have been enlisted from Massachusetts chiefly into New York regiments, of whom about 300 are in what is called the Union Coast Guard Regiment, now at Fortress Monroe.

SUMMARY.

	Strength.
Infantry, twenty-four regiments and twelve companies	25,246
Cavalry, one regiment	1,101
Artillery, five battery companies	775
Sharpshooters, two companies	206
Grand total	27,328

violation of its provisions, has collected an irregular force in camps at Pittsfield and Lowell, which, according to the best information in the Governor's possession, is believed to amount to about 1,800 men at this time. Part of these men have been confined during the last week on board the steamer Constitution lying in Boston Harbor, under Major-General Butler's orders. No data are in the possession of the State government for furnishing officially or any more accurately the number or position of the irregular force thus illegally collected, as the whole business of collecting it has been conducted independently of and in contempt of the authority of this Commonwealth and of the order of the War Department before mentioned (No. 78), and no report has ever been made by Major-General Butler to the Governor of this State, as required and commanded by that order. Full representations of these facts have been made to the War Department, and may be found by referring to letters addressed to the Secretary of War under dates of October 6 and December 28, and to yourself under dates of November 27 and December 27.

Question 5. The number of regiments or independent companies now organizing in Massachusetts, the present strength thereof, and the time at which they will probably be completed and ready to take the field?

Answer. It is impossible to state with any approach to accuracy the condition in respect to the points of the above inquiry of the irregular bodies of troops illegally assembled by Major-General Butler any further than is set forth in the answer to interrogatory No. 4. The Twenty-eighth Infantry Regiment is the only one of the regiments raised under the superintendence of the authorities of Massachusetts which still remains in this Commonwealth, and that regiment, as appears by the answer to questions Nos. 2 and 3, is now 945 strong, and is under orders to leave the Commonwealth for Fort Columbus, N. Y., on Saturday, the 11th instant. By General Orders, No. 105, of the War Department of the United States, of the series of the past year, issued on December 3, 1861, it was provided that "no more regiments, batteries, or independent companies will be raised by the Governors of the States except upon the special requisition of the War Department." No such requisition has since that date been received by the Governor of this Commonwealth. The Twenty-eighth Infantry Regiment before mentioned is the only corps of volunteers which at that date was in process of organization by the authorities of Massachusetts which has not already left the State. At the time of the receipt of that order of December 3 the Governor of Massachusetts had received from the War Department assurances that four additional regiments to those which appear in the schedules of the answer to questions 2 and 3 would be accepted from the authorities of this Commonwealth, but no definite action had been taken to initiate their organization, inasmuch as before proceeding to raise any further troops the Governor awaited the response of the War Department to his request to be relieved from the irregular and illegal competition instituted by Major-General Butler. The courtesy of such a response is still awaited by the Executive of this Commonwealth, and the delay is the more to be regretted, inasmuch as preparations had then been completed by the authorities of Massachusetts for the organization in Worcester, Franklin, Hampshire, Hampden, and Berkshire Counties of a regiment of admirable material (to be commanded by D. Waldo Lincoln, esq., the son of ex-Governor Levi Lincoln, of Worcester) as one of the four remaining to be organized. It will be inexpedient to attempt the organization of any further regiments in this State under the authority of the Commonwealth so long as the

Department of War permits Major-General Butler to persist in his present course of action, which prevented Massachusetts from participation in the expedition to Port Royal in the manner she had expected and others had expected of her, which has retarded and confused the enlistments of no less than ten of the regiments of the State, and which has demoralized the entire recruiting service in this portion of the country.

—
(Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 11, 1862.*

Governor JOHN A. ANDREW,
Boston:

I will be greatly obliged if you will arrange somehow with General Butler to officer his two unofficered regiments.

A. LINCOLN.

—
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, January 11, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of to-day stating your desire that some arrangement shall be made by which I may organize with officers the troops which have been illegally collected in this State by Major-General Butler, and in reply I beg to repeat what I wrote to the Secretary of War on December 28, that if the Federal Government wishes me to organize these men into companies and regiments and to appoint and commission officers, and shall so request and issue orders accordingly, difficult and thankless as will be the task, I will nevertheless undertake it, and I should pay the respect to any recommendations of Major-General Butler due to his rank and position. But I must frankly say that there are names which I perceive he would be likely to propose to me of persons whom I could not in conscience appoint, and whom to commission would offend both my sense of honor and of duty. In the sphere of my proper subordination, obedience is my pleasure as well as my duty; but in the sphere of my proper and lawful discretion, although limited and inferior, I must use such discretion cautiously and respectfully, but with firmness and fidelity, and the choice of officers is a duty not simply ministerial, but discretionary and judicial as to their character and qualifications. Major-General Butler's proceedings in Massachusetts in respect to recruitment have been altogether lawless, in violation especially of General Orders, No. 78, of the War Department, of the series of 1861, and have been conducted with both official and personal contempt toward the government of this Commonwealth. This has been permitted by the General Government, notwithstanding representations of the facts to the Adjutant-General of the Army and to the Secretary of War, for which I beg to refer you to the files of the War Department, mentioning especially my letters to the Secretary of October 6 and December 28, and to the Adjutant-General of November 27 and December 27.

In an ordinary time such insult by an officer of the Federal Government, and such neglect by that Government to check its continuance or prevent its repetition, would have demanded public remonstrance. In a time like this it is the duty of every citizen to bear whatever can be borne consistently with honor, and I have been silent toward the public, trusting that the Federal Government would at last discontinue

the toleration of this indignity practiced toward a Commonwealth which had done nothing to deserve it, and in that trust I remain silent still.

If you desire more particular details of the action of Major-General Butler relative to the government of Massachusetts and to his recruitment in this State, I respectfully refer you to the Senators of Massachusetts in Congress, and to copies of correspondence and documents relating to the subject which are in their possession. In my opinion, which I submit with entire respect, there is no necessity for the organization at all of the men whom General Butler has thus collected, and who are, as you state, unofficered. They cannot be required for immediate service under his command, for the 'Twenty-eighth Regiment of our Massachusetts line, which (together with our 'Twenty-sixth) I raised for him and placed at his disposal has, after being fully recruited and equipped, been ordered to leave the State for entirely another service. They cannot render any more effectual benefit to the country than by being used to recruit to the maximum standard the Massachusetts regiments already in the field, and particularly the Fifteenth and Twentieth, which were more than decimated at Ball's Bluff, and the recruitment for which has been checked and embarrassed by the insubordinate competition of General Butler. This also would admit their needy families to the benefits of the State law for the relief of the needy families of soldiers in regular Massachusetts regiments.

But if, on the contrary, the Federal Government shall deem it more beneficent to the public service that these men should be organized into companies and regiments, and by the appointment of officers, and shall request me to undertake that duty in the manner in which I have performed it in the instances of the twenty-five regiments which this State has hitherto contributed to the Army, exercising my own discretion in all matters in the same manner as with those twenty-five regiments, I will assume the task and perform it according to my best judgment and ability; and to that end Major-General Butler should be directed to report in accordance with the General Orders, No. 78, and otherwise to comply with the provisions of that order, which as yet he has entirely neglected and disobeyed.

In event of the Federal Government requesting me to undertake the organization of these men, I should be pleased to hear more definitely from the Secretary of War with reference to the employment in Massachusetts regiments of some of the foreign officers now tendering their services to the United States, on which subject he has already addressed me. If there are such officers of marked merit, for whom other commands have not been secured, it would be possible to issue commissions to some of them, if adequate reasons should appear for their employment, in accordance with the request of the Secretary.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

(Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 15, 1862.*

THE GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS,

Boston:

What number of troops can you have ready, fully equipped for marching, within one week from this date?

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

(Telegram.)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, January 17, 1862.

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,

Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram is just received. Please read communication to Adjutant-General Thomas of January 9. The proceedings of General Butler prevented us from starting new regiments authorized, and the new Army orders have taken everything out of my hands. I will do everything possible for the Government if called on, and the orders adhered to.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

(On December 21, 1861, copies of all the foregoing letters and documents to that date were forwarded to the Senators of Massachusetts in the Congress of the United States, as follows:)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, December 21, 1861.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER and

Hon. HENRY WILSON:

SENATORS: I appeal to you, as the official representatives of this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States and its proper agents at the seat of Government, to examine, and in your official capacity to act upon, the official copies of correspondence which I have the honor herewith to inclose, by presenting the subject formally to the President of the United States.

For an immediate comprehension of its purport I would suggest to you, before examining the file consecutively, to read—

1. My letter to Adjutant-General Thomas, under date of November 27.
2. The letter addressed by me to the Secretary of War, under date of October 6.
3. The letters addressed to Major-General Butler on October 5 and October 26.

The other documents explain, illustrate, and fortify the facts stated and positions assumed in these letters.

As I do not receive any reply from the officers of the Federal Government whom I have thus addressed, nor any redress or cessation of the evils of which complaint is therein made, I am compelled thus to resort to your official intervention. It is not my judgment that this Commonwealth is properly subject either to open injustice or to contemptuous silence. I do not think that the people of Massachusetts can endure that I should fail to fully assert their rights and vindicate their interests, although obliged to do so in connection with the upholding of my own official functions. However humble and unimportant may be the person, individually, who happens at this time to hold the place of the Chief Executive Magistrate of Massachusetts, is not to be remembered by you or by himself. But when the venerable Commonwealth which he serves is thus treated with contumely, although in his own person, it is not permitted even to him to remain silent.

Perhaps the blood shed by the children of this Commonwealth at Baltimore, at Ball's Bluff, and wherever else they have been called in arms during the present year, may have been only their dutiful share in the sufferings of the war; but it is neither in my heart nor in my

temper to see the public service injured, our people distracted, and our military efficiency demoralized by proceedings at once unjust and discourteous to the truest friend the Federal Government and its Administration have found among all the States in this hour of their trial, and the best blood of whose sons has been freely poured out upon every field. Since I can obtain no word of reply to myself in answer to the representations and requests made in these letters, I trust that you may be more fortunate.

I am compelled to declare, with great reluctance and regret, that the whole course of proceeding under Major General Butler in this Commonwealth seems to have been designed and adapted simply to afford means to persons of bad character to make money unscrupulously, and to encourage men whose unfitness had excluded them from any appointment by me to the volunteer military service to hope for such appointment over Massachusetts troops from other authority than that of the Executive of Massachusetts.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient and humble servant,
JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

(Besides an acknowledgment of the receipt of the letter of December 21 and its inclosures, the reply following, which was received on January 14, 1862, was returned:)

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 10, 1862.*

Governor ANDREW :

I am authorized by the War Department to say that if you will send on your programme, with reference to General Butler, it shall be carried out and the department given up. Please let me know your desires.

CHARLES SUMNER.

(Telegram.)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, January 14, 1862.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER,
U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C. :

The President has my programme written replying to his telegram of last Saturday. My letters should be directly, and not indirectly, answered by the President or Department.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, January 24, 1862.

ISRAEL D. ANDREWS, Esq.,
National, Washington, D. C. :

MY DEAR SIR: I have very gratefully received your letter of the 23d instant, and am rejoiced that Mr. Secretary Stanton has just put his clear head, sound judgment, and strong will to the work of reform.

55 R R—SERIES III, VOL I

He will always find me a hearty co-operator in my humble way and as firm to uphold order and obey rule as [I] have been to withstand aggression, anarchy, and usurpation. I stand simply for the plain law and clear duty as against mere lawlessness and insubordination. I am indifferent what rules are made, what orders are passed, by any intelligent and patriotic superior; but whatever they are, I must know that I can live by them, and then, if need be, I can die for them in doing my own duty. I will obey Mr. Stanton's summons to Washington and I trust it may come soon.

With hearty thanks for your prompt kindness,

I am, yours, faithfully,

J. A. ANDREW.

[Extract from Letters-Received Book, No. 32, Ordnance Office, 1862.]

NEW YORK, *January 27, 1862.*

Arrangements for making beds are equal to possible supply of materials. Will get some plates and chords by Thursday and commence delivery of finished beds next week.

COOPER & HEWITT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that the appropriations for the service of the Quartermaster's Department are exhausted.

The estimates presented to Congress at the last session were intended to provide for the support, clothing, and movements of an army of 300,000 men. Congress authorized the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers and increased the Regular Army to about 50,000 men; but appropriated for the use of this department for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, only the sums estimated for the army of 300,000 men.

Seven months of the year have passed, large and most costly expeditions by sea and land have been fitted out, an army estimated by the Secretary of War at 660,971 men has been collected and put in the field. The appropriations are exhausted and the department is heavily in debt for transportation and clothing, and finds itself unable to pay promptly for the supplies, even of forage indispensable to maintain its position in face of the enemy.

The prices of supplies are already rising, contractors, manufacturers, and dealers have strained their credit to the utmost, and should they break down we may be unable at any price to supply our cavalry, artillery, and baggage trains with forage.

The teamsters and others employed on the trains, who are nearly all hired laborers, may desert the service, in which they can only be retained by regular pay, and the Army will be paralyzed at the moment when its greatest exertions are called for.

On the 27th of November last I presented an estimate for deficiencies of appropriations amounting to \$28,715,586.77 (see p. 197 of the Annual Estimates as printed at this session of Congress).

These estimates were made up from the best data in possession of this office, and upon a basis of an army of 661,000 men.

I have lately made an attempt to estimate the floating debt of this department. By the reports called for by telegraph I find evidence that it already exceeds this estimate of deficiencies.

We have no experience of the cost and contingencies of carrying on war on a great scale, and it is beyond any human foresight to estimate it with accuracy. The Army is said to far exceed in number that intended to be raised. It was raised irregularly upon the spur of extreme danger. It was impossible for the officers of this department, few in number and overburdened with duties, to provide all the supplies needed as rapidly as the Army grew. The State authorities, the efforts of patriotic committees and citizens, all were by the force of circumstances called into play, and the result has been an army of great size, well equipped in a marvelously short time, but at great cost.

The bills of the States, of committees of citizens for supplies procured by their exertions, the accounts of numerous quartermasters appointed from civil life without experience or knowledge, all come to this department for settlement, and the cost of the equipment thus got together is much beyond that of the equipment of the Regular Army, which was manufactured at a single establishment by experienced workmen under the superintendence of officers grown old in the service.

No expedition of any magnitude to operate by sea can be fitted out except at a cost of millions. The whole Army has been moved over the railroads of the country, large parts of it sent on long voyages by sea, and the precedents of the service fail when used in estimating for this new state of things.

There is in the depots at New York, Philadelphia, and in some of the Western depots a very large stock of clothing and materials for clothing. Large quantities of tents and camp equipage are also on hand. The means for paying for them are exhausted. Of the principal materials for clothing, or clothing made up, and of camp and garrison equipage, I presume that about six months' supply is now on hand.

A very large stock of wagons and harness has been purchased, and great numbers of horses, a number of which have been furnished for purposes of transportation. The destruction of these, however, is very great, and I continually receive requisitions for more. Until lately I have been able to fill these requisitions, though not without running heavily in debt.

Now, the army in Kentucky, that at Port Royal, and that in Missouri complain of delay for want of means of transportation, and certain Western railroads have given notice that unless their bills are paid they must discharge their hands and stop carrying troops. Nearly all the available sea-going steamers of the country, not purchased by the Navy, have been bought or chartered for the various coast expeditions, and I have not now the means of paying the purchase money of many or the charter money of others.

Much of the clothing purchased by inexperienced agents when the factories of the country could not supply the demand for army goods proves to be of inferior strength and durability. This clothing soon wears out, and in many cases the issues have been in excess of the usual allowance. An army of raw soldiers in camp knows not how to take care of health or property.

The estimate submitted from this department for the service of the year ending June 30, 1863, for an army of 545,000 men amounts to \$122,000,000. If it be increased in the ratio of the number of 545,000

to 661,000, the latter being the strength of the Army actually in service as estimated by the Secretary of War in his annual report, the appropriation needed for the service of the year ending June 30, 1863, if the war should unfortunately last so long, would amount to \$148,000,000.

From the experience of the past seven months I am convinced that the cost of the first year of the war will not be less than that of the second. The Army has been created, organized, and equipped so rapidly that the increase of cost over the usual supplies will fully make up for the fact that during the first months of the fiscal year it had not reached its full strength.

The greater part of the Army has been transported from long distances. The great expeditions by sea have been fitted out and are only supplied at great expense. I think, therefore, that the estimate for deficiencies should be so increased as to make the total appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, equal to those needed for the year ending June 30, 1863, the second year of the war.

The appropriations heretofore made for the service of the Quartermaster's Department for the year ending June 30, 1862, amount to \$71,464,134.56 (see page 66 of Annual Estimates as printed at this session of Congress). To increase them to the estimates of next year would require, therefore, a further appropriation for deficiencies in appropriations for transportation, for clothing, and for other supplies and services of the Quartermaster's Department during the year ending June 30, 1862, of \$76,500,000.

Considering the great difficulty of forming any accurate estimates of the cost of hostilities upon the scale on which they are now carried on, I submit that some large sum should be placed at the disposal of the President for suppressing the rebellion. The practice of making appropriations only on specific estimates, however necessary and important in time of peace, leads to delay and injury to the efficiency of the public service in time of war. The estimates forwarded at the commencement of the session, as those sent in at the extra session of Congress, were carefully prepared with the best data at the command of this office. They have proved insufficient, and I think that the experience of the war thus far shows the importance of some such appropriation as here advised.

This course is not without precedent. Congress has in former times placed large sums at the disposal of the President for suppression of hostilities, for defense of the country against probable attack.

The power given to the President to use a sum of \$100,000,000 to meet any unforeseen exigency, or to aid a branch of the service for which the appropriations made upon regular estimates proved inadequate, would give greater confidence and security to those who have heretofore and may hereafter give to the Government their manufactures, their goods, or their services in the firm confidence that the country will see them repaid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, January 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: There are three regiments of infantry now, numbering over 1,000 men each, encamped in this city, fully uniformed, armed and out-

fitted, and very well drilled. They are the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Regiments of Maine Volunteers. They are at this time being paid off.

There is also a full regiment of cavalry, better mounted, I venture to say, than any regiment in the service. Further, there are five batteries of light artillery, three of which are full to the maximum.

These men are anxious to march and are all most desirous of going into active service. If there are expeditions going South or elsewhere, I would earnestly ask, if not deemed incompatible with the public service, that this force of nearly 5,000 men, now in this State, should be attached to one of them. There has been a newspaper rumor that General Heintzelman is to be placed in command of an expedition of this character. I know not, of course, whether there is any truth in the rumor, nor do I seek to know; but I hope you will allow me to say that if it shall be true I should rejoice to know that our Maine troops were honored with a place in his command.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 28, 1862.

CHARLES KNAP:

(Care Cooper & Hewitt, New York.)

How many mortar beds will be completed by 15th of February?

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, January 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The mortar beds will all be completed by the 15th of February.

CHARLES KNAP.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 7. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 29, 1862.

By direction of the Secretary of War, private letters received by officers of the Army for transmittal through the lines of the U. S. troops to persons living in the enemy's country will not hereafter be forwarded, but will be sent to the Dead-Letter Office, in the city of Washington. Exception to this rule is made in favor of letters addressed to officers and men detained as prisoners by the insurgents.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 29, 1862.

In respect to contracts:

The urgent necessity that required the immediate purchase of arms, clothing, and other military supplies from foreign countries having ceased, it is

Ordered: First. That no further contracts be made by this Department or any bureau thereof for any article of foreign manufacture that can be produced or manufactured in the United States.

Second. All outstanding orders, agencies, authorities, or licenses for the purchase of arms, clothing, or anything else in foreign countries or of foreign manufactures for this Department are revoked and annulled.

Third. All persons claiming to have any contract, bargain, agreement, order, warrant, license, or authority, of whatsoever nature, from this Department, or any bureau thereof, for furnishing arms, clothing, equipment, or anything else to the United States, are required within fifteen days from this date to give written notice of such contract, and its purport, with a statement in writing of what has been done under it, and to file a copy thereof with the Secretary of War.

Fourth. All contracts, orders, and agreements for army supplies should be in writing and signed by the contracting parties, and the original or a copy thereof filed, according to paragraph 1049 of the Regulations, with the head of the proper bureau.

It is seldom that any necessity can prevent a contract from being reduced to writing, and even when made by telegraph its terms can speedily be written and signed; and every claim founded upon any pretended contract, bargain, agreement, order, warrant, authority, or license now outstanding, of which notice and a copy is not filed in accordance with this order within the period mentioned, shall be deemed and held to be *prima facie* fraudulent and void, and no claim therein will be allowed or paid by this Department, unless upon full and satisfactory proof of its validity.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 29, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to communicate a copy of a letter to this Department from the Secretary of the Navy, and of the one from the U. S. consul at Havana to which it refers, and to suggest that should the exigencies of the public service permit, a military force of observation be posted opposite to or near to Matamoros, on the Rio Grande.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[First indorsement.]

JANUARY 30, 1862.

Respectfully referred to Major-General McClellan, commanding.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY, *February 2, 1862.*

The occupation of Brazos de Santiago and Brownsville is important and desirable for many reasons. It would not be prudent, however, to attempt it without force sufficient to hold points farther north and east. We have not the disposable force at the present moment, nor would it do to risk a detached force in so remote a position, without retreat or succor, until certain that our foreign relations are entirely satisfactory.

Very respectfully,

GEO. B. MCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Havana, January 16, 1862.Hon. F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of 16th ultimo only reached me by this mail. In any future movements which the Government may intend toward Mexico I shall esteem it a great favor to be considered as a volunteer for the service. I am deeply interested in the problem now solving itself in that country, and believe that if left to itself it will eventually take rank as a civilized and enlightened republic.

The process of regeneration is slow. I am also firm in the conviction that Spain intends to restore her rule over that country, and that the three powers intend their show of force in the Gulf of Mexico not more to threaten republicanism in Mexico than in our own territories. Our cause seems to me, therefore, identical with that of Mexico. Will you permit me to suggest that it is possible that the allied powers will occupy Matamoras? Would it not be policy on our part to anticipate them. It is needless, of course, to point out to you the great importance of this point as the key to Western Texas, and, in fact, at this moment the only port through which commerce passes unrestricted with the Southern Confederacy.

At Matamoras a revolution is now in progress, owing to rival candidates for governor of the city. I therefore make no doubt that the Government of Mexico would cheerfully consent to such occupation. We have many refugees from Western Texas here, and they all affirm that the Union feeling exists there to a very great extent. In one of my dispatches of this date I refer to Brazos Santiago and the apprehension caused there by the mere appearance of a man-of-war off that port. I am quite satisfied that 200 or 300 men could hold the Rio Grande without difficulty.

I refer you to my letter of November 21 on "Tehuantepec," and would call your attention again to that point in connection with President Lincoln's ideas about colonization upon purchased territory. Should the Government determine to make a movement in Mexico, it might be done secretly, to avoid complications with foreign powers; or if this is not politic, Brazos is in our own territory and could be made the point of operations. I submit these views to you and through you to the honorable Secretary of State with a firm belief that the aid of the United States, even in a limited degree, would enable Mexico to drive these invaders from her soil. In this cause I am willing to sacrifice my life or create my fame.

The authorities of Cuba are manifesting much more friendliness, and, in fact, showing every disposition to conform with their obligations toward us as a nation. I am on the most pleasant terms with them all. They are beginning to repent the hasty action of Spain, stimulated by England, in the recognition of belligerent rights in the South.

Mr. Crawford, the British consul, is also showing less partisanship, so that altogether my relations are getting to be of a more satisfactory character.

Please convey to Mr. Seward my sincere appreciation of his able letter on the Trent affair. It has satisfied everybody here, both American and foreign, whose opinions and good wishes are of any value to us.

I am, sir, in haste, most truly, yours,

R. W. SHUFELDT,
Consul-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
January 27, 1862.Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, transmitting a communication dated the 16th instant, addressed to you by the consul-general at Havana. In returning Mr. Shufeldt's communication I respectfully invite attention to that portion of it which speaks of the occupation of Matamoras as the key through which commerce passes unrestricted to Western Texas.

If an arrangement such as suggested by him could be made it seems to me highly desirable that it should not be permitted to remain unimproved.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 29, 1862.Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In compliance with your order of this date, I forward an estimate of appropriations required for the service of the Quartermaster-General's Department.

I cannot too strongly urge upon the War Department the importance of asking Congress to place at the disposal of the President, to meet the contingencies of military service, some large sum for the suppression of rebellion, in addition to the specific appropriations asked upon estimates of the separate Departments.

No human foresight can foretell the expenses of war. Should it be brought to a sudden conclusion the money would not be spent. Should the Army be arrested in its operations for want of money, or credit, or supplies the Government is ruined.

With this I inclose a report upon this subject written yesterday.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

[Inclosure.]

Estimate for deficiencies of appropriations in the Quartermaster's Department for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, as deduced from the expenditures of the first seven months of the fiscal year, so far as yet ascertained or reported to this office: For regular supplies, incidental expenses, transportation, barracks and quarters, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and other supplies and services of the Quartermaster's Department to 30th of June, 1862, \$76,500,000.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

* See p. 866.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
January 29, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have the honor to report that in my judgment a greater number of cavalry regiments have been authorized than the service at present requires, and as it is necessarily a very expensive arm of the service, I respectfully recommend that measures be taken to reduce the number of regiments and at the same time to increase the strength and efficiency of those retained. To effect this some regiments should be disbanded and the men transferred to other regiments. There are many reasons in favor of consolidating regiments from the same State, and as far as possible this should be done, breaking up such as are, or bid fair to be, the least efficient. Where there is but one regiment from a State and it is deemed advisable to break that one up the men can be transferred to regiments from other States or to infantry regiments from their own State. There are a greater or less number of men in each regiment who will never make efficient cavalry soldiers. Such of these as will make good infantry soldiers should be transferred to that branch of the service and the remainder discharged. (The latter class will be composed mostly of old men and young boys who should never have been enlisted.) It would be for the interest of the service to transfer such soldiers as desire it from the disbanded regiments to the six regiments of regular cavalry now in service. In this way the regular regiments and fifty regiments of volunteers could be brought up to the maximum strength, which, in my opinion, is all the cavalry that will be required. It would be but just to require all the cavalry officers in the volunteer service to be examined by a board of general officers selected, as far as practicable, from those familiar with the mounted service.

There are undoubtedly some efficient officers in the cavalry who would prefer to serve in the infantry. After these have been transferred and such as are incompetent have resigned or been discharged, I am convinced that the remainder could be provided for with rank equal to that which they now hold.

To avoid the possibility of injustice or mistake I would further recommend that all the volunteer cavalry regiments be at once carefully and minutely inspected, as far as possible, by the inspector and assistant inspectors general of the Army, and that from the reports of these inspections the honorable Secretary of War and the major-general commanding decide which regiments shall be retained and which disbanded. I inclose herewith the reports and the recommendations of the chief of cavalry of the Army of the Potomac.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. B. MCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding U. S. Army.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 29, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state, for the information of mustering officers in Missouri, that it is the desire of the President that the Missouri State troops shall be mustered into the service individually as

* Omitted.

they are enrolled, or as soon thereafter as practicable, in the same manner as is prescribed by General Orders, No. 58 and No. 61, of 1861, from this office for volunteers in the service of the United States.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

NEW YORK, *January 29, 1862.*

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

The only drawback now is to get the chord bars from the Phoenix Iron Company. Please telegraph them to roll the chord bars ordered by us at once, to the exclusion of all other work. If we get the bars in time we can finish twenty-four beds by 15th of February, and remainder in two days afterward.

COOPER, HEWITT & CO.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 29, 1862.

COOPER & HEWITT,
New York:

Phoenix Iron Company telegraphed to make chord bars ordered by you to exclusion of all other work.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

FRIDAY, *January 31, 1862.*

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report that by direction of Assistant Secretary Scott I telegraphed to Governor Curtin for details respecting the number and condition of the troops now in Pennsylvania, and received reply from the Governor this morning embracing the following particulars: One regiment at Erie, ready but unarmed; one regiment at Kittanning, ready but unarmed; three regiments at Harrisburg, ready and can be armed, but Governor would prefer the Government to arm them; one regiment in Philadelphia, ready but unarmed; two regiments in Philadelphia of seven companies each, without arms; one regiment of cavalry full but not quite armed, and no horses.

The above presents an aggregate of 7,500 men.

In addition [to] this force there is the following: Angerth's heavy artillery, ready but unarmed; two batteries light artillery, ready but unarmed; eight companies cavalry in Philadelphia, unarmed, and several detached companies of infantry and parts of companies, amounting in the aggregate to about 800 men.

The Governor has asked the Government to use the nine full regiments for some expedition to sail from Philadelphia for a point on the Southern coast where they may have active service. He is very solicitous that this request be granted, but should it be inconsistent with your plans, His Excellency asks that these regiments be ordered into the U. S. service as soon as possible.

I am requested also to remind you that the War Department asked the Governor not to purchase arms, hence the troops now unarmed; 16,000 men have, however, been armed with altered State muskets since the battle of Bull Run.

I am particularly urged by the Governor respectfully to solicit an early response, so that a great difficulty of consolidating and keeping together a large force may be surmounted.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. H. PULESTON,
Aide-de-Camp and Military Agent for Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., February 1, 1862.

Hon. JOHN A. GURLEY,
House of Representatives:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that Assistant Secretary Scott has been dispatched to Ohio to examine the state and condition of troops in the respective camps in that State and have them placed in condition for marching orders, which will be given as soon as they are in that condition.

Respectfully,

JOHN TUCKER,
Assistant Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, *February 1, 1862.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Interview with Governor Tod and his military officers very satisfactory. Seven regiments infantry fully armed and ready in three days for marching orders; ten regiments infantry ready in seven days if guns are furnished. They need 7,200 rifled muskets. Please send Austrian Enfields immediately without accouterments, a full supply being on hand here. Five more regiments infantry will be ready within thirty days if guns are furnished. I have ordered the companies of the Fifty-second and Sixty-first Regiments to be used in filling up the ten regiments referred to; officers of these regiments to refill other organizations. Two regiments of cavalry at Camp Denison with horses and equipments complete, except pistols. One regiment of cavalry with 400 horses; need 800 horses. They have full horse equipments and other supplies except pistols.

I have ordered one independent company of cavalry to be transferred to infantry or artillery. Two batteries of artillery fully equipped leave Cincinnati on Tuesday for Kansas. Six batteries still in Ohio can be ready next week with guns, harness, ammunition, and other equipments required except horses. There is a large surplus of cavalry, artillery, and infantry equipments on hand that can be transported to other States or military departments. I report fully by mail. Will be in Pittsburg to-night, finish my work there to-morrow, and leave Sunday night for Indianapolis unless otherwise ordered.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 1, 1862.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War, Columbus, Ohio:

Proceed from Columbus to Detroit, Mich., to examine into the condition of Michigan troops, and particularly the Rankin Lancers.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, February 1, 1862.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

On receipt of your message this morning I arranged with a number of parties to meet them in Pittsburg to-morrow. Will leave there for Detroit Sunday night.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

CRESTLINE, February 1, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I am on my way to Pittsburg; will be there 8 a. m., 12 noon, and 8 p. m. to-morrow.

THOS. A. SCOTT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, February 1, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: As directed, I submit the inclosed report of projectiles that are wanted, amounting in weight to about 15,654 tons, and will cost about \$1,095,780. The number and kind of projectile in this report are based upon the whole number of cannon of all calibers required for the complete armament of the forts. These cannon, with their carriages and the implements necessary for their use in service, cannot be made nearly as fast as the projectiles. It is not advisable, in my opinion, to give orders for the manufacture of the projectiles more rapidly than the guns and carriages can be prepared, otherwise payments for them may so far exhaust the appropriations for armament of fortifications as to leave insufficient means for procuring cannon, &c., in due proportion to the projectiles. I would suggest that at present orders be given for no more than one-fourth of the whole quantity wanted, leaving further orders to be given from time to time hereafter as the appropriations will admit, having due regard to the procurement of cannon and other ordnance supplies requisite for arming the fortifications.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

Report showing the number and kind of projectiles which will be needed for armament of forts.

Kind.	Number.	Estimated weight in tons.
10-inch columbiad shells	110,280	5,569
10-inch columbiad shot	28,820	1,837
8-inch columbiad shells	154,420	3,860
8-inch columbiad shot	34,180	1,111
42-pounder shot	12,200	250
42-pounder shells	2,300	36
32-pounder shot	33,680	646
32-pounder shells	6,320	71
24-pounder shot	30,446	370
24-pounder shells	39,760	334
16-inch shells	0,700	1,195
12-pounder shot	0,320	98
12-pounder shells	2,030	12
6-pounder shot	5,400	10
7-inch (rifle gun) shells	8,900	230
7-inch (rifle gun) shot	2,000	80
0.4-inch (rifle gun) shells	4,000	100
0.4-inch (rifle gun) shot	1,000	80
Total	488,750	15,054

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, February 1, 1862.

PITTSBURG, February 2, 1862.

(Received 3d.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I visited arsenal, met other parties and made satisfactory arrangements; full reports go by mail. I leave for Detroit at 11 to-night, will be in Cleveland depot at 7 a. m. to-morrow and reach the Biddle House, Detroit, by evening. Instruct me there.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., February 3, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

DEAR SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of War to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th instant [ultimo], inclosing copies of letters from the Secretary of the Navy and the U. S. consul at Havana, and suggesting that should the exigencies of the public service permit, a military force of observation be posted opposite to or near to Matamoros, on the Rio Grande; that he referred your communication and inclosures to Major-General McClellan, who reports as follows, viz:*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

* See indorsement of February 2, p. 870.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 3, 1862.
 Messrs. COOPER, HEWITT & Co.,
New York:

When will the first car-load of mortar beds be ready for shipment?

PETER H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, *February 3, 1862.*

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

If we had the chord bars we could ship on Saturday. We have all plates from Baltimore. The Phoenix Iron Company here sent only six chords. Telegraph them to hurry up.

COOPER, HEWITT & CO.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 3, 1862.
 COOPER & HEWITT,
New York:

Phoenix Iron Company telegraph they have shipped to you forty-one chord bars to-day and remainder will be sent to-morrow.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., February 3, 1862.
 Messrs COOPER & HEWITT,
17 Burling Slip, New York:

GENTLEMEN: Your communications of the 29th and 31st ultimo I am directed by the Secretary of War to acknowledge, and to express his high appreciation of your energy and promptness as business men and your public spirit and patriotism as citizens. The Government relies for success in this war upon the hearty co-operation of the patriotic and capable men of the loyal States. Your suggestions by letter and telegraph in regard to the construction of the mortar beds and their transfer when finished to their destination have all been adopted and promptly attended to. In case the cars are not forthcoming at the proper time, or the arrangements in any other respects should fail, advise this Department by telegraph and a prompt remedy will be applied. If you deem it expedient to employ a special agent to follow the mortar beds along the line of the railroads to see that they do not stop before reaching their destination, you are authorized so to do, being careful to make an agreement with him for a definite per diem compensation for his services before he enters upon his duties, at a reasonable rate. Arrangements will be made as speedily as possible to place funds in your hands to meet all the disbursements involved in this transaction. Please advise this Department by telegraph of each shipment of the mortar beds at the time it is made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 No. 10. } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, February 4, 1862.

The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT to authorize the President of the United States in certain cases to take possession of railroad and telegraph lines, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety may require it, he, and he is hereby, authorized to take possession of any or all the telegraph lines in the United States, their offices and appurtenances; to take possession of any or all the railroad lines in the United States, their rolling-stock, their offices, shops, buildings, and all their appendages and appurtenances; to prescribe rules and regulations for the holding, using, and maintaining of the aforesaid telegraph and railroad lines, and to extend, repair, and complete the same, in the manner most conducive to the safety and interest of the Government; to place under military control all the officers, agents, and employes belonging to the telegraph and railroad lines thus taken possession of by the President, so that they shall be considered as a post road and a part of the military establishment of the United States, subject to all the restrictions imposed by the Rules and Articles of War.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any attempt by any party or parties whomsoever, in any State or District in which the laws of the United States are opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed by insurgents and rebels against the United States, too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, to resist or interfere with the unrestrained use by Government of the property described in the preceding section, or any attempt to injure or destroy the property aforesaid, shall be punished as a military offense, by death, or such other penalty as a court-martial may impose.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That three commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to assess and determine the damages suffered, or the compensation to which any railroad or telegraph company may be entitled by reason of the railroad or telegraph line being seized and used under the authority conferred by this act, and their award shall be submitted to Congress for their action.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the transportation of troops, munitions of war, equipments, military property, and stores, throughout the United States, shall be under the immediate control and supervision of the Secretary of War and such agents as he may appoint; and all rules, regulations, articles, usages, and laws in conflict with this provision are hereby annulled.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the compensation of each of the commissioners aforesaid shall be eight dollars per day while in actual service; and that the provisions of this act, so far as it relates to the operating and using said railroads and telegraphs, shall not be in force any longer than is necessary for the suppression of this rebellion.

Approved January 31, 1862.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Wis., February 4, 1862.

Adj't. Gen. L. THOMAS, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C. :

GENERAL: Your letter of the 4th ultimo, addressed to the Governor of Wisconsin, having been referred to this department for reply, I have the honor of reporting that Wisconsin has up to this date furnished the General Government with thirteen infantry regiments, one company each of cavalry, sharpshooters, and infantry, and four batteries of artillery, all now in active service and under enlistment for three years, or the war. The present disposition of the several regiments and companies is noted in Schedule A, herewith inclosed. There are now encamped within the State, formed and in process of formation, six regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, and five companies of artillery. Their respective numbers and position are noted in Schedule B. Of those now in the service, the failure to receive as yet the proper returns from the several regiments of the deceased or discharged volunteers leaves me without other data of their numerical strength than that reported at the time of their departure from the State.

I am directed by the Governor to remind the Department that advices have already been sent from the Executive Office of the readiness of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Regiments and five companies of artillery, and that they are only waiting for the visit of the U. S. paymaster and marching orders.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant-General of Wisconsin.

SCHEDULE A.

The regiments now in the field are, viz: First Regiment, Col. J. O. Starkweather commanding, numerical strength on entering service 935, located at Louisville, Ky.; Second Regiment, Col. B. O'Connor commanding, numerical strength on entering service 1,045, located near Washington; Third Regiment, Col. T. H. Ringer commanding, numerical strength on entering service 979, located at Frederick City, Md.; Fourth Regiment, Col. H. E. Paine commanding, numerical strength, &c., 1,053, located at Baltimore, Md.; Fifth Regiment, Col. Amasa Cobb commanding, numerical strength on entering service 1,057, located near Washington; Sixth Regiment, Col. Lysander Outler commanding, numerical strength on entering service 1,084, located near Washington; Seventh Regiment, Col. Joseph Vandor commanding, numerical strength, &c., 1,016, located near Washington; Eighth Regiment, Col. Robert C. Murphy commanding, numerical strength, &c., 960, located at Cairo, Ill.; Ninth (German) Regiment, Col. F. Salomon commanding, numerical strength, &c. (about), 950, located at Saint Louis, Mo.; Tenth Regiment, Col. A. R. Chapin commanding, numerical strength on entering service 912, located at Louisville, Ky.; Eleventh Regiment, Col. Charles L. Harris commanding, numerical strength, &c., 1,046, located at Sulphur Springs, Mo.; Twelfth Regiment, Col. George E. Bryant commanding, numerical strength, &c., 1,050, located at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Maurice Maloney commanding, numerical strength, &c., 980, located at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; one company of cavalry, Capt. G. von Deutsch, numbering 84 men, located at Saint Louis, Mo.; one company sharpshooters, Capt. W. P. Alexander, numbering 106 men, located at Washington; one company

of infantry, Lieut. John R. Spoerry, numbering 75 men, to fill vacancy occasioned by Company K, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, being detached for artillery practice, located at Washington.

Wisconsin has furnished four batteries of artillery, viz: No. 1, Capt. J. T. Foster, number of men 155, located at Louisville, Ky.; No. 2, Capt. Ernst Herzberg, number of men 150, located at Fort McHenry, Md.; No. 3, Capt. L. H. Drury, number of men 154, located at Louisville, Ky.; No. 4, Capt. John F. Vallee, number of men 150, located at Fort McHenry, Md.

SCHEDULE B.

The following will show the number of regiments in process of organization, where located, present numerical strength, the officer in command, and probable time necessary to complete their respective organizations and readiness for active service, to wit: Fourteenth Regiment, Col. D. E. Wood, located at Camp Wood, Fond du Lac, numerical strength 900; can be ready to move forward in — days. Fifteenth (or Scandinavian) Regiment, Col. Hans Heg, located at Camp Randall, Madison, numerical strength 750; can be ready to move forward in — days. Sixteenth Regiment, Col. Benjamin Allen, located at Camp Randall, Madison, numerical strength 975; can be ready in — days. Seventeenth Regiment (or Irish Brigade), Col. John L. Doran, located at Camp Randall, Madison, probably 620 men, now in camp and filling rapidly; can be ready in — days. Eighteenth Regiment, Col. James S. Alban, located at Camp Holton, Milwaukee, number now in camp about 700; can be ready in — days.

"INDEPENDENT ACCEPTANCES."

Nineteenth Regiment Infantry, Col. H. T. Sanders, located at Camp Utley, Racine, in its incipient stages; large number of men recruited for this regiment, and will be called into the camp of rendezvous above indicated immediately; will be ready in about — days.

First Regiment Cavalry, Col. Edward Daniels, located at Camp Harvey, Kenosha, numerical strength 1,050; can be ready in — days. Second Regiment Cavalry, Col. O. O. Washburn, located at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, numerical strength about 900; can be ready in — days. Third Regiment Cavalry, Col. William A. Barstow, located at Camp Barstow, Janesville, numerical strength (reported to General Government full); can be ready in — days.

Battery No. 5, Capt. O. F. Pinney; Battery No. 6, Capt. Henry Dillon; Battery No. 7, Capt. R. R. Griffith; Battery No. 8, Capt. S. J. Carpenter; Battery No. 9, Capt. Yates V. Beebe; Batteries Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth are located at Camp Utley, Racine; Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh have, respectively, full complement of men; No. 8 has about 80 men; Battery No. 9 at present located at New Lisbon; numerical strength 134.

NEW YORK, *February 1, 1862.*

P. H. WATSON:

Notwithstanding the telegram, not a bar is here to-day, and no advices of any. This delays beds another day.

COOPER, HEWITT & CO.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 5, 1862.

LEONIDAS C. HOUK,
Clinton, Anderson County, Tenn.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise in the State of Tennessee one regiment of volunteer infantry to serve for three years, or the war, of which you are appointed the colonel. This regiment will be organized as prescribed by the act of Congress approved July 22, 1861, to authorize the employment of volunteers, &c., as follows, viz:*

* * * * *

You will perform the duties of mustering officer, unless some other officer already mustered into the service may be available to relieve or assist you. Brigadier-General Buell, commanding the Department of the Ohio, will be instructed to furnish you with arms, accouterments, subsistence, medical stores, clothing, and camp and garrison equipage, and you will make requisitions upon him for them and all other supplies that may be required by you. You are placed under the command of Brigadier-General Buell, and will report to him for further instructions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, }	HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 12. }	ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
	Washington, February 6, 1862.

The following orders are from the War Department:

The Department has been so frequently embarrassed by the action of general officers of the volunteer service, in appointing or giving acting appointments to persons to serve upon their staff, that it becomes necessary to issue a general notice to all whom it may concern, that no such appointments can be or will be recognized by the Government.

The President alone, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has power to make any appointment in the Army. To no general has he delegated any portion of this power. From the War Department, through the Adjutant-General of the Army, all notices of appointment issue, and none other are valid.

The assistant adjutant-general of every division; the assistant adjutant-general, assistant quartermaster, commissary of subsistence, surgeon, and paymaster of each brigade of volunteers will be regularly assigned to it from the Headquarters of the Army. Pending such regular assignment the officer commanding the brigade or division is at liberty to detail for temporary duty, in any or each of these several capacities, some officer of his command. But he is not authorized, and hereby is expressly forbidden, to put any civilian, or person not amenable to the Articles of War, on such duty. Any future transgression of this rule will be treated as a disobedience of orders and dealt with accordingly.

The utmost which is conceded by law and regulation to any general officer is the power to select, among the officers of his command, the regularly authorized aides-de-camp, to whose services he is entitled, in numbers not to exceed, and of grade no higher, than are designated in section 3 of the act approved July 29, 1861.

But as to the additional aides-de-camp authorized by the act approved August 5, 1861, to major-generals of the Regular Army, when "com-

* Details of organization omitted.

manding forces of the United States in the field," the case is different. Though the power to recommend such aides-de-camp for appointment is reserved to these major-generals, the power of appointing them, when recommended, is exclusively vested in the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to be exercised or not, at his discretion; and until regularly appointed by the President, therefore, no officer or civilian recommended for such appointment can be placed on duty, or can lawfully exercise any of the functions pertaining to the office.

As a matter of indulgence, and in consideration of the intimate relations which ought to and must necessarily subsist between a general officer and his chief of staff, the general officers of volunteers have been allowed to recommend for appointment their assistant adjutants-general. But in this case, as in the others, they will not be permitted to place any one on duty until after he shall have been regularly commissioned or appointed by the President of the United States.

This order establishes no new regulation, but is meant to call attention to long-existing regulations that have been too frequently violated or overlooked and to put an end to a great abuse.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *February 6, 1862.*

Hon. W. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Our regiments at Erie and Kittanning should be moved at once and two regiments should be removed from this place. If it is the pleasure of the Government to concentrate our regiments near Philadelphia to leave the State from that place, please to do it quickly. I gave Assistant Secretary Scott the details of our troops last week in a letter. Our regiments in the interior have been too long stationary and should be moved. The concentration of the troops and fitting them out for service at Philadelphia would have a happy effect upon the military spirit of our State, and I hope it will be done if in harmony with your plans. I hope to hear from you to-morrow.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

NEW YORK, *February 7, 1862.*

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

We will ship four mortar beds to-morrow and four a day afterward. New Jersey Central Railroad officers have received no orders for transportation. Telegraph them.

COOPER, HEWITT & CO.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 7, 1862.

COOPER & HEWITT,
17 Burling Slip, New York:

Wednesday New Jersey Central road advised this Department that cars were ready. To-day they are directed again to have the cars ready without fail.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.